In Memoriam

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LINCOLN'S TOMB, SPRINGFIELD

In Memoriam

FOUNDERS AND MAKERS OF ILLINOIS

A Memorial History of the State's Honored Dead

This volume prepared for

By the
ILLINOIS MEMORIAL SOCIETY

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In Memoriam

HISTORICAL

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WEST

The first authentic account of the discovery of the vast region in which the present state of Illinois is comprised is derived from the journal of Father Marquette. In 1673 an exploring party was organized by the French authorities in Quebec and placed in command of Sieur Louis Joliet, accompanied by a Jesuit missionary, James Marquette, with a party of five men in two canoes. The expedition entered the upper Mississippi by way of the Wisconsin River, as related below.

The lower portion of the Mississippi had been discovered by a Spaniard, Hernando De Soto in 1541, at a point near the present City of Memphis; but this discovery had been wellnigh forgotten at the period of time here spoken of. That a great river existed far to the north of the region where De Soto found and crossed the Mississippi, was well known to the French from the reports made to them by the Indians, vague and indefinite though they were; and these reports excited the imagination and stimulated the ambition of many of the adventurous spirits of the time. Nicollet, while descending the Wisconsin River in 1638, reached a point within three days' journey of its mouth before turning back, and thus narrowly missed making the discovery of the great river which was reserved for others to make more than a generation later. He supposed, however, that he was within that distance "from the sea," having misunderstood the information given him by the Indians. Father Allouez, while engaged in missionary labors on the shores of Lake Superior, heard of the Sioux and their great river, the "Messippi." In the Algonquin language, the name Mississippi, spelled in a variety of ways by the early chroniclers, meant "Great River."

It does not appear to have been suspected by any of the early French explorers that the "Great River" of which the Indians told them, was one and the same with that discovered by the Spanish explorer, more than a century before. Many conjectures were made as to where it reached the sea, on which point the Indians could give no reliable information. Some thought that it emptied into the "Sea of Virginia," others contended that it flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, while Frontenac, the governor of New France, was convinced that it discharged its waters

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into the Vermilion Sea, that is the Gulf of California; and that by way of it a passage might be found to China.

As the spring advanced, Joliet and Marquette made the necessary preparations for their journey, the duration of which they could not foresee. In two bark canoes, manned by five Frenchmen, besides the two intrepid leaders, the party embarked, "fully resolved to do and suffer everything for so glorious an enterprise;" and on the 17th of May, 1673, the voyage began at the mission of Saint Ignace. Father Marquette writes in his journal: "The joy that we felt at being selected for this expedition animated our courage, and rendered the labor of paddling from morning to night agreeable to us. And because we were going to seek unknown countries, we took every precaution in our power, so that if our undertaking were hazardous, it should not be foolhardy." The journal of Father Marquette is the principal source of our information, and is full of detail and written in a simple style. Joliet also kept a record and made a map, but, unfortunately, all his papers were lost, by the upsetting of his canoe in the Saint Lawrence, while he was returning to Quebec the following year to make a report of his discoveries. Thus it happens that Marquette's name is more frequently and prominently mentioned in all the accounts than that of Joliet.

They were now embarked on the Wisconsin River and soon passed the utmost limits of Nicollet's voyage on this river made thirty-five years before. "It is very wide," writes Marquette, "and has a sandy bottom rendering the navigation difficult. It is full of islands covered with vines, and on the banks one sees fertile land, diversified with woods, prairies and hills." Their route lay to the southwest, and, after a voyage of seven days on this river, on the 17th day of June, just one month from the day they started from Saint Ignace, they reached its mouth and steered their canoes forth upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi, "with a joy that I cannot express," wrote Marquette.

Steadily they followed the course of the great river towards the south, and on the eighth day they saw, for the first time since entering the river, tracks of men near the water's edge, and they stopped to examine them. This point was near the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus they were the first white men to place foot on the soil of Iowa. The visitors found that the tracks led to a village of Illinois Indians, by whom they were well received and hospitably entertained. The Illinois Indians lived at this time beyond the Mississippi, whither they had been driven by the fierce Iroquois from their former abode, near Lake Michigan. A few years later most of them returned to the east side and made their abode along the Illinois River. Indeed, as we shall see, Joliet and Marquette found a large village of them on the upper waters of the Illinois, while ascending that river a few weeks later. It may be



ROBERT CAVALIER DE LA SALLE
From a portrait



(COURTESY OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

A REPRESENTATION OF THE OLD FRENCH FORT NEAR PEORIA

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remarked here, however, that the Illinois Indians never fully recovered from the disastrous defeats they suffered from the Iroquois, and held only a precarious possession of their lands along the Illinois River after that time; until a century later, the last broken remnant of them was exterminated at Starved Rock by the Pottawattomies and Ottawas.

On their departure, the chief of the tribe presented the visitors with "belts, garters, and other articles made of hair of bears and cattle (buffalo), dyed red, yellow and gray."

But the chief made them two more gifts which were a valuable addition to their equipment, namely, an Indian lad, the chief's own son, for a slave, and "an altogether mysterious Calumet (*un Calumet tout mysterieux*), upon which the Indians place more value than upon a slave." The possession of this "mysterious Calumet" was the means of placating several bands of hostile Indians, whom they met later in their journey. The chief, on learning their intention to proceed down the river "as far as the sea," attempted to dissuade them on account of the great dangers to which they would expose themselves. "I replied," says Marquette, "that I feared not death, and that I regarded my happiness as greater than that of losing my life for the glory of Him, who has made us all. This is what these poor people cannot understand." These were no idle words of Marquette's, for before the lapse of two years from that date he died of privation and exposure, a martyr to the cause he had so much at heart.

On the departure of the party, Marquette promised the Indians to return to them the next year and instruct them. They embarked in the sight of the people, who had followed them to the landing to the number of some six hundred.

Continuing their journey, the voyagers passed the mouth of the Illinois, without special incident, but when in the vicinity of the place where the City of Alton now stands, and while skirting some high rocks, they "saw upon one of them two painted monsters which at first made them afraid." The paintings were "as large as a calf," and were so well done that they could not believe that any savage had done the work. Joutel saw them some eleven years later, but could not see anything particularly terrifying in them, but the Indians who were with him were much impressed. Saint Cosme passed by them in 1699, but they were then almost effaced; and when, in 1867, Parkman visited the Mississippi, he passed the place, but the rocks had been partly quarried away and the paintings had entirely disappeared.

The party in canoes had scarcely recovered from their fears before they found themselves in the presence of a new danger, for they heard the noise of what at first they supposed were rapids ahead of them; and directly they came in sight of the turbulent waters of the Missouri River,

pouring its flood into the Mississippi. Large trees, branches and even "floating islands" were borne on its surface, and its "water was very muddy." The name "Missouri," which was afterwards applied to this river, means in the Indian language "muddy water," and the river is often spoken of to this day as the "Big Muddy." They passed in safety, however, and continued on their journey in good spirits and with thankful hearts.

The explorers continued down past the banks of this part of the river for some three hundred miles from the place where they had met the Indians just spoken of, when they were suddenly startled by the war-whoops of a numerous band of savages who showed every sign of hostility. The "mysterious Calumet" was held up by Marquette, but at first without producing any effect. Missiles were flying, but fortunately doing no damage, and some of the savages plunged into the river in order to grasp their canoes; when presently some of the older men, having perceived the Calumet steadily held aloft, called back their young men and made reassuring signs and gestures. They found one who could speak a little Illinois: and, on learning that the Frenchmen were on their way to the sea, the Indians escorted them some twenty-five miles, until they reached a village called Akamsea. Here they were well received, but the dwellers there warned them against proceeding, on account of the warlike tribes below who would bar their way.

Joliet and Marquette here held a council whether to push on, or to remain content with the discoveries they had already made. They judged that they were within two or three days' journey from the sea, though we know that they were still some seven hundred miles distant from it. They decided, however, that beyond a doubt the Mississippi discharged its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and not to the east in Virginia, or to the west in California. They considered that in going on they would expose themselves to the risk of losing the results of their voyage, and would, without a doubt, fall into the hands of the Spaniards, who would detain them as captives. The upshot of their deliberations was the decision that they would begin the return voyage at once. The exploration of the river from this point to the sea was not accomplished until nine years later, when that bold explorer, La Salle, passed entirely down the river to its mouth, where he set up a column and buried a plate of lead, bearing the arms of France; took possession of the country for the French king, and named it Louisiana.

The party were now at the mouth of the Arkansas, having passed more than one hundred miles below the place where De Soto crossed it in the previous century, had sailed eleven hundred miles in the thirty days since they had been on the great river, an average of about thirty-seven miles a day, and had covered nine degrees of latitude. On the



"THE UNFORTUNATE ADVENTURES OF MONS. LA SALLE"
Reproduced from the London, 1698, Edition of Hennepin's New Discovery

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17th of July they began their return journey, just one month to a day after they had entered the river, and two months after they had left the mission of Saint Ignace.

The voyage up the river in the mid-summer heat was one of great difficulty, but steadily they "won their slow way northward," passing the mouth of the Ohio and that of the Missouri; until at length they reached the mouth of the Illinois River. Here they left the Mississippi and entered the Illinois, being greatly charmed "with its placid waters, its shady forests, and its rich plains, grazed by bison and deer." At length they reached the upper waters of the Illinois, where, on the south bank, rises the remarkable cliff, since called "Starved Rock." They were thus "the first white men to see the territory now known as the State of Illinois."

On the opposite bank of the river, where the town of Utica now stands, they found a village of Illinois Indians, called Kaskaskia, consisting of seventy-four cabins. It should here be stated that the Indians removed this village, some seventeen years later, to the south part of the present State of Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, where it became noted in the early annals of the West. The travelers were well received here, and, on their departure, a chief and a number of young men of the village joined the party for the purpose of guiding them to the Lake of the Illinois, that is, Lake Michigan. A few miles above they passed the place where the present City of Ottawa is situated, and where the Fox River of Illinois flows into the Illinois River from the north.

The travelers soon arrived at the confluence of the Desplaines and the Kankakee rivers, which here, at a point some forty-five miles from Lake Michigan, unite to form the Illinois River. Under the guidance of their Indian friends they chose the route by way of the Desplaines as the shortest to the lake. They soon arrived at the summit of the "divide," which separates the two great water systems of the West. Here their Indian guides left them, and the party passed over the portage between the Desplaines and the Chicago rivers. As the canoes sailed down the latter stream, the explorers noted that its banks were lined with groves of trees, beyond which on either hand extended the open prairies. On the eastern side the prairie lay open to the margin of the lake for a space of some four miles along its shore, extending from the river's mouth towards the south, except that in places there was a scanty growth of trees which found a precarious hold among the sand dunes. This level plain was the only portion of the "Grand Prairie of Illinois," which anywhere reached the shore of Lake Michigan.

The explorers were not long in coming into view of that splendid body of water which they were approaching, and must have beheld its vast extent with the feelings of that "watcher of the skies," written of by Keats, "when a new planet swims into his ken."

No date is given by Marquette in his journal of the arrival of the party at this point, but it was probably early in September of the year 1673 that the site of the present City of Chicago was thus first visited by white men.

The mouth of the river is shown on all the early maps as at a point a quarter of a mile south of the present outlet, owing to a long sand spit that extended out from the north shore of the river near its confluence with the lake, which has long since been dredged away. This was Joliet's first and only view of the Chicago River and its banks as he never passed this way again.

The stimulating breath of the lake breezes which met them as they issued forth upon the blue waters of the "Lake of the Illinois," must have thrilled the explorers with feelings of joy and triumph, having escaped so many dangers and won such imperishable renown. Turning the prows of their canoes northward, they passed the wooded shores still in their pristine loveliness.

Throughout their journey the voyagers gazed upon scenes then unknown to civilized man, but now familiar to millions of people. They saw the gradual increase in height of the bluffs, reaching an elevation at the present town of Lake Forest of one hundred feet or more above the surface of the lake. No comments are made regarding the events of this part of the journey by Marquette in his journal, and it was, most likely, made without special incident. He closes his narrative by saying that "at the end of September, we reached the Bay des Puants (Green Bay), from which we started at the beginning of June."

The world renowned voyage of Joliet and Marquette thus ended at the mission of Saint Francis Xavier, where the village of De Pere, Wisconsin, now stands. The explorers had traveled nearly twenty-five hundred miles in about one hundred and twenty days, a daily average of nearly twenty-one miles, had discovered the Mississippi and the Chicago rivers, as well as the site of the present City of Chicago; and had brought back their party without any serious accident or the loss of a single man. Here they remained during the fall and winter, and in the summer of the following year (1674) Joliet set out for Quebec to make a report of his discoveries to the governor of Canada. It was while nearing Montreal on this journey that his canoe was upset in the rapids, his Indians drowned, and all his records and a map that he had carefully prepared were lost.

As regards the credit due Joliet for the discovery made, the late Mr. Edward G. Mason in his work entitled, "Chapters from Illinois History," says:

"Popular error assigned the leadership of the expedition which discovered the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois Valley to Marquette, who



(COURTESY OF CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

HENRI DE TONTI
From bas-relief in the Marquette Building, Chicago



LOUIS JOLIET
After a bust by William G. La Favor at the main entrance to the Joliet High School, Joliet
From Gagnon, Ernest: Louis Jolliet, Librarie Beauchemin, Limitie, Montreal, 1913

never held or claimed it. Every reliable authority demonstrates the mistake, and yet the delusion continues. But as Marquette himself says that Joliet was sent to discover new countries, and he to preach the Gospel; as Count Frontenac reports to the home authorities that Talon selected Joliet to make the discovery; as Father Dablon confirms this statement; and as the Canadian authorities gave rewards to Joliet alone as the sole discoverer, we may safely conclude that to him belongs the honor of the achievement. He actually accomplished that of which Champlain and Nicollet and Radisson were the heralds, and, historically speaking, was the first to see the wonderful region of the prairies. At the head of the roll of those indissolubly associated with the land of the Illinois, who have trod its soil, must forever stand the name of Louis Joliet."

MOUND BUILDERS

The mounds that are seen to this day in the region about Cahokia attracted the attention of the early travelers in this region. Mr. Breckenridge examined the antiquities of the western country as long ago as 1817, and wrote that he was induced to think that the mounds which are so conspicuous in the "American Bottom" belong to a period when "there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico." Traces of a numerous population can be found on the east side of the Mississippi at points from the mouth of the Ohio to the Illinois River, as well as at many other points along the river bottoms of the state.

THE STORY OF STARVED ROCK

That interesting natural feature situated on the south bank of the Illinois River near the present City of Utica, and which is known as "Starved Rock," did not acquire this name until after the tragic episode to be related below, which occurred about the year 1770. Before that it was known as "Fort Saint Louis" during a part of the French dominion, and often as the "Rock of Saint Louis." The conflict which ended by the starvation of a band of Illinois Indians, who were besieged by a force of other Indian tribes, had nothing to do with any of the conflicts between the whites and their savage predecessors in the land. Indeed as Parkman writes in his "Half Century of Conflict," the primitive Indians were quite able to enact tragedies in which their fellow red men were the victims without the aid of the white man. Before French or English influences had been felt in the interior of the continent, a great part of North America was the frequent witness of lurid conflicts between the tribes on a vast scale of horror.

"In the first half of the seventeenth century," says Parkman, "the whole country, from Lake Superior to the Tennessee, and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, was ravaged by wars of extermination, in which tribes, large and powerful by Indian standards, perished, dwindled into feeble remnants, or were absorbed by other tribes and vanished from sight."

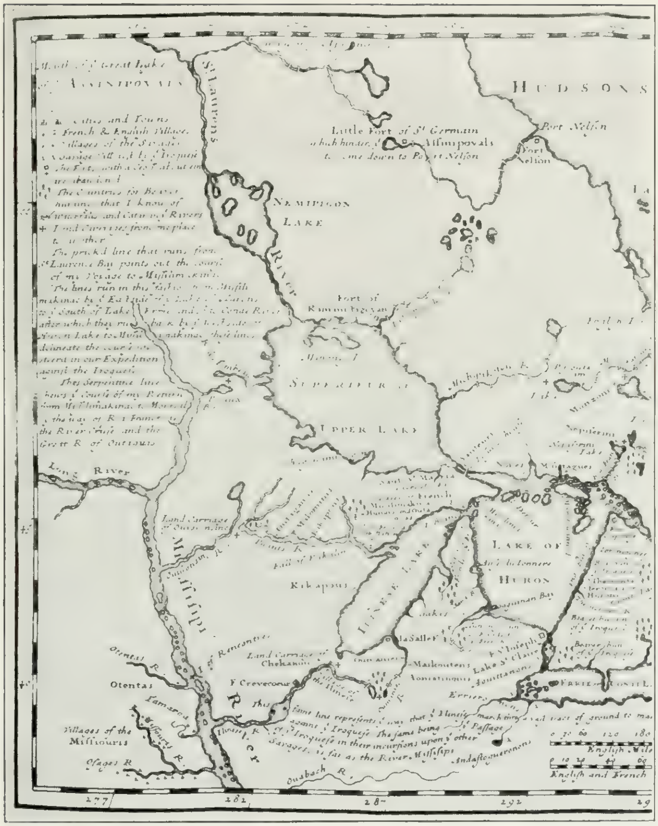
The incidents of the siege which resulted in the extermination of the Illinois Indians who had taken refuge from their enemies on the summit of the Rock of Saint Louis, are principally derived from the account of Judge John Dean Caton, whose article on the subject is entitled "The Last of the Illinois." Some doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of Judge Caton's narrative which was based upon the recollections of an Indian who as a boy was present at the siege. The leading facts, however, have been related by other writers who have derived them from other sources, and in the main the events narrated are found to be the same in the different accounts.

The final event in the history of the Illinois tribe is thus summed up by Mr. Frank R. Grover in his pamphlet entitled "Our Indian Predecessors."

"During the eighteenth century," says Grover, "the Illinois, broken in spirit, their courage gone, decimated by drink and disease and scattered by their enemies, struggled with waning fortunes, ending their existence in the historic tragedy of Starved Rock, about the year 1770, from which but eleven of their number escaped. An Indian boy, a Pottawattomie, saw the last remnant of this once proud and powerful nation, brave warriors, their women and children, huddled together upon the half acre of ground that crowns the summit of Starved Rock; saw the fierce and warlike Pottawattomies and Ottawas swarm for days around them; and perform by torture of siege and starvation what they could not do by force of arms.

"When the little stock of food was gone and despair drove the Illinois to make the last brave dash for liberty in the darkness of the stormy night, he heard the yells and clash of the fighting warriors, and the dying shrieks of the helpless women and children. Years afterwards, when this Indian lad, Meachelle, had grown to be the principal chief of the Pottawattomies, he related these incidents to Judge Caton, who embodied them in his well known historical sketch, "The Last of the Illinois."

The few survivors of the siege escaped in canoes in the darkness of night, and eleven of them succeeded in reaching Saint Louis. Afterwards this feeble remnant of the Illinois became absorbed with other tribes in the southern part of what is now the State of Illinois. "Their name, even now," says Caton, "must be blotted out from among the



(COURTESY OF THE FINDLEY COLLECTION, KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG)

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER, ITS PRINCIPAL PORTAGES AND THE LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES, ARE ALL VERY INTERESTING

From La Fontan, New Voyages, London, 1735

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names of the aboriginal tribes. * * * They were once a great and prosperous people, as advanced and as humane as any of the aborigines around them; we do not know that a drop of their blood now animates a human being, but their name is perpetuated in this great state, of whose record of the past all of us feel so proud, and of whose future the hopes of us all are so sanguine."

ENGLISH RULE

From the time of the discovery of the Great West in 1673, the country thus vaguely denominated remained in the possession of the French until 1763, when at the conclusion of the "French and Indian War" the whole country was ceded to Great Britain. But it did not long remain under the sway of the English, for in 1778 Colonel George Rogers Clark, at the head of a band of Virginians, captured Kaskaskia and Cahokia, then garrisoned by British soldiers, and it thus actually came into the possession of the Americans. By the treaty of peace concluded in 1782, the American occupation was recognized by the English, and since that time, through many vicissitudes of Indian wars and a later war with Great Britain, it has remained steadily under the sway of the American republic.

CONQUEST OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

The chief figure in the conquest of the Illinois country was Colonel George Rogers Clark. While the Revolutionary War was in progress Colonel Clark applied to the governor of Virginia, who was the famous patriot and statesman, Patrick Henry, and obtained permission to undertake the capture of the British garrison at Kaskaskia, then the principal town of the western country.

With a force of seven companies recruited in Virginia and Kentucky, Clark proceeded down the Ohio River in boats, and landing at Fort Massac he struck across the country in a northwesterly direction; in due time he arrived in the vicinity of Kaskaskia without the knowledge of the enemy. The Indians met with in the country were mostly in the British interest, and Clark feared that his advance would be reported to the commandant at Kaskaskia before his own arrival, as it was his intention to capture the place by surprise. With great caution he marched over the extensive plains along the route, "much afraid," he wrote, "of being discovered in these meadows, as we might be seen for several miles."

No information, however, reached the unsuspecting commandant, and on the evening of the 4th of July, 1778, the little army of less than two hundred "Long Knives" (as the Virginians and Kentuckians were

called) reached the east bank of the Kaskaskia River, where on the opposite side, some three miles above could be seen the town. Near it was the fort armed with several pieces of cannon, while from the flagstaff floated the British colors. Not a soldier could be seen anywhere about the fort, thus showing that the garrison had no suspicion that an invading force was in the neighborhood.

Remaining in concealment until after dark the Americans advanced along the bank of the river, and presently came to a farm house about a mile from the town. They made the family prisoners and from them learned that Philippe de Rocheblave, a Frenchman in the English service, was in command of the fort, with a force of four or five hundred men, more than double the force of the Americans.

Colonel Clark was a young man of about twenty-five years of age, six feet tall, and of commanding presence. He had borne a prominent part with Daniel Boone in the numerous conflicts with the Indians while the white settlers were entering upon the occupation of Kentucky. He was resolute and quick in his decisions, and finding a good supply of boats at the river side he lost not a moment in transferring his little army safely and silently to the opposite bank.

Here he divided his force into two parties, one to surround the town while the other advanced toward the gate of the fort. In the narratives of this thrilling adventure, it has often been said that Colonel Clark and his men could hear the sounds of French fiddles and shouts of laughter while a dance was in progress within the fort, and that even the sentinels had deserted their posts, to join the festivities. But the investigations of less imaginative historians have shown that there is no foundation for these tales. What they did do was thrilling enough, for while Clark and a small party of about a dozen men were creeping along the river bank behind the fort, they were discovered by the keen-scented dogs, and a great barking was set up. But strange to say this did not disturb the soldiers within the fort.

Finding the gate open and unguarded they entered the fort and pushed on in the direction of Rocheblave's house, which was pointed out by their guide. Making the surprised commandant prisoner, they shouted a loud huzza, which was quickly answered by the other party who were close at their heels. The now united Virginians easily overcame the garrison, and in fifteen minutes they were masters of the place without firing a gun.

This brilliant exploit was of far-reaching importance in the settlement of the question of possession when the treaty of peace was concluded four years later, between Great Britain and the United Colonies. The Americans retained possession of Kaskaskia and other



FATHER MARQUETTE AT THE CHICAGO PORTAGE
From the mosaic by H. A. MacNeil

posts in the vicinity, notwithstanding persevering efforts were made by the British to recapture their lost possessions.

We will not pause here to follow the further course of Colonel Clark's victorious march which resulted a few months later in the capture of Vincennes on the Wabash.

The people of Illinois are proud of the military achievements of George Rogers Clark, and it is fitting that one of the principal streets in the great City of Chicago is named in his honor. A statue was erected to his memory in the City of Quincy, Illinois, in 1909, and a statue or other suitable memorial ought to be placed in Chicago to commemorate one of the early heroes of our beloved commonwealth.

AMERICAN DOMINION

When the County of Illinois was formed in 1778, after George Rogers Clark's conquering invasion, the entire western country was included in its boundaries. The new county was established by the Virginia legislature under the auspices of which Clark's Expedition had been sent forth. It included "the inhabitants of Virginia north of the Ohio River," but its boundaries were not more definitely described. The State of Virginia finally ceded to the general government its jurisdiction in 1784, and under the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, it was subdivided, and Saint Clair County, the first county to be formed within the present limits of Illinois, came into existence in 1790.

Indiana Territory was organized in 1800, and General William Henry Harrison became the governor. His scope of authority extended to the settlements of the Illinois Country. In 1809, the Territory of Illinois was organized with Ninian Edwards as governor. Nathaniel Pope and Shadrach Bond were delegates to Congress from the new territory.

The rapid influx of population into the Illinois country during the territorial period was so great that the inhabitants began to agitate the question of statehood. Seven new states had been added to the original thirteen, among them two from the Northwest Territory, namely, Ohio in 1802 and Indiana in 1816. The Territorial Legislature of Illinois sent a petition to Congress in January, 1818, asking for state government, and the petition was presented by Nathaniel Pope. A bill was reported to enable Illinois to form such a government and to admit the state into the Union.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF ILLINOIS

There was a period in the legislation preliminary to the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union in 1818, when the boundaries of the proposed state were fixed so that its northern extension went no

farther than an east and west line touching the southern end of Lake Michigan. This line had not been surveyed, but it was afterwards described as forty-one degrees and thirty-nine minutes of north latitude. This description was used in the first draft of the Enabling Act when the bill was introduced into Congress, April 7, 1818. While under consideration in the committee of the whole, the congressional delegate, Nathaniel Pope, moved an amendment to the bill by striking out that part which defined the boundaries of the new state, and changing the northern boundary from forty-one degrees, thirty-nine minutes, to forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude.

FAR-REACHING RESULTS OF THE AMENDMENT

The effect of Pope's amendment was to include within the limits of the proposed new state of Illinois a strip of country sixty-one miles in width, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, containing an area of eight thousand, five hundred square miles of fertile country diversified with forests and rivers, within the limits of which at the present time are located fourteen counties with many populous and prosperous cities. Among these may be mentioned the cities of Chicago, Evanston, Waukegan, Elgin, Aurora, Rockford, Freeport, Oregon, Sterling, Dixon, Fulton and Galena.

In presenting this amendment Mr. Pope explained its object, and urged its adoption for the following reasons, which are summarized by Moses in his history of Illinois, as follows: "That the proposed new state by reason of her geographical position even more than on account of the fertility of her soil, was destined to become populous and influential; that if her northern boundary was fixed by a line arbitrarily established, rather than naturally determined, and her commerce was to be confined to that great artery of communication, the Mississippi, which washed her entire western border, and to its chief tributary on the south, the Ohio, there was a possibility that her commercial relations with the south might become so closely connected that in the event of an attempted dismemberment of the Union, Illinois would cast her lot with the southern states.

"On the other hand to fix the northern boundary of Illinois upon such a parallel of latitude as would give to the state territorial jurisdiction over the southwestern shores of Lake Michigan, would be to unite the incipient commonwealth to the states of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York in a bond of common interest wellnigh indissoluble. By the adoption of such a line, Illinois might become at some future time the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union.

"The feasibility of opening a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River was admitted by everyone who had inspected the location



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEERS



A PIONEER ILLINOIS HOME

The newcomers one hundred years ago settled along the rivers and creeks, unable to break the prairie sod with their wooden mold-board plows.

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and given the subject consideration. If the port of Chicago were included within the boundaries of the proposed state, the attention of the inhabitants of the latter would naturally be directed to the opening up of a waterway between the river named and the great fresh-water sea, and the early improvement of the entire region. The successful prosecution of such an enterprise would not only open up new channels of trade, but would tend to bind together the East and West by a chain whose links would be welded together not only by friendship but by a community of interest. And thus with common ties, and interests reaching out to the east as well as the south, an equilibrium of sentiment would be established, which would forever oppose the formation of separate and independent confederacies on the north, south, east or west."

The arguments of Mr. Pope carried conviction with them and the amendment was adopted, without a division, on April 18, 1818, and thus the northern boundary of the state was established where it is today. Moses, in speaking of Pope's action, says: "The securing of the adoption of the above important amendment, fraught with such material results, was of his own motion, and on his own responsibility, without the instruction or advice of his constituents."

POPE'S PROPHETIC VISION

When we reflect that the region affected by Pope's amendment was as yet an almost unbroken wilderness, that the advantageous position of Chicago and its contiguous territory was only a matter of speculation, we must recognize in Pope's action in proposing and urging the adoption of his amendment the work of a keen and far-sighted statesman. "No man," says Moses, "ever rendered the state a more important service in Congress than did Nathaniel Pope." That the fixing of the northern boundary of the state where it is today had momentous consequences can be seen in the subsequent history of the state. Had the northern tier of counties included within the sixty-one mile strip become attached to Wisconsin, as it inevitably would have been, the State of Illinois would have lacked, when issues of tremendous moment were at stake, an important element in her legislature at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, an element that Wisconsin did not require, as the Union sentiment in that state was at all times very strong.

Whether or not the splendid support given to the Union cause by the State of Illinois was of such importance as to justify Pope's declaration, when arguing for his amendment, that the state might become "the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union," may be regarded differently by historians. But the commanding position occupied by Illinois during the Civil War "with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and an-

other leading its two hundred and fifty thousand citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union," went far to make good the claim made by Pope in his declaration. The part taken by Pope in the boundary matter well illustrates what has been called his "almost superhuman sagacity."

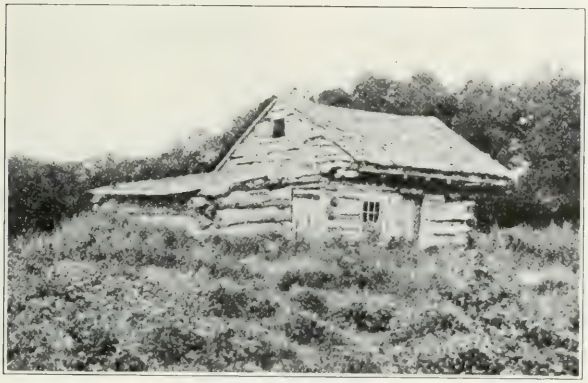
THE BLACK HAWK WAR

The Black Hawk War created great excitement and alarm among the people of Illinois in 1832, during the time that John Reynolds, the "Old Ranger," was governor of the state. Most of the fighting in that war occurred in the northern part of the state, and Black Hawk met his final defeat at a place called Bad Axe on the Wisconsin River. The presence of so many troops, both state and national, in the country attracted the attention of great numbers of officers and men to the fertility of the sections in which military operations were conducted, and on their return to their homes in the eastern states they spread reports of what they had witnessed. In the years following there was an immense increase in the incoming tide of settlers. Before that time the state had been settled principally in the southern portion by immigrants from southern states, but when the north began to be flooded with settlers they came largely from the New England and Middle States, thus introducing an element in the population having different traditions and culture from those in the south.

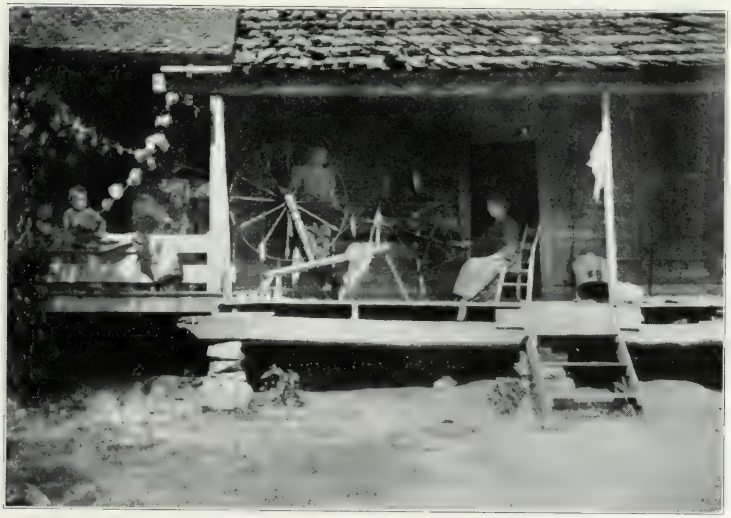
In the year following the Black Hawk War a treaty was concluded with the Indians at Chicago, by the terms of which the tribes agreed to exchange their lands in Illinois for lands west of the Mississippi. They were reluctant, however, to leave their lands in Illinois even after the treaty had been duly signed by their chiefs, but eventually they were removed, in the year 1835, to their new reservations, and the country within the limits of the state was henceforth free from the continual turmoil and alarms which existed as long as the Indians remained in the state. The development of the agricultural area then proceeded in a greatly accelerated degree. The population of Illinois increased during the decade from 157,445 in 1830, to 476,183 in 1840.

PRO-SLAVERY AGITATION IN THE TWENTIES

The next event of decisive importance in the history of Illinois was the contest to prevent the state from adopting a clause in its constitution authorizing slavery. It seems singular that such an issue ever should have arisen in view of the fact that the Enabling Act passed by Congress had stipulated that the constitution when adopted should not be repugnant to the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in any of the states that should be formed from the Northwest Territory.



A PIONEER LOG HOME



A PIONEER INDUSTRY
Domestic Science in the early years of Illinois statehood

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The constitution adopted when the state was admitted, declared that "neither slavery or involuntary servitude" should be introduced into the new state. But the great number of settlers who were of southern birth and who desired to make Illinois a slave state, joined in a demand for a convention to change the constitution in respect to slavery. A lively campaign ensued in the years 1823 and 1824, those opposed to such a change being led by Governor Edward Coles, loyally supported by Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck and others, and when an election took place August 2, 1824, the proposal for a convention was decisively voted down.

Thus ended the dream of those who would have been so short-sighted as to sacrifice the permanent interests of the state for a mistaken view of temporary advantage. "With Illinois as a slave state," says Dr. Daniel Berry in a paper printed in the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Society, "and with a sure prospect of a further spread of slavery in the Northwest, small as the stream of emigration was, it would have ceased coming to the United States."

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

When Joliet, on his world-renowned voyage of discovery, passed over the Chicago portage from the west to the waters of Lake Michigan, he became impressed with the importance of a waterway to connect the Mississippi and its tributaries with the Great Lakes. "There would be but one canal to make," he wrote, "by cutting only one-half a league of prairie to pass from the lake of the Illinois (Lake Michigan) into the St. Louis River," referring to the Desplaines and Illinois rivers. But when La Salle passed that way, in 1682, he took an unfavorable view of Joliet's suggestion. Among the difficulties would be, he said, that there was not water enough either at the entrance to the Chicago River or in the channel of the Desplaines River; that vessels could not resist the spring freshets in the Chicago River, "much heavier than those in the Rhone," and that periods of low water and freezing up in winter would render navigation impossible for the greater part of the time during the remainder of the year.

For more than a century after the period of the explorers no consideration could be given to improvements in the waterways. Indian wars, wars between the English and the French, and between the English and the Americans, prevented any steps being taken. However, when the Treaty of Greenville, concluded in 1795 between the Americans and the Indian tribes was made, it provided that a tract of land six miles square "at the mouth of the Chikago River" should be ceded to the United States, and that the tribes should allow "the people of the United States a free passage by land and by water through their country,

along the chain of posts * * * from the mouth of the Chikago to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois." This clause may be considered the first official suggestion of a canal across the Chicago divide.

John C. Calhoun, secretary of war in 1819, in a report to Congress mentioned that a canal was proposed from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan "which the growing population of the state renders very important." Congress passed an act in 1822 authorizing such a canal, at the same time granting a strip of land on each side of the proposed canal. The state Legislature in the following year provided for a board of commissioners to devise a plan and adopt such means as might be required to build a canal. Engineers were employed who examined the route and estimated the cost at $700,000,—an absurdly low estimate.

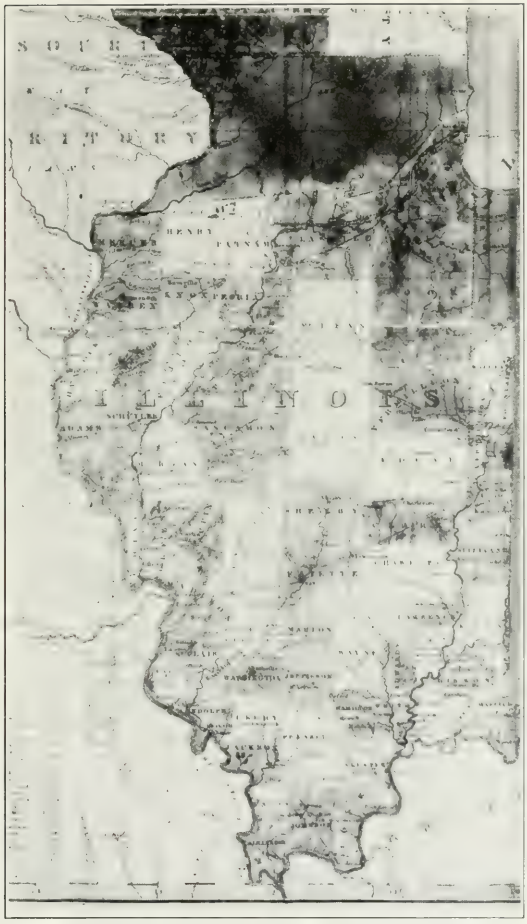
This led to the passage of a law by the General Assembly in 1825, to incorporate the "Illinois and Michigan Canal Association," with a capital of $1,000,000. It was soon seen, however, that this being a corporation for pecuniary profit to its prospective stockholders, assistance could not be expected from the general government as was hoped for, and the act was repealed. In 1827 Congress granted to the State of Illinois "for the purpose of aiding her in opening the canal," the alternate sections of the public lands on each side of the canal for five miles in width along its entire route. A new board of commissioners was provided for by the Legislature, and a new survey made which resulted in an estimate of $4,000,000 as the cost of construction.

Nothing further was done until 1836 when the Legislature authorized the construction of the canal, and accordingly on the 4th of July in that year the beginning was made at Chicago amid scenes of great rejoicing. A procession of citizens was formed, and the signal for the start was given by firing three cannon shots from Fort Dearborn. After the multitude had assembled at Bridgeport the Declaration of Independence was read and suitable addresses delivered. Colonel William B. Archer, one of the commissioners, had the honor of turning the first spadeful of earth.

At that time Chicago had a population of 3,800, and the town was growing fast. The construction of a canal had been the subject of so much discussion during the years previous that great numbers of settlers had been attracted to Chicago and its contiguous regions; the prevalent belief being that here was to be the gateway of an extensive commerce, and that the canal would be its principal artery.

ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Western immigration received a new impetus now that the construction of the canal was assured, and every avenue of approach and every



(COURTESY OF THE FINDLEY COLLECTION, KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG)

ILLINOIS AS IT WAS IN 1835
From Ezra Strong's map of 1835

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means of transportation was taxed to its utmost capacity. There were, indeed, other reasons for the great influx of new arrivals in the state, such as the settlement of the Indian troubles, the cheapness and fertility of the lands, and the convenient access by the lakes and the Erie Canal to the eastern markets. The canal, however, at this period was uppermost in the thoughts of the people of northern Illinois and of the river valley, just as a few years later the railroads became the object of their hopes. "The canal, which had excited public attention for fifteen years, was to be commenced," said the *Democrat* when the news was received that the Legislature had authorized its construction. "The cares, labors, anxieties and disappointments of the past were forgotten in the joyful anticipation of the future."

In the following year Chicago was incorporated as a city, namely, on March 4, 1837. The people of the entire state were seized about this time with a strong desire to enter upon public improvements on a vast scale. "An unregulated spirit of speculation," as Joseph Balestier described it, had taken possession of the people, not only of this state but of many other states as well. An "era of internal improvements" was inaugurated by the state Legislature. Railroads began now to attract public attention. Few of the inhabitants of Illinois had ever seen a railroad or any of its belongings, but the papers of the day kept them fully informed of the progress of railroad building in the eastern states. The people everywhere saw in the railroad the promise of better conditions in transportation, and became possessed with the desire to see them built throughout the land. Steam navigation on the larger rivers and lakes was already established. Canals were enormously popular wherever the country was adapted to their construction, and with lines of railroads added to the other facilities markets could be rendered accessible for extensive regions.

It was proposed to issue bonds of the state for the improvements, and though the opposition to such a plan was very strong at first it was made an issue at elections, resulting in a complete victory for the "boomers." So eager were the advocates of the forward policy that a convention assembled at the same time the new Legislature began its sessions, which appointed a "lobby committee" with instructions to see that members of the Legislature should not shrink from the support of a bill to carry out the purposes of the advocates of internal improvement.

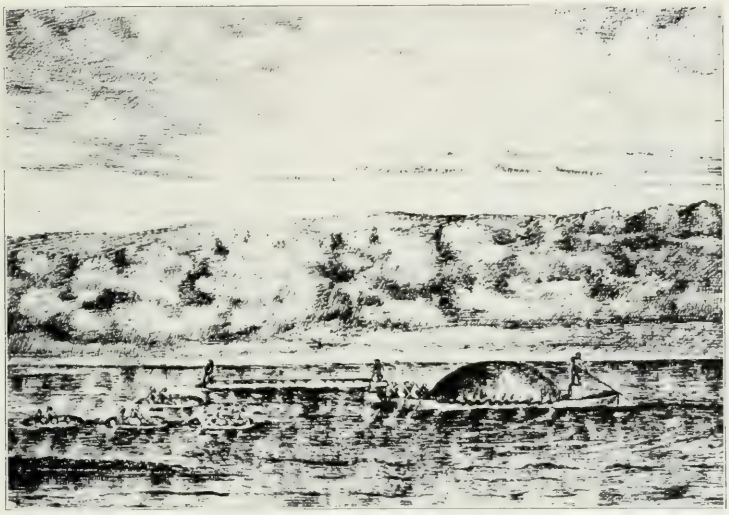
An editorial in the Chicago *American*, printed in its issue of December 10, 1836, showed that its editor fully shared the leading sentiments of the people in other parts of the state. "It is time," said the editor, "that this state should take a high and commanding position in the general field of internal improvements. Her resources, her great natural advantages, her increasing wealth and population, suggest and require it."

The Legislature accordingly early in 1837, authorized a vast system of public improvements. In this measure were the seeds of many financial woes for the people, and later the state came perilously near a repudiation of its obligations. The great monetary panic of that year was fast approaching though its premonitory symptoms were not yet apparent.

As finally passed the Act authorized the construction of a railroad from Galena to Cairo, usually referred to as the first Illinois Central Railroad, estimated to cost $3,500,000; the Northern Cross Railroad, $1,850,000; the Southern Cross Railroad, $1,600,000; five other railroads to be built from one interior point to another, $2,450,000; improvements of various rivers in the central and southern parts of the state, $400,000; Great Western Mail Route, $250,000; and $200,000 to be distributed among the counties in which as yet no improvements were projected. But this appalling total of $10,250,000 was not the limit of expenditures authorized. Other appropriations besides those required for the "Grand System" had been made. The state capital was that year removed from Vandalia to Springfield, and $150,000 for a new state house was provided, and a subscription of $100,000, previously made to the stock of the State Bank, was increased to $3,000,000. We have then a grand total of $13,400,000 as the liability incurred by the state under these appropriations.

"As a crowning act of folly," wrote Governor Ford in later years, "it was provided that the work should commence simultaneously on all the roads at each end, and from the crossings of all the rivers." No surveys had been made or exact estimates of cost secured, no one knew where the necessary material for their construction could be obtained, or how the money was to be realized from the bonds which as yet had no market. But the optimism of the people was so great that no element of fear entered into the situation. Commenting on the passage of the law the editor of the Chicago *American*, in its issue of April 22nd, said: "A ball has been set in motion which, we hope, is destined to roll on till our vast country is crossed in every direction by railroads and canals, and our noble rivers are freed from obstructions to commerce. Then we shall indeed be a great people."

The panic came but before its effects were fully felt, the state had succeeded in disposing of five millions of dollars worth of the bonds, and the various projects were begun in a piecemeal fashion at many different points. The further sales of bonds were attended by increasing difficulties, but at length a piece of railroad twenty-five miles long was completed between Meredosia and Jacksonville. One engine was provided but the income was less than the expenses after one year's operations. The engine was taken off and the road was leased and run



BULL BOATS ON WHICH FURS WERE BROUGHT DOWN THE ILLINOIS RIVER TO ST. LOUIS

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by mule power for several years thereafter. The road was eventually sold for a small fraction of its cost. The operations on all the projects were discontinued and the state was face to face with an enormous debt with practically nothing to show for it. Eventually the bonds were refunded on more advantageous terms, and by increasing the tax levy the debt was completely paid off.

MORMONS IN ILLINOIS

"There is scarcely another story in all the history of the State," says Professor George W. Smith, in his "Students' History of Illinois," "so intensely interesting, so genuinely dramatic, or so politically intricate, as the story of the coming, the short stay, and the departure of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints." This remarkable sect of religious enthusiasts originated in New York state, but, in 1833, they removed to Missouri where, encountering persecutions, they eventually, in 1839, settled in Nauvoo, in this state. Here the Mormons, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, erected a temple for their purposes, built houses for their people, and by 1844 there were over sixteen thousand people in the city.

The Mormons, after having settled in Illinois, applied for a charter from the Legislature, and were granted a charter which, viewed from a distance of two generations, seems like a document of remarkable character. One of the sections of this charter gave authorities of the City of Nauvoo the right to form a military organization, to be called the "Nauvoo Legion," the commissioned officers of which constituted a perpetual court-martial. The act conferring the charter also provided that this legion should be "entitled to its share of the state arms and munitions of war." In the act the privilege was given the city council of Nauvoo "to make laws antagonistic and superior to the laws passed by the state Legislature." The practice of polygamy, a cardinal doctrine of the Mormon Church, was made lawful by the ordinances of the City of Nauvoo.

The "Nauvoo Legion" was furnished by the state with two hundred and fifty stand of arms and three pieces of artillery. There ensued a growing conviction among the people of the state that severe measures would have to be used to rid the community of what was considered a menace to the peace of the surrounding counties and neighborhoods. Notwithstanding this, after nearly a half dozen arrests of Joseph Smith, who had been elected the principal officer of the legion, he had been released, and was emboldened to attempt the establishment of his authority. The seriousness of his pretensions attracted general attention and the governor of the state, at that time Thomas Ford, repaired to the scene and asserted his superior authority. The governor was convinced

that the leaders of the Mormons ought to be arrested and punished for exceeding the authority of the state executive, and in this he was entirely right. Some show of opposition was in evidence, the legion was called out and the City of Nauvoo looked like a military camp.

Smith and other leaders agreed to accompany the governor to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County, where the legion was asked to surrender their arms, which they did. All the leaders were released except Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyram, who were lodged in the county jail. The guards who had accompanied the governor soon after broke into the jail, took possession and murdered the Smith brothers.

After further disorders, the Mormons agreed to remove from the state. They went across the Mississippi into Iowa, and, traversing the country towards the west, finally reached the territory of Utah, where they established themselves on the shores of the Great Salt Lake.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

In the year 1856 a movement to organize all the various elements that made up the opposition to slavery extension was inaugurated at a meeting held at Decatur. The *Morgan Journal*, published at Jacksonville, of which Paul Selby was the editor, proposed an "Editorial Convention." Many other papers throughout the state endorsed the suggestion, and a call was issued for a meeting at Decatur on February 22, 1856. Mr. Selby was made chairman at the assembling of the convention, and resolutions were adopted as "a basis of common and concerted action," declaring that "Freedom is national and slavery sectional," that the extension of slavery "must be resisted," ending with a call for a state convention to be held at Bloomington in the following month of May. "There was just a round dozen of us who took part in the proceedings," said Mr. Selby, "though others came later and were present at the banquet given in the evening, which was presided over by Richard J. Oglesby, then a resident of Decatur."

A state central committee was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming convention at Bloomington, which assembled accordingly on the 29th of May. "The convention," says Herndon, "adopted a platform ringing with strong anti-Nebraska sentiments, and then and there gave the Republican party its official christening." Among those who attended the convention was Abraham Lincoln, and after the work of the convention had been concluded, Mr. Lincoln, in response to repeated calls, came forward and made a speech of such earnestness and power that no one who heard it will ever forget the effect it produced. This speech, Herndon considers, was the grand effort of his life. "Heretofore, he had simply argued the slavery question on



BLACK HAWK
From J. B. Patterson's Autobiography of Black Hawk, 1882

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grounds of policy and the eternal right. Now, he was newly baptized and freshly born; he had the fervor of a new born convert; the smothered flame broke out; enthusiasm unusual to him blazed up; his eyes were aglow with inspiration."

The speech made by Lincoln on this occasion is often referred to as the "Lost Speech." The newspaper men present were affected in an extraordinary manner, and their efforts to report the speech were paralyzed. "It was before the stenographer had become acclimated in Illinois," says Miss Tarbell in her history, "though longhand reports were regularly taken. Of course, all the leading papers of the state leaning towards the new party, had reporters at the convention." Among such was Joseph Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, who though a delegate undertook to make a report of the proceedings.

"I did make a few paragraphs of what Lincoln said in the first eight or ten minutes," said Medill, "but I became so absorbed in his magnetic oratory that I forgot myself and ceased to take notes, and joined with the convention in cheering and stamping and clapping to the end of the speech." W. H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, afterwards recorded his experiences. "I attempted for about fifteen minutes," said he, "to take notes, but at the end of that time I threw pen and paper away and lived only in the inspiration of the hour." The result was that no reporter present had anything for his paper, and the language of the speech has thus unfortunately not been preserved, and it is today referred to by historians as the "Lost Speech."

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Abraham Lincoln came to Illinois with his father's family, when he was twenty-one years old, and settled near Decatur. In 1834, when he was twenty-five, he was elected to the Legislature and served for eight years. In 1847 he was elected to Congress and served two years.

Stephen A. Douglas was four years younger than Lincoln and came to Illinois in 1834, and soon after entered upon the practice of law. He was elected a state's attorney in the same year and thereafter was continuously in politics until his death. In 1843 he was elected to Congress and four years later was elected to the United States Senate.

In 1858 Douglas was a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and Lincoln entered the field in opposition. This led to a series of debates on the issues of the day, held at various towns in the state. Douglas defended the cause of slavery, which it was proposed by the Democratic party should be extended into the new territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Lincoln opposed this view and declared that slavery must not be allowed to go beyond the limits of the slave states. He even went further. He contended that slavery must be exterminated, and declared that the country could not continue to exist "half slave and half free."

The debates, as arranged between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, were comprised in a series of seven meetings, which were held during the late summer and fall of 1858, as follows: August 21st, at Ottawa; August 27th, at Freeport; September 15th, at Jonesboro; September 18th, at Charleston; October 7th, at Galesburg; October 13th, at Quincy, and on October 15th, at Alton. The attention of the American people was arrested, and they watched with intense interest and devoured every argument of the champions. "Each of these great men, I doubt not," said Isaac N. Arnold, "at that time sincerely believed he was right; Douglas' ardor, while in such a conflict, would make him think, for the time being, he was right; and I know that Lincoln argued for freedom against the extension of slavery with the most profound conviction that on the result hung the fate of his country. * * * Douglas carried away the most popular applause, but Lincoln made the deeper and more lasting impression."

A passage from one of Lincoln's speeches shows the sledge hammer character of his logic. "Is it not false statesmanship," he asked, "that undertakes to build up a system of policy upon the basis of caring nothing about the very thing that everybody does care the most about? Judge Douglas may say he cares not whether slavery is voted up or down, but he must have a choice between a right thing and a wrong thing. He contends that whatever community wants slaves has a right to have them. So they have, if it is not wrong; but if it is a wrong, he cannot say people have a right to do wrong. He says that upon the score of equality slaves should be allowed to go into a new territory like other property. This is strictly logical if there is no difference between it and other property. If it and other property are equal, his argument is entirely logical; but if you insist that one is wrong and the other right, there is no use to institute a comparison between right and wrong."

The argument, indeed, was unanswerable. Douglas himself at length became convinced that he was attempting the defense of a losing cause. "However much we may disagree with his (Douglas') position on the slavery question," says Judge Carter, "it is clear he was against slavery, and took the position he did because he believed it was for the best interests of the country." Douglas was a patriot and believed above all in the integrity of the Union. In the last speech he made, just previous to his death in June, 1861, he awoke at last to the true spirit of the pro-slavery party, and denounced the acts of secession which preceded the opening of the tremendous drama of the Civil War. The leaders of the new-born Confederacy, he said, had seized upon the opposition to Slavery Extension and made it an excuse. "The present secession movement was the result of an enormous conspiracy," he said, "in which its leaders make use of the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplish-



LORADO TAFT'S MONUMENT OF BLACK HAWK, AT EAGLE'S
NEST BLUFF ON THE ROCK RIVER, OREGON, ILLINOIS

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ment of their ends." "Every man must be for the United States or against it," were his ringing words. "There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots—or traitors!"

Douglas was successful in obtaining the election of himself as senator by the Legislature, but the moral victory was entirely on the side of Lincoln. The newspaper press of the entire country gave extensive space to reports of the debates, while the speeches themselves were regarded as of a high order and of unusual importance; those of Douglas set forth his untenable position and impossible theory in the clearest manner, while those of Lincoln stated the arguments of the new Republican party as they had not been outlined before.

LINCOLN'S NOMINATION AND ELECTION

Following the campaign made by Mr. Lincoln for the senatorship in the fall of 1858, a strong movement was made by his friends in Illinois to bring him forward as the candidate for president at the forthcoming convention of the Republican party in 1860. There were, of course, other candidates in view, the most prominent among them being William H. Seward of New York. The convention was to meet in Chicago, May 16, 1860, and a building known as the "Wigwam" was constructed for the purpose. At the convention the friends of the various candidates worked for the success of their men. After the platform was adopted the balloting began which in the first instance showed that Seward stood in the advance, but with not enough votes to secure the nomination. On the third ballot, however, Mr. Lincoln's strength became fully developed, and he quickly was declared the nominee. With him as running mate was nominated Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

The campaign which followed was one of the most remarkable in the political history of the country. At the succeeding election in November Mr. Lincoln received the majority of the electoral votes, and was declared elected President of the United States. In due time he arrived in Washington and was inaugurated March 4, 1861. In his inaugural address he said: "I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He was careful to let it be known that he regarded "the Union as unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the constitution expressly enjoins me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states."

PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR

The strength of the Union sentiment in this state is clearly indicated

in the record of military service in the Civil War. The total enrollment of troops exceeded a quarter of a million of men. In his report made after the close of the war, Adjutant-General Haynie said: "In all the great events of this wonderful period of our history the sons of Illinois have borne their full share, and now that the record is closed, ready to be written out and delivered to posterity, no citizen of the state can have cause to feel other than a just pride in reviewing the achievements of our soldiery."

On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. "There was not a state in the North of one million of inhabitants," said General Grant in later years, "that would not have furnished the entire number." Illinois was asked to furnish six regiments, and the response was so prompt that many more men offered their services than could be accepted. As six regiments had been furnished by the state for the Mexican War in 1846, numbered from one to six, the numbering of the regiments in the Civil War began with the Seventh.

The history of the Illinois regiments in the war would require a series of volumes. It is enough here to say that their record was a glorious one, and even a general history of the Civil War will necessarily contain frequent references to the part taken by Illinois troops in the various battles and campaigns. The total number of men furnished by Illinois for the armies of the Union was two hundred fifty-five thousand and fifty-seven. The total losses among this great number by the casualties of war were nearly thirty-five thousand, of which about ten thousand were killed in battle or died of wounds. The remainder, some twenty-five thousand died of various diseases. The proportion of those who died in the service to the whole number of enlistments was therefore about thirteen and two-thirds per cent.

Writing of the Civil War in the United States, an eminent English writer says: "I believe that all serious wars in or between civilized communities are struggles between right and wrong, and that on the whole and as a rule, it is the cause of right which prevails. The American Civil War appears to me to be a striking illustration of this belief. The cancer from which the body politic of the United States was suffering during the first half of the nineteenth century was the institution of negro slavery. The Civil War was the operation which provided the needed relief."

In the years subsequent to the Civil War the history of the state demands much more extended treatment than can be given in an introductory sketch of this character. A few events may be touched upon in closing the sketch in order to present a background and as a setting for the biographies which this volume will present in its subsequent pages.



STARVED ROCK



LOVERS' LEAP, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Whether the great men who are thus distinguished are regarded as the cause or effect, they remain the epitome or expression of the age in which they lived, the convenient and concrete examples, with which to illustrate an account of its happenings.

THE DEATH AND FUNERAL OF LINCOLN

The death of Abraham Lincoln occurred on the 15th of April, 1865. The people of the North were in the midst of rejoicings over the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, when like a thunder bolt the news was flashed over the country that Lincoln had been shot by an assassin. The joy and gladness of the people were suddenly turned into grief and mourning, and the loss was, if possible, more keenly felt in Illinois than elsewhere. "In Illinois," said Dr. Eddy, "the grief was the deeper because Illinois best knew and loved the slain chieftain. He had grown with her growth, he was identified with her history, he had fought the battle of freedom on her prairies, she had given him to the nation, and had sent him with loving benedictions and earnest prayers to the post of responsibility, peril, death." It would be invidious, however, to claim for the Illinois people any greater affection and admiration for the great war president than was felt for him everywhere through the loyal states of the Union.

The War Department made arrangements for a funeral train to bear the remains of Lincoln to his Illinois home. On its westward journey the train made stops at important cities, and at length arrived in Chicago. Here it was met by an imposing procession and the casket containing the body was placed in the rotunda of the courthouse where it lay in state until the following afternoon, and then placed on a train for Springfield. While in Chicago it was estimated that over one hundred thousand people passed in solemn procession before the casket.

Accompanied by a committee of one hundred citizens from Chicago the body was taken to Springfield where it lay in state at the Capitol for one day; and, finally, on May 4th, it was placed in its final resting place at Oak Ridge cemetery. "Here at the post of a woody knoll," writes Miss Tarbell, "a vault had been prepared, and thither, attended by a great concourse of military and civic dignitaries, by governors of states, members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, delegations from orders, from cities, from churches, by the friends of his youth, his young manhood, his maturer years, was Lincoln carried and laid by the side of his little son. The solemn rite was followed by dirge and prayer, by the reading of his last inaugural address, and by a noble funeral oration by Bishop Simpson. Then as the beautiful day drew towards evening, the vault was closed, and the great multitudes slowly returned to their duties."

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

The most important event in the railroad history of the state was the grant of 2,600,000 acres of land to the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851, which rendered possible the construction of that line. By the terms of its charter the road is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof it is required to pay into the state treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. Up to April, 1911, the total amount thus paid into the treasury since the beginning is upwards of thirty million dollars.

Since 1880 the State of Illinois has had no public debt. The state has a larger railway mileage than any other state in the Union except Texas, amounting in 1909, to twelve thousand two hundred and fifteen miles. Illinois now stands third among the states in point of population, which according to the last census was 7,630,654. It contains within its limits the second largest city in the United States, the City of Chicago, with a population of 3,376,438.

The average elevation of the state above sea-level is about 600 feet, which is nearly the same elevation as that of Lake Michigan. The drainage of the state is far better than its low elevation would indicate. There are more than two hundred and seventy-five streams within its borders, whose waters ultimately reach the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

As early as 1852 a movement began for an agricultural university, or an industrial university, as it came to be called. Professor Jonathan B. Turner of the Illinois College at Jacksonville was the guiding spirit in this movement, which eventually took the form of an Act of Congress called the "Land Grant Act," passed in 1862. By this act, signed by President Lincoln, four hundred and eighty thousand acres of public lands were granted to Illinois for promoting "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." In accepting this gift the Legislature established a state university which finally came to be called the University of Illinois. Other states shared in the benefits derived from the Land Grant Act, which made possible the establishment of state universities, many of which have since developed into splendid institutions of learning, and proved of vast usefulness to the people of the country.

SANITARY CANAL

One of the most remarkable engineering achievements of the last century is that of the canal cut through the great Chicago "divide," between



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW SHOWING WHERE ILLINOIS AND FOX RIVERS MEET



BAILEY FALLS NEAR LA SALLE

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

the south branch of the Chicago River and the Desplaines River at Lockport. This canal follows the route in the main of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, but it is cut much deeper and its dimensions are, of course, on a much larger scale.

This work was commenced in September, 1892, and was completed in January, 1900. The canal takes its water from the Chicago River and thereby reverses the flow of that stream so that water from Lake Michigan is carried into the valley of the Desplaines. As the sewerage of the City of Chicago empties into the Chicago River it is thus diluted with lake water and carried to the river valley below where it is rapidly oxidized and becomes comparatively pure.

The Sanitary Canal is twenty-eight miles long, has an average depth of twenty-two feet, and has a width varying from one hundred and sixty-two to two hundred and ninety-two feet. The channel is cut partly through glacial drift and partly through solid rock. The rock cutting extends for fifteen miles, and is of an average depth of thirty-five feet. The amount of material excavated, if deposited in Lake Michigan in forty feet of water, would make an island one mile square, with its surface twelve feet above the surface. The cost of construction work and right of way amounted to thirty million dollars.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

There are at the present time about two hundred and fifty free public libraries in this state, the largest of which is the Chicago Public Library. A law was enacted in 1872 under which any community in the state may elect to lay a tax for the support of a public library. Of the one hundred and two counties of the state, seventy-two now contain at least one public library and in many cases more than one. It is gratifying to state that one hundred and thirty-one of the libraries of this state occupy buildings of their own, and of this number Mr. Andrew Carnegie has contributed in whole or in part to the construction of eighty-one.

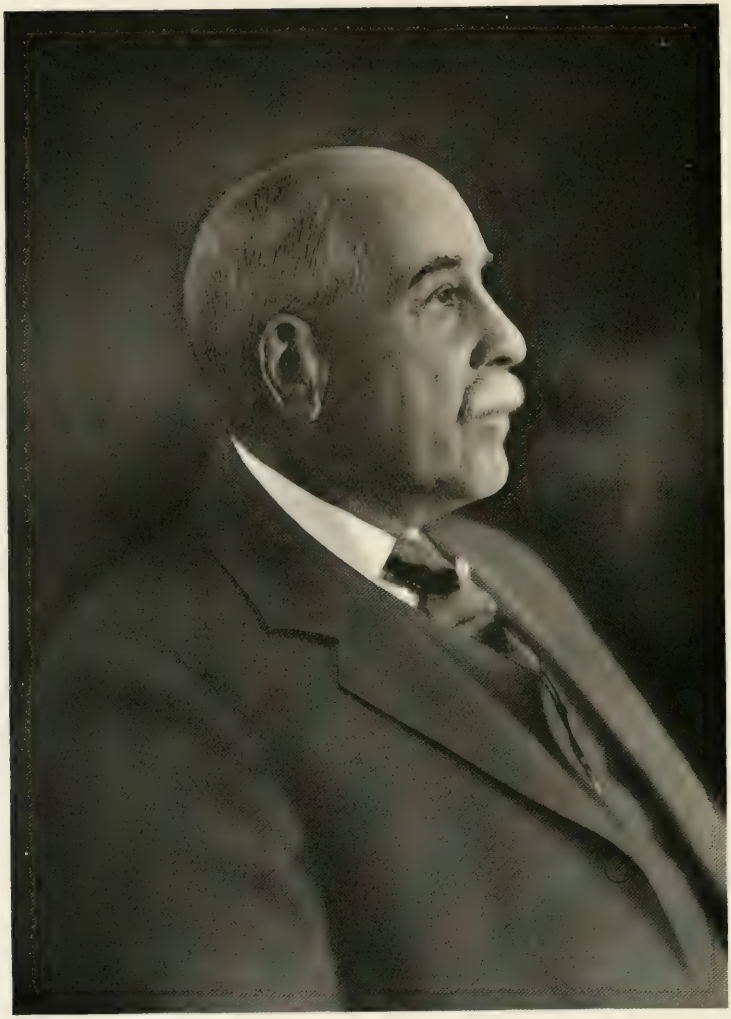
Many of the buildings, and to some extent the collections of books contained in them, are the gifts of generous citizens, as for instance the Galena Public Library which was built and provided with one thousand volumes by the late Benjamin F. Felt of Galena. Many other instances might be specified. There is a body created by an Act of the Legislature in 1909 known as the Library Extension Commission, the purpose of which is "to strengthen the libraries already established, to aid in the establishment of libraries, and to promote library interests in general throughout the state."

The rapid progress made in the course of one generation in the conveniences of common life is well illustrated in a passage quoted below

from a history of Sangamon County, printed in 1881. In a comparison which the author makes between the period when Illinois was yet but a territory, and the period in which the history was written, it is said that "the telephone is placed in thousands of homes, enabling their inmates to converse intelligibly with parties *at a distance of several miles.*"

When one considers that this "wonder story," as it then seemed, belongs to a past as recent as 1881, the advance in this one branch of modern facilities of communication seems almost beyond belief, and furnishes an excellent example of the "fairy tales of science" of which the poet has so eloquently written.

To illustrate the splendid history of the great State of Illinois, by giving suitable biographical accounts of the "Honored Dead," whose life histories form an essential part of the chronicle, will be the task of one who shall present in the following pages of this volume their names and deeds for the instruction of posterity.





John J. Mitchell

A MAN'S position in the world is determined by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen, and thus judged, John J. Mitchell was not only an eminent Chicagoan but one of the foremost American citizens, yet he never figured in public life or sought public attention. On the contrary his modesty and unostentation were known to all, yet few men have exerted an influence so widely felt or have contributed in so large a measure to the substantial development of this land. As the years passed he demonstrated the possession of superior business qualifications and with it all "he was a most lovable man," an encomium pronounced again and again by those who knew him. One of his lifelong associates said: "In all the years I have known John J. Mitchell, I never saw him lose his temper." It was this even poise, expressed in justice and fairness, in consideration and helpfulness to those with whom he came in contact, that made him an inspiration to all.

Illinois will ever place his name high on the roll of her most distinguished sons. He was born in Alton on the 3d of November, 1853, a son of William H. and Mary A. Mitchell. He attended the public schools of his home neighborhood and afterward became a student in an academy at Kents Hill, Maine. His identification with the banking interests of Chicago dated from 1873, when at the age of twenty years he became a messenger boy in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Observant, modest, cheerful and capable of unusual and continuous concentration, ambitious and with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he was always looking ahead to duties superior to those which engaged his immediate attention, and without neglecting any present task he was always ready to assume larger responsibilities, desirous ever to broaden the field of his service and his usefulness. When the bank was removed from 273 Madison street to a new location on Clark, between Washington and Madison streets, in 1875, Mr. Mitchell had already become teller and was recognized as one of the most popular and thoroughly informed men connected with the institution. In 1878, following the retirement of L. B. Sidway, president of the bank, and the election of his successor, H. G. Powers, Mr. Mitchell was advanced to the position of assistant cashier. The following two years formed a crisis in the affairs of the bank. The capital stock was reduced from five hundred thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, and some of the directors favored

dissolution of the institution. Mr. Mitchell brought forward a plan for enlargement of the business on a conservative basis, and owing to his influence in the board rooms, his plans were adopted and the downward tendency was stayed. In 1880 Mr. Powers retired from the presidency. Mr. Mitchell was then twenty-six years of age, but because of the ability he had shown in conducting the bank through its critical period, and in spite of the opposition of his father and a few of the other directors (solely on the ground of his age), he was chosen to the head of the bank's affairs, being one of the youngest bank presidents in the history of Chicago banking. Energetic and unhampered work soon had its results, and the deposits of the institution reached the million dollars—a wonderful showing for a new bank of those days. In 1888 the business had so increased that larger and more appropriate quarters were demanded, and the ground floor of the Rookery building was chosen. The capital stock had now increased to two million dollars—a sum twenty times greater than when Mr. Mitchell first became identified with the bank. In 1897 a magnificent structure at the northeast corner of Jackson boulevard and La Salle street was erected as the home of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which Mr. Mitchell served as president from 1880 until 1923, after which time he was at the head of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, representing the merger of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, The Merchants Loan and Trust Company and The Corn Exchange National Bank.

The handsome structure which housed the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was razed to make room for the home of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, which is one of Chicago's most impressive buildings. Its twenty-one stories bulk in massiveness and dignity dominates over the heart of financial Chicago. Nearly a billion dollars is represented in the merged interests having ownership of the ten-million-dollar building. They cater to the biggest family of bank depositors in the west. Their union of forces gives capital, surplus and undivided profits of fifty million dollars, savings and commercial deposits over three hundred and eighty-five million dollars and trust funds exceeding seven hundred million dollars. More than two hundred thousand savings accounts and over twenty thousand commercial accounts are served. A directorate of thirty-six leading men of Chicago governs the consolidated banks. The banks thus united have a proud history of constructive effort in the upbuilding of Chicago and of western financial integrity. The really great men of Chicago and of Illinois helped to found and guide them in past generations. These men worked into the spirit and policy of the banks in the early days a purpose of community helpfulness which has survived and grown stronger with time. The home of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company covers a site one hundred and seventy-four by three hundred and twenty-five feet, of a total area of fifty-nine thousand square feet.

It looms above Jackson boulevard along the entire block between Clark and La Salle streets, with imposing entrances from each of those thoroughfares.

John J. Mitchell's knowledge of business conditions and affairs throughout the west was extensive, gained by many years of participation in financial, commercial and transportation activities. His work aside from banking made him a notable figure. He was a trustee and a member of the advisory committee of the American Surety Company of New York; director of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, The Pullman Company, the Chase National Bank of New York, the Illinois Trust & Safety Deposit Company, the International Harvester Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company, the People's Gas Light & Coke Company and The Texas Company; and trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

On the 11th of February, 1890, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Jewett of Bristol, Rhode Island, a daughter of James R. Jewett of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mitchell was long one of the most prominent figures in the social life of the city, and Pauline Palmer, one of the foremost artists of Chicago, spoke of her as Chicago's most beautiful woman, for hers was not only the beauty of person but of character. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of five children: Gwendolyn, the wife of Robert E. Hunter; William H., who married Ginevra King; John J., Jr., who wedded Lolita Armour; Clarence B., who married Marjorie King; and Louise J., the wife of John P. Kellogg.

Mr. Mitchell held membership in the Chicago, Union League, University and Mid-Day Clubs, in the Lake Geneva Country Club, the Bankers Club of New York and the Midwick Club of Pasadena. He maintained his Chicago home at 1550 State parkway—in one of the first cooperative buildings of the city, and his spacious estate at Lake Geneva was called Ceylon Court. The residence was the building erected by the Ceylon government for the World's Columbian Exposition and afterward purchased by Mr. Mitchell and removed to his country place. He delighted to retire to the seclusion of this home and there entertain his countless friends, for there was no man who had a keener appreciation of friendship than Mr. Mitchell. He had the keenest appreciation for the friendly spirit that prompted his associates to fill his room with flowers on his birthdays and on his return from his winter vacations in California. He expressed this one day, saying: "It is fine to have your friends remember you. The trouble about going away is that I miss my friends. I can't meet them every day or so in California. I'm always glad to get back and meet them—and also find out what they have been up to while I couldn't keep my eye on them."

Mr. Mitchell was deeply interested in everything that pertained to

Chicago's welfare. He served on the board of the Art Institute and he cooperated in all movements that tended not only to uphold high civic standards but to add to the beauty and attractiveness of Chicago. He was helpfully interested in the World's Columbian Exposition and the Chicago Civic Opera and in the administration of several hospitals. Always genial, he added to his friendliness a keen sense of humor that made him a most delightful companion.

Mr. Mitchell remained a most active, honored and influential factor in Chicago's affairs until his demise, October 29, 1927. The tragedy of his passing—he and his wife meeting an accidental death with the overturning of their motor car—is overshadowed many times in the beautiful memory which they have left behind and which will be enshrined in the hearts of all who knew them for years to come. Countless are the splendid tributes which have been paid to them. Men foremost in the life not only of Chicago but of the entire country have expressed their great admiration for John J. Mitchell, the banker, and their love for John J. Mitchell, the man. Samuel Insull, long a close friend, said: "The loss of a man who has played so prominent a part in the community is tremendous, but it is on the personal side that so many in all walks of life will feel they have suffered a really individual loss as the result of the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell."

A phase of his character is shown in the words of Circuit Judge Thomas J. Lynch: "I have a summer home at Lake Geneva, not with the colony of millionaires but a modest cottage. Most of the millionaires were strangers to me but I knew Mr. Mitchell well and so did everyone else up there regardless of their social standing. That tells something of the character of John J. Mitchell."

Senator Charles S. Deneen wrote: "I became acquainted with Mr. Mitchell in the fall of 1885 when I was a law clerk. His achievements as a financier and his high standing in the business world are known to all. He had a high and firm character, great alertness and directness of mind, broad sympathies, keen judgment and unremitting industry and enthusiasm in his work. The country has suffered a great loss in his death."

Vice President Dawes said: "The loss of Mr. Mitchell is a severe one. For decades he has been a leader in conservative, upright and progressive business methods."

In the Chicago Evening Post appeared the following editorial: "Chicago is inexpressibly shocked by the tragic death of its foremost financier and his gracious wife: shocked not merely because a business leader of unusual sagacity and broad experience has been taken from the circle which looked to him for counsel and guidance, but because a citizen of public spirit and high integrity and a man of generous and kindly im-

pulse has been thus suddenly removed, and a burden of double grief laid upon his family and friends. Mr. Mitchell, whose career was in harmony with the best traditions of individual achievement in America, was a man of singular charm. The legendary banker is a hard-fisted curmudgeon, but the actual banker, as personified in John J. Mitchell, departed so far from this fictional type as to wholly contradict it. It may be doubted if anyone of honest purpose ever gained access to him without receiving the impression that he was in the presence of a man of great courtesy and kindness. He could decline a request and leave no feeling of rebuff; he could grant a favor and convey no sense of patronage. And with it all there was a consciousness on the part of those who met him that they were dealing with a personality of power and resource. His career is the story so often told in the annals of American leadership—the story of the small town boy who through industry, thrift and character climbs the ladder of success. He climbed it more quickly than most who make the ascent, but, although his father was a banker and a director of the Illinois Trust, in which the boy entered at twenty as a messenger, his achievement of the presidency before he was twenty-seven was not the result of influence, but the reward of his well applied ability. His subsequent record justified fully the discernment of those who startled the world of finance by choosing so young a man for so great a responsibility. He was a national figure, and more. He was well known in Europe. His name was one of those always associated with Chicago in the minds of those who knew anything of the city's claims to commercial greatness. In spite of advancing years Mr. Mitchell retained a youthful spirit and a remarkable physical vigor. His ambition to live usefully was unabated. It was an ambition he had pursued with modest indifference to fame or publicity. He was never a seeker of self-glory, but there is many a man who has gone to him when in need of help who can bear testimony to the practical nature of his sympathy, and many a cause which has sought his support that can tell of the liberality of his response. There is a real grief felt today by those who had the privilege of knowing him; a grief intensified by the simultaneous death of Mrs. Mitchell."

The life of such a man cannot be measured even in the terms of business success, marvelous as it was, in his contribution to art and other ennobling influences, in his efforts for civic advancement. It can only be measured in the influence which he exerted over those with whom he came in contact, in the lives of those who reached out to higher ideals because of his example. In a single sentence the career of John J. Mitchell might be summed up in the words: He shed around him the sunshine of life.

(Editor's Note—This biography was compiled in November, 1927).

George Mortimer Pullman

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the famous originator of the vestibule train, was the organizer of the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1867 and its president throughout the remainder of his life. The following review of his career is reprinted from The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, published by James T. White & Company in 1909.

George Mortimer Pullman, manufacturer, was born at Brocton, New York, March 3, 1831, son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, and the third in a family of ten children. His father, a man of keen intelligence and sterling integrity, was born in Rhode Island; his mother's native place was Auburn, New York. After attending the public schools of Brocton, the son, at the age of fourteen, became clerk in a general store, where he remained one year. At seventeen he assumed a share in the cabinetmaking business of his eldest brother at Albion, New York, but in 1852 the death of his father brought the added care of the widowed mother and four young children. His needs thus exceeding the income from the shop, he braved the perils of youth and inexperience undertaking a contract for elevating the buildings along the line of the Erie canal, and he successfully raised them to the new level required by the canal enlargement then in progress. This occupied about four years, at the end of which time he went to Chicago with a capital of some six thousand dollars. The entire business section of that city was then being raised from the original grade, and Mr. Pullman's experience was put to the test. Fortified by a natural inventive faculty and a grasp of mechanical expedients, however, he was enabled to take advantage of this profitable field, and many large buildings of brick and stone were raised by him to the new level. In 1858 Mr. Pullman's attention was drawn to the sleeping-cars just introduced on the Lake Shore Railroad; and as the first of these carried only fixed berths, he soon conceived the idea of a palace car designed for continuous and comfortable travel over long distances during both day and night. In 1859 he remodelled into sleeping-cars two passenger coaches belonging to the Chicago & Alton Railroad; and, though these were far below their inventor's ideal standard of comfort and elegance, when placed in service they proved a long step in advance and created the demand for what followed. Having engaged in mining and other enterprises in the west, he was called to Colorado, where he remained until 1863; but

in that year he returned to Chicago and resumed the study and construction of a palace sleeping-car. He obtained from the Alton Railway Company the use of a repair shed, hired the most skilled workmen and began the erection of the "Pioneer," the first Pullman palace car, which was completed a year later at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It was first used in the funeral train which bore the body of Lincoln to its burial, and for this association is still preserved at Pullman, Illinois. In 1867 he organized the Pullman Palace Car Company, of which he was president until his death. It is one of the largest and most successful manufacturing corporations in this country. He adopted the vestibule system in 1887. Thus, from the "Pioneer," which was first condemned as excessive in both weight and cost, have gradually evolved the solid vestibule trains, costing more than one hundred thousand dollars each, and averaging nearly a tenth of a mile in length. The town of Pullman was founded by him in 1880, some twelve miles south of Chicago, but was later embraced within the corporate limits of that city. Pullman is furnished with books, pictures, parks and fountains, for the aim of its founder was philanthropy made practical—business based on the principles of humanity, combined with art, music, refinement, culture, self-respect and temperance. Mr. Pullman made his personality felt in other important business works, the most notable being the erection of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of New York, where he served as president of the construction company.

In 1867 he was married to Harriet Sanger, and had two daughters and two sons: Florence, Harriet, George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger. He died in Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1897.

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Jas R Morgan

James Berwick Forgan

WHILE the name of James B. Forgan will ever be associated with the history of banking in Chicago and the country at large, the story of his successful achievement will, for an equal period, be a stimulus to the ambitious youth of the land. Like the pioneers, he carved out a path that others may follow—a path that led not only to prominence as a financier but that also led to the character development that made his name an honored one wherever his influence extended. Moreover, he never allowed his business career, prominent and important as it was, to overshadow or dwarf those kindlier influences which make a man beloved by his associates and which gain for him strong, enduring friendships that are among life's choicest blessings.

In the little city of St. Andrews, Scotland, James B. Forgan was born on the 11th of April, 1852, being the second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan. In his native town the father engaged in the manufacture of golf clubs and balls, and the youthful experiences of the son were not unusual in character. His early educational opportunities were supplemented by a course in the Madras College of his native city and in Forres Academy at Forres, Scotland. He spent a brief period in a lawyer's office but when a youth of seventeen took his initial step in that field which was to constitute his life's work, becoming at that time an employe in the St. Andrews branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The thoroughness that characterized his entire career was manifest during the three years which he spent in that institution and he thereby laid a broad foundation upon which to build his later success. That idleness had no part in his makeup was shown in the fact that after working from 9:30 in the morning until his duties at the bank were completed for the day, he then acted as secretary of a fish company and was also the organizer of the St. Andrews Ice Company, of which he was chosen secretary. Thus early he learned the value of time and made each moment count for the utmost. His development, too, continued along other lines that led to the upbuilding of a well rounded character, for he became an active member of a literary society, also of a church choir and did considerable copying for a lawyer.

The ambitious nature of Mr. Forgan, however, could not be content with the opportunities offered in his native city. Having entered the service of the Bank of British North America, he eagerly availed himself of the chance given him by that institution to fill a clerical position in its

branch at Montreal, Canada, and from his advent into the new world he closely studied conditions, methods and the advantages offered. Each step in his career was a forward one. He continued with the Bank of British North America in its branches at New York and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the time of his marriage. After an interval of a year and a half he became connected with the Bank of Nova Scotia as paying teller and subsequently was advanced to the position of agent of the bank at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and later at Woodstock, New Brunswick. His next step brought him to the United States as a permanent resident, for at that time he established and assumed the management of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His ability in that connection won the attention of prominent financiers of that city and he was offered the cashiership of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, with which he remained until 1892, when at the request of Lyman J. Gage, then president of the First National Bank of Chicago, he came to this city and was elected to the vice presidency of the bank. From that time until his demise he was a most potent factor in shaping the financial history of the western metropolis. On the 9th of January, 1900, he succeeded Mr. Gage in the presidency of the bank and the further expansion and growth of the interests of that institution had their basis in his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of financial affairs in all their complex ramifications. He foresaw much of the growth of the city and directed his efforts in accordance with his faith in the future. He became president and a director of the First Trust & Savings Bank, also of the National Safe Deposit Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Security Bank of Chicago. Among his fellow bankers not only of this but of other cities his opinions were largely regarded as the final word. His cooperation was also a directing successful element in many other of Chicago's most important business enterprises, for he became a director of the American Radiator Company, the Standard Safe Deposit Company, the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and also served on the board of control of the Audit Company of New York. He was a man of forceful personality and accomplished what he undertook. His keen business vision penetrated far into the future and he builded not only for his own generation but for the years of Chicago's later development.

Mr. Forgan not only closely studied the upbuilding of the First National and the other banking institutions with which he was personally closely allied but he gave earnest consideration to the great problems of national finance—those over which the government exercises supervision and direction—and he was a prominent factor in the development of

American banking which led eventually to the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. That his opinions carried great weight among the bankers of the country is shown in the fact that for many years he was vice chairman of the currency commission of the American Bankers Association, with the late A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York as chairman. Following the organization of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Forgan was called to the presidency of its advisory council and so continued until 1921, while through a period of six years he was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. His initiative was further shown following the founding of the First Trust & Savings Bank, in the inauguration of a plan for having the stock of the First National Bank trusteed for the benefit of the stockholders of the First National—a plan that has been used as a model by a number of other similar institutions throughout the country.

For twenty-five years Mr. Forgan was a member of the Clearing House committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association and for twenty-one years of these twenty-five was chairman of the committee. It was during his regime that the system of Clearing House examinations was adopted in 1906 and largely due to the carefulness with which this system was inaugurated by Mr. Forgan and his skill in selecting the right kind of examiners that the Chicago method of cooperation between banks has been copied by most of the larger cities in the country. In January, 1916, Mr. Forgan retired from the presidency of the First National Bank, accepting the position of chairman of its board of directors and of the First Trust & Savings Bank. To the end of his career, however, he remained an active factor in financial circles and it was characteristic of him that he found keen pleasure in solving the intricate problems of banking.

It was on the 6th of March, 1873, that Mr. Forgan sailed for the new world and on the 19th of October, 1875, he more permanently established his residence on this side of the Atlantic through his marriage in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Mary Ellen Murray. They became parents of four children: Robert D., of the First National Bank; Mrs. Jessie Wilhelmina Ott, wife of John Nash Ott, attorney for the First National Bank; Donald M., connected with the American Radiator Company; and James B., Jr., also of the First National Bank.

In the later years of his life Mr. Forgan usually spent the winter months in Florida and maintained a summer home at Harbor Point, Michigan. His interest always centered in his own household, yet his friends found him a most likable companion, genial and endowed with a sense of humor. With his family Mr. Forgan attended the services of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he held membership, and he was a director of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. As success came to him, he enlarged the scope of his charitable activities and many be-

nevolent projects of the city profited by his aid. He had the Scotsman's love of golf and found pleasure and recreation on the links of the Chicago Golf Club, while the Chicago Club, the Commercial, the Union League, the Mid-Day, the Union and the Saddle and Cycle Clubs claimed him as a valued member. His attitude toward all civic affairs manifested the same progressive spirit that marked his business career and he wrought along definite lines for the upbuilding of Chicago and the betterment of all those public interests which are of far-reaching import. When the United States became involved in the World war his activity in behalf of his adopted land correspondingly increased and honors were bestowed upon him by several foreign governments for his tangible service in behalf of the allied cause. In recognition of his work in raising funds for the relief of destitute Serbians he was decorated with the Order of St. Sava in 1918, and France gratefully acknowledged her indebtedness to his aid of the French cause during the period of world conflict by making him an officer of the Legion of Honor in May, 1921. His life span covered more than seventy-two years, and as he towered above many men physically, so he did in the capability and in the strength of character that made for his success and his honored name.

A contemporary writer has said: "He was stricken at his desk in the First National Bank, on October 24, 1924. For a few days he seemed to rally and those in attendance hoped for a recovery, but he passed away on Tuesday, October 28th. He died with the same fortitude with which he had lived, and he left, in a sense, nothing incomplete, having lived a full and complete life. Mr. Forgan was physically an unusually handsome man, attracting attention in any gathering by his height—he was six foot, three—his beautifully shaped head, his remarkably clear blue eyes. His character left its impress not merely upon his immediate surroundings, but upon very wide circles. Even as a younger man in Minneapolis his career had been such that a quarter of a century after he had left that city one of the leading bankers in Minneapolis in a public address made the statement that the banks of his city owed their high ethical standards to the precept and example which had been set so many years ago by James B. Forgan."

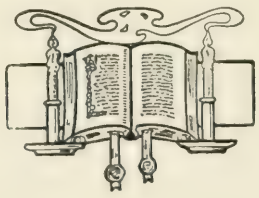
In a review of his career it will be seen that his was the dependable nature of his Scotch forebears, shaped and developed through the opportunities and conditions of the new world. Clear in insight, with an almost faultless judgment, based upon years of study and experience, strong in his purpose, strong in his honor and good name, James B. Forgan was long an outstanding figure among those who shaped the financial history of America in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, eminent American statesman, served as vice president of the United States during the term of 1893-97. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, a son of John T. and Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Illinois, where he studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was master in chancery of the circuit court from 1860 until 1864, and district attorney from 1865 until 1869. The conspicuous ability with which he discharged the duties of these responsible offices attracted the favorable attention of the people of the state, and in 1864 he was nominated by the democratic party for presidential elector. In the interest of General McClellan, the nominee of his party for the presidency, he canvassed the entire state, speaking in every county. At the expiration of his term of office as district attorney in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing. The firm had an extensive practice in the state and federal courts and was considered one of the leading law firms in the central portion of the state. In 1874 the democrats of the Bloomington district nominated Mr. Stevenson for the forty-fourth congress (1875-7). The district had been safely republican by an almost invariable majority of three thousand. His opponent was General McNulta, one of the leading republican orators of the state. The canvass was a remarkable one, the excitement at times resulting in intense personal antagonisms between the friends of the candidates. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded twelve hundred. He was in congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to two thousand. At the expiration of his second congressional term in 1881 he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as president of the United States, was appointed first assistant post-

master-general. An earlier biographer wrote: "During his incumbency of this office he had charge of all appointments and ably seconded the president in his civil service reforms, never dismissing a faithful employe for political reasons. His democratic habits and manners, his affability and invariable courtesy created a host of friends for him." After retiring from the office of the first assistant postmaster-general at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, in 1889, Mr. Stevenson returned to Bloomington. He was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the national democratic convention in Chicago in 1892, and was serving in that capacity when nominated for the vice presidency on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. The democratic candidates were elected, and after the expiration of his term, in 1897, Adlai E. Stevenson was appointed by President McKinley a member of the American commission to visit Europe and endeavor to secure the adoption of international bimetalism. He was again the democratic nominee for the vice presidency of the United States in 1900 and for the governorship of Illinois in 1908.

On the 20th of December, 1866, Mr. Stevenson married Letitia Green, a daughter of Rev. Lewis W. Green, of Danville, Kentucky. They were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters. Mrs. Stevenson passed away December 25, 1913, and her distinguished husband died June 15, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year.





Philip D. Armour

Philip Danforth Armour

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, May 16, 1832, son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. His father, who was a grandson of James Armour, a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, removed from Connecticut to New York state in 1825, settling in a region that was still thickly forested. He became a prosperous farmer, but not without the exercise of frugality and unremitting labor in which he was aided by his six sons, of whom Philip was the third. To the training he received from his parents, especially from his mother, who had been a school teacher, Philip Armour owed the development of those traits that showed themselves in marked degree throughout his life—integrity, thrift, energy, strong common sense, economy of time and speech, and benevolence of heart. In addition to the instruction received under the home roof, Philip secured the few opportunities afforded by a district school, and then was sent to the seminary at Cazenovia. As a scholar he showed unusual vigor of mind, and on the playground he was distinguished for courage and bodily strength. During his attendance at the academy a strong attachment sprung up between himself and one of his fellow students, and this led to a change in his life, and an eager desire to have a home of his own. Meantime the peaceful community in which he lived was thrown into great excitement—as was every village and town at that day—by the news of the discovery of gold in California, and inasmuch as young Armour had not the means to pay for a trip thither on shipboard he decided to make his way overland, and accordingly started out with several other farmers' sons. The journey consumed six months and was attended with many hardships and pursuits, for much of it was performed on foot owing to the lack of railroads and other methods of transportation, and their route lay through mountain ranges, across desert wastes, and through regions inhabited by Indians; but "Eldorado" reached, they forgot their past experiences, so engrossed were they in the hard and uncertain life of gold miners. At the end of a year Philip's companions returned to the east, but having succeeded in a business venture—the purchasing and developing of a ditch to supply some placer mines—he decided to remain, and pushing on with a determination to make the best of his opportunities, he engaged in similar enterprises until he was in prosperous circumstances.

In 1856 he returned to his boyhood's home, but the romantic friendship formed at the seminary had come to an end; the spell of the west was upon him; and the unending round of farm duties: mowing, milking, and following the plough, had become distasteful: so after making his parents a short visit, he turned his face toward the setting sun and went to Milwaukee, where an old friend, Frederick S. Miles, was engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business. Mr. Armour became Mr. Miles' partner, and the firm became very prosperous; but in 1863 it was dissolved, as Mr. Armour had plans for carrying on another kind of business: the transportation on a large scale of the foodstuffs of the west. Having bought the largest grain elevator in the city, he became interested in the shipment of wheat and also in the pork-packing industry, in which he became associated with John Plankinton of Milwaukee. This firm was soon dissolved at Mr. Plankinton's suggestion, and a new one organized under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Company, with branches in Chicago and New York, and later in Kansas City, each headed by one of Mr. Armour's brothers. In 1865, Herman O. Armour, who had in 1862 established himself in the grain commission business in Chicago, removed to New York to manage the branch there, and Joseph F. Armour took his place as head of the house, which still retained its old title of H. O. Armour & Company. Ten years later, Joseph Armour's health gave way, and his brother Philip removed to Chicago to take his place, leaving Mr. Plankinton in charge in Milwaukee. The business increased with great rapidity, department after department being added, until the products of the firm became known in nearly every quarter of the globe. Their transactions for the year ending April 1, 1893, exceeded in value one hundred and two million dollars. To transport their goods more than four thousand cars and more than seven hundred horses were required. The employes numbered eleven thousand, and received in wages over five million, five hundred thousand dollars, while over fifty thousand persons, it was estimated, were supported from the wages paid in the meat-packing department alone. Some of the heads of the departments were paid salaries of twenty-five thousand dollars each. It was recorded, at the same time, that Mr. Armour owned more grain elevators than any other man in the world.

The profits derived from these and other great enterprises were put to the best of uses by him; namely, the improvement, physically, mentally and morally, of his fellowmen. His private charities were large, and when inquiry is made as to his public beneficences, a sufficient answer is afforded by the Armour Mission, the Armour Flats and the Armour Institute of Technology: institutions so wisely planned, so completely equipped, and so ably managed that one wonders why every man of

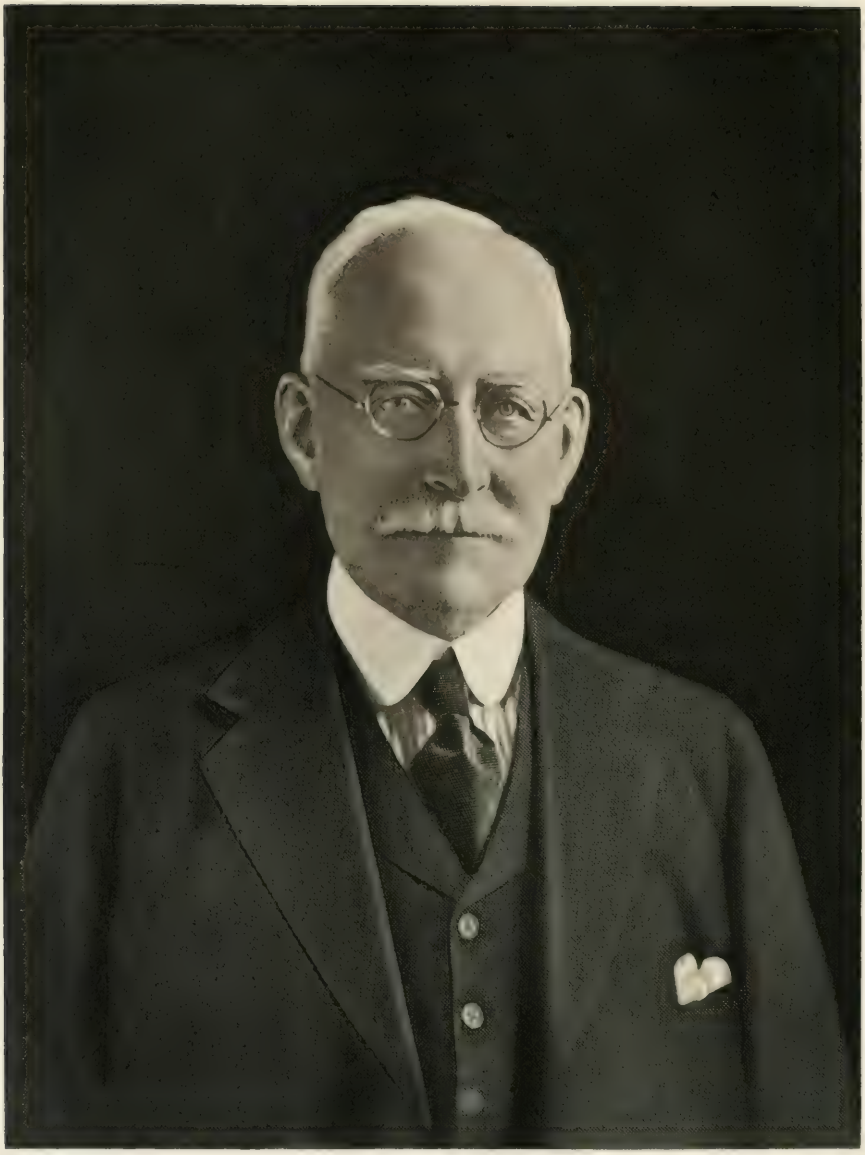
wealth does not perpetuate his name by the erection of similar monuments. The first named was established by Joseph Armour, who left by his will one hundred thousand dollars for that purpose, a sum that was more than doubled by his brother Philip, who was the executor. The latter gave over one million, five hundred thousand dollars to found the Armour Institute of Technology, and placed at the head of it as president his pastor, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who carried out the founder's plans in the most efficient manner.

Mr. Armour was married, in 1862, to Malvina Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati, and had several children, who inherited the sterling qualities and business talent of their father.

(Editor's note: The above data are taken from The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, published by James T. White & Company in 1897. Philip D. Armour died January 6, 1901).



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Chauncey Keep

Chauncey Keep

CHAUNCEY KEEP, prominent in Chicago's business, social and club life for many years and keenly and helpfully interested in all that pertained to public progress along civic, benevolent and cultural lines, passed away in Camden, Maine, August 12, 1929. He was born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, on the 20th of August, 1853, his parents being Henry and Phoebe (McCluer) Keep. His father was a native of the state of New York and removed thence to Chicago, where he reared his family. The son Chauncey pursued a public school education in this city and when a young man of eighteen years secured a position as bookkeeper in the old Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In 1874 he went to Europe and after his return from abroad entered the employ of M. D. Keep in the hardware business. In fact he was a man of wide and varied interests in the business world. From 1878 until 1883 he engaged in the lumber business in Chicago and until 1897 was vice president of the Raymond Lead Company, which was incorporated in 1880 for the manufacture of lead goods, pipe, sheet lead, shot, etc. He severed his connection therewith upon his retirement in 1903.

After the death of Marshall Field in 1906, Mr. Keep gave most of his time to his duties as a trustee of the Marshall Field estate but also figured prominently in financial circles. About 1895 he became a director of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company in 1903. When these two were consolidated under the name of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company he continued with the new organization and in 1926 became consulting vice president. He was likewise a director of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, the Pullman Company, the Chicago Telephone Company, the Elgin National Watch Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company and was a trustee of the United States Trust Company of New York. He was connected with and substantially interested in the Texas Corporation and numerous other business organizations, all of which regarded his opinions and counsel as valuable assets in successful management.

On the 19th of January, 1888, Mr. Keep was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Blair, a daughter of Lyman and Mary (De Groff) Blair of Chicago, and they became the parents of three children: Margaret, who is the wife of James C. Hutchins, Jr., of Chicago; Captain Henry Blair Keep; and Katharine F., the wife of Robert A. Gardner of Lake

Forest. The son was killed in action in the Argonne during the World war. He was born September 25, 1891, in Chicago, and married Katharine Legendre. They had one son, Henry Blair Keep, Jr., born October 1, 1917. Captain Keep entered the first officers training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and at its close on August 27, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant. He was then ordered to Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, and assigned to the Fifty-eighth Infantry of the Fourth Division. In May, 1918, he sailed for France with Company B, Twelfth Machine Gun Battalion, attached to the Fourth Division. For a short time he attended a machine gun instruction camp and in June was transferred to the Tenth Machine Gun Battalion. With this command he went to the front at the beginning of the allied offensive of July 18 at Chateau Thierry. On August 13 he was promoted to the rank of captain. Thereafter he was almost continuously on the fighting line. He and four of his brother officers were killed by a shell on the night of October 5, 1918. He was a Yale man, and his father made a donation of fifty-four thousand dollars to Yale University in his memory.

The family home of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Keep was at 1200 Lake Shore drive and their summer home at Camden, Maine, where Mr. Keep was known as a generous benefactor. Everything that tended to promote the welfare and develop the town was of keen interest to him. He instituted various projects for the public good and not only made generous contribution to their support but also gave of his time and personal assistance with equal generosity. He was one of four who made possible the acquisition of the village green and he was instrumental in promoting the Old Mount Battie Association, which was incorporated for the purpose of preserving Camden's beautiful mountain in its natural state. With the same thought in mind he aided largely in the purchase of La Salle island, in Penobscot bay, opposite Camden and also Sherman's Point. He was president of the Megunticook Golf Club of Rockport and was a vestryman of St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Camden. One of the local papers said: "Though quiet and unassuming in manner, yet he was constantly in the forefront of those who were anxious and desirous of seeing Camden develop in a progressive and sound community life. His interests were many, yet he always found time for the many activities that an efficient, trusted and respected citizen is called upon to serve. Mr. Keep has made a contribution to our community life that is far-reaching and lasting, and in his death Camden has lost one of her foremost and valuable citizens."

In Chicago, where he spent the greater part of the year, Mr. Keep manifested all those sterling qualities which made Camden regard him as a valuable acquisition to her summer population. He was identified with the Chicago Memorial Hospital, the Chicago Home for Incurables and

the Old People's Home of Chicago, and he gave liberally to many worthy and important charitable projects. Politically he was a republican. His club memberships were in the Chicago, University, Chicago Literary, Union League, Onwentsia, Racquet, Chicago Riding, Commercial, Shore Acres, Old Elm, Attic and Mid-Day Clubs of this city and in the Metropolitan and Railroad Clubs of New York. Motivated by high standards in every relation of life, Mr. Keep gained the warm and enduring friendship of all with whom he came in contact. He was long accounted one of the representative citizens of Chicago, where his loss is keenly felt.

James A. Patten

THE WORLD—and his activities extended into many sections of it—knew James A. Patten as the wheat king; his home city and the adjoining metropolis knew him as a most public-spirited man and philanthropist; those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance affectionately called him friend. While his extensive operations as a grain merchant made him most widely known, it was his consideration for his fellows, "the human touch," that will cause the memory of James A. Patten to be revered and cherished long after his commercial operations are forgotten. The palatial stone residence at 1426 Ridge avenue, Evanston, sheltered a man who it is said never failed to respond to the call for assistance from the worthy, but he was not always sheltered in the home of wealth. His birthplace was a modest farmhouse at Freeland Corners on the Galena stage road, four and one-half miles from Sandwich, Illinois, and his natal day was May 8, 1852. He was a son of Alexander Robertson and Agnes (Beveridge) Patten and a descendant of the old Patten family, the first record of which is found in Sussex county, England, in the year 1119. His father conducted the store at the Corners, and though he died when his son James was only eleven years of age, before his passing he had sold the store and one condition of the transfer of the property was that his son should later be taken into partnership in the little mercantile establishment. In the maternal line his grandfather was George Beveridge, who removed from Washington county, New York, to the southern section of De Kalb county, Illinois, and there in antebellum days he conducted a station on the underground railroad, whereby many an enslaved black man made his way to freedom in the north. It was upon his grandfather's farm that James A. Patten lived from his thirteenth to his seventeenth year. Around him stretched the broad wheat fields which were the indication of early settlement before corn became the chief product of Illinois, and the boy had practical experience in the production and handling of the crop. At the age of seventeen he became a student in Northwestern University at Evanston, his attendance covering a period of two years, in which he made a most creditable record, but because of lack of funds he was compelled to abandon his desire to complete a course in the collegiate department. His own lack of desired educational training was the source of his great sympathy in later years for college students compelled to earn their own way through school. Returning to his

native county at the age of nineteen years, he worked for Culver Brothers, his father's successors, in the little store at Freeland Corners until he attained his majority. The succeeding year was spent upon the farm of an uncle three miles west of Sandwich, where he worked for a wage of twenty dollars per month, and he took active part in plowing, planting and harvesting the grain and gaining a knowledge of crop production that enabled him to secure an appointment through the influence of his uncle, Governor John L. Beveridge, to a position in the state grain department in 1874. This brought him to Chicago, then a city of a little more than a half million, when a young man of twenty-two years and during a three and one-half year period spent as a grain inspection clerk he was earning a salary of one hundred dollars per month, then considered a very liberal recompense. With characteristic insight, however, Mr. Patten recognized that there was no future before him in that line and gave up his position to become an errand boy for G. P. Comstock & Company, grain merchants, who were members of the Board of Trade. Copying letters in a letter-press book, carrying small sacks of sample grain from freight cars and elevators to the Comstock office and other similar tasks were among his duties. On one occasion he borrowed the horse and buggy of one of his employers in order to obtain a sample of grain on Eighteenth street. In a traffic jam the buggy was damaged. He frankly stated the situation to his employer, offering to pay for repairs. It was this indication of the character of the young man that led his employer to raise his salary from six to ten dollars a week and some time later to send him east to represent the firm in a business transaction. He was afterward in Montreal as representative for the Comstock interests when the firm failed and he returned to Chicago.

Mr. Patten himself told the story of how in the earlier period of his residence in Chicago he had boarded among friends who saw to it that the social activities of his life were not neglected, but he found that he was saving nothing in this way and he sought a boarding place on the west side, the man of the house saying that he would accept him as a boarder, but if he were out after ten o'clock he must tell why and where he had been. Mr. Patten related that he never had to explain and that during that period he managed to save one-half of his earnings.

With his return from Montreal to Chicago he joined his elder brother, George, and Hiram J. Coon as partners in a grain shipping business under the firm style of Coon & Patten Brothers. Their combined capital consisted of eleven thousand dollars and their market was New England, the grain being shipped by schooner over the Great Lakes. The new undertaking prospered from the beginning, but while Mr. Patten's profits for the first year amounted to eight thousand dollars, his expenditures were nine hundred dollars, his frugality enabling him to

save the money that led to extensive operations in later years. He observed life at this period as well as carefully managed his business affairs, and seeing that temperance was a valuable adjunct of business, he became a stanch supporter thereof. The development of his business interests was one of slow and steady growth for some years—years in which he was preparing for what assumed mammoth proportions at a later date. He gave much time to familiarizing himself not only with the operations of the grain markets but also weather conditions, the development of rust and of everything that has to do with wheat growing. He gained a knowledge of soil and temperature conditions in the great wheat and grain producing centers of the world and it was this comprehensive knowledge that he acquired that enabled him to reap a fortune from his operations in later years. The press spoke of his operations in corn, oats and wheat as "cornering the market" but Mr. Patten always contended that there was no such thing as cornering. He said: "A gambler is a man who creates an unimportant risk that he assumes; a speculator assumes a risk that already exists. A speculator is a gambler only in the sense that we are all gamblers in this narrow margin of the universe we call earth, where the stakes are existence, some measure of happiness, and a lively interest in the struggle. We cannot avoid taking chances . . . If any deal I have ever conducted has been a corner, it has also been an accident. I never in my life set out deliberately to corner the market." One of his most spectacular operations was in wheat. Close study brought him the knowledge that insects and the weather are important items relating to the grain trade. Moreover, he knew that in Argentine the wheat crop is gathered in November and in the fall of 1908 he, in common with the entire public, learned there had been a heavy frost in the Argentine. There were conflicting reports as to the extent of the damage to the wheat crop, and finally to his business associates Mr. Patten proposed that they find out the temperature in the Argentine on the night of the frost. A cabled message to correspondents there brought the reply: "Rosario, 28; Buenos Aires, 26." Mr. Patten knew that wheat could not escape damage in such a temperature and at once proceeded to buy wheat to be delivered in May, 1909. He did not hesitate to circulate his knowledge of conditions and some of his friends followed his example, while others disregarded it. Wheat which he purchased at eighty-nine and three-fourths cents a bushel brought a dollar and thirty-four cents per bushel in May, 1909, at which time Mr. Patten had acquired ten million bushels. There was a phase of this operation that the public did not grasp at the time. Failure of the wheat crop in Canada and to the north so lessened the supply that had Mr. Patten not made his extensive purchases, keeping the wheat in America, a large amount of it would have been shipped to Europe and there would

have been a wheat famine in the United States. The same line of procedure marked his other extensive operations on the Board. His business association with his brother George continued until the latter's ill health forced him to the southwest. Then Mr. Patten spent alternate periods of two weeks with his brother until the dread tuberculosis which had carried off his father claimed the brother, as it did also Mr. Patten's son, Thomas. It was perhaps because the family suffered so from this disease that Mr. Patten financed an immense enterprise for research work along that line. It was natural, as the result of his successful operation in the grain trade circles whereby he became known throughout the civilized world, that the cooperation of Mr. Patten should be sought in other fields, and at the time of his demise he was representative of the directorate of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the City National Bank and Trust Company of Evanston, the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Chicago Title and Trust Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. He was also a silent partner in Bartlett, Frazier & Company following his retirement from active participation in the operations of the Board. He never lost his interest, however, in the grain market and still dealt to some extent in those commodities with which he had become familiar during his boyhood days.

On the 9th of April, 1885, Mr. Patten was married to Amanda Louise Buchanan and for forty-three years they traveled life's journey together. Their only surviving son is John Lowrie and the daughter is Mrs. Agnes (Patten) Wilder, of Santa Barbara, California. At the time of the World war Mr. Patten outfitted an ambulance that his son might go to the front. Mrs. Patten was always deeply interested in her husband's philanthropic and civic projects.

There is no phase of Evanston's civic development with which Mr. Patten was not closely associated. He first became interested in politics during the McKinley administration and from that time forward the great problems which underlie the history of a nation in the making always received a due part of his attention. Only twice did he hold public office. He served for one term as alderman of the seventh ward in Evanston and in 1901 he became the fourth mayor of the city. His administration paralleled his business record in the thoroughness with which he mastered the problems affecting the general welfare and the loyalty which he displayed in the discharge of his duties. One writing of him said: "We recall a golden era in Evanston's history when James A. Patten was mayor and gathered about him a cabinet of kindred souls. They worked for the strengthening of what we are pleased to call the Evanston tradition, and the imprint of that administration still persists." He was always keenly interested in politics and could be called a national

figure in that respect—not because he held office but because his opinions on vital questions carried great weight among the party leaders, many of whom were his personal friends. He thus did much to mold public thought and action. For years Mr. Patten was a vital force in the citizens committee for the enforcement of the Landis award and for a time was acting head of the organization. In 1922 he gave one thousand dollars to the victim of a bombing in connection with the labor trouble. He was especially active in that year in attacks upon racketeers operating in the name of labor. Mr. Patten also was a member of the Chicago crime commission and the crime commission of Evanston. He was active in the business men's organization that backed Swanson in the recent campaign for state's attorney.

Both Evanston and Chicago knew Mr. Patten as a philanthropist. He was keenly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and served as a trustee in Evanston for ten years prior to his demise. He assisted greatly in promoting the one-hundred-thousand-dollar anniversary campaign in 1910, and in the drive for the Association in 1927 he gave bonds and stocks that sold for two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. His gifts for medical education alone exceeded five hundred thousand dollars and the Northwestern University was during his lifetime the recipient of gifts that amounted to more than a million and a half. He it was who gave to the university its splendid gymnasium, which will always be known as the "Patten Gym" although it was his desire that his name should not be given to the building. He was keenly interested in the Evanston Hospital and became a member of the board following the death of his brother George, who had previously served on the board. He supplied the funds for the erection of the nurses' home, known as Patten Hall, and one of his last acts of benevolence was to provide new and adequate quarters for the nurses. He made it possible for a contagious hospital to become a unit of the Evanston Hospital, erecting the building and supplying its furnishings. It is said that the hospital has benefited by his liberality to the extent of more than a million dollars and he was also a director of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago and the Chicago Fresh Air Hospital, where he regularly supported many cases. St. Luke's Hospital likewise benefited by his generosity and he was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Central Association of Evanston Charities, aiding its incorporation and serving as one of its directors from its inception in 1910 until his death. He provided generously in his will for the educational and benevolent enterprises in which he was so deeply interested, leaving generous bequests to the Evanston Hospital Association, the Presbyterian Home of Evanston, the Old People's Home of Chicago, the United Charities of Chicago, the Visiting Nurses' Association of Chicago, the Glenwood

Manual Training School of Chicago and the Chicago Council of Boy Scouts of America, and provided that one-half of his estate should be shared by these after the death of Mrs. Patten.

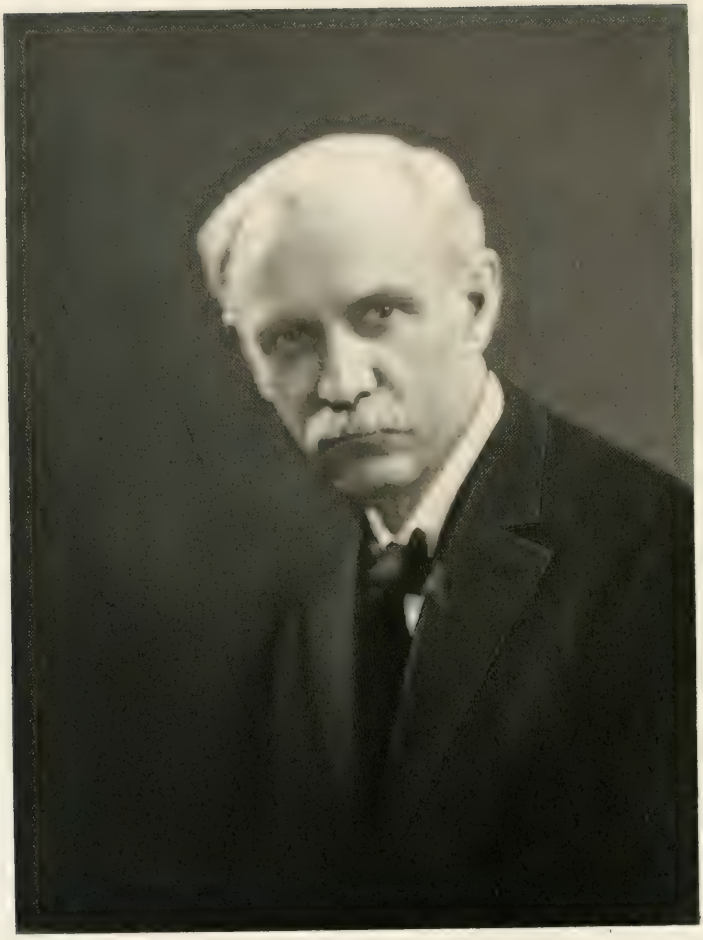
He had reached the age of seventy-six years when he passed from this life and the world chronicled the going of "a man whose ear was always open to hear the cry of the needy and the call of distress and whose charities knew no race nor creed; a man who gave not only of his means but gave freely of his time, his energy and advice to all who sought it." He had no use for "society" as the term is usually interpreted, saying that to become a member of society usually meant the giving up of many old friends, but he had keen appreciation for those who had kindred spirits and interests with his. He belonged to the Union League Club, the Chicago Club, the Westmoreland Club, the Evanston Country Club, the Glenview Golf Club and the Evanston Club. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church. With his wife he made the hospitality of the Patten home a noted feature in the life of Evanston. The home is famous for its luxury and its good taste. It was characteristic that the Scotch thistle, emblem of an ancestral connection, was used largely as an adornment in that home. At his own fireside he delighted to entertain those with whom he was associated in his charitable and benevolent work, those whom he knew in his church and those in whom he found the stimulating influence of true friendship. These constituted his society. Of him it was said: " 'Jim' Patten was a friend of all mankind who responded to any call for service. . . . His idea of the relation of wealth to public welfare was one of the controlling elements of his life. He believed that the possession of great wealth imposed on its owners a duty to the public and that it should be used for the good of mankind. His wonderful wife shared in these views and together they have lightened many burdens of the unfortunate, encouraged many needy students, increased the service of Northwestern University, the church, the hospital, the city. Their great gifts have created lines of influence extending around the world." One of Evanston's mayors characterized him as "a man that stood foursquare to every wind that blows, fearless in his stand against all kinds of corruption in political and civic life." Another wrote: "From whatever significant angle we view this Evanston we see there some aspect of the Patten influence. Here in this quickly-grown city which yesterday was a village we knew a different Patten from the picturesque Wheat King who already is on his way to a place among the nation's legendary heroes. Here moved among us the militant, forthright, outspoken citizen whose voice and hand and purse were on the side of civic betterment, who seldom hesitated to 'spill the beans' when called on for a personal opinion—and to telling effect. Here was the hard-headed but generous philanthropist whose aid brought

into being or quickened schools, hospitals, churches; and whose interests extended to such divers channels as the purchase of uniforms for an underpaid police force and the rescue of a family from want."

The president of Northwestern University said: "James A. Patten has been the most potent single personality in causing Evanston to develop into the city of which we are all so justly proud. Dr. Evans recognized churches, hospitals and universities as essential to the progress of civilization. Mr. Patten made these same three institutions his special agencies in carrying out his plans to benefit his fellowmen. Mr. Patten will live on in the hearts of his fellow townsmen and in the services rendered by the institutions that he helped to develop, although the institutions are more in number than even his most intimate friends suspected."

Mr. Patten found his friends among the rich and the poor, the humble and the great. From every station in life came tributes to the man whose earthly activity ended December 8, 1928. They were simple utterances of real appreciation for what he had accomplished and for what he was. Of him his long-time friend, Vice President Dawes, said: "James A. Patten was a friend of all mankind, and his generous heart responded to any call for service, however humble or great. In our home community of Evanston, to which he was a great benefactor, to the city of Chicago, and to his country, his death means a great loss."

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Frank A. Gaston

Orrin Nelson Carter

ORRIN NELSON CARTER served on the bench in Illinois for thirty consecutive years, the first twelve years as county judge of Cook county and the remaining years as a justice of the Illinois supreme court. Judge Carter was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 22, 1854, a son of Benajah and Isabel (Cole) Carter. He was only two years of age when his father, who sailed on the Great Lakes, passed away. His mother afterward became the wife of James W. Francisco and in 1864 the family removed to a farm in Du Page county, Illinois. He had previously attended the district schools in New York state but after coming to the middle west was self-supporting, and it was his own labors that enabled him later to pursue a course in Wheaton College. He accepted the janitorship of that institution in order to meet the expenses of the course, which he completed in 1877, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Some years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He took up the profession of teaching, being for a time an instructor in the Dover Academy and later in a normal school in Morris, Illinois, while subsequently he filled the position of superintendent of schools of Grundy county from 1882 until 1884. In the meantime, before completing his academic course in Wheaton, he read law for part of one year in the offices of Judge Murray A. Tuley and General Israel N. Stiles. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He became associated with and eventually a partner of Judge S. C. Stough and Judge R. M. Wing, leading members of the Grundy county bar, and for five years practiced his profession with them in Morris. He was also a partner of A. L. Doud, of Morris. Judge Wing sought a broader field of labor in Chicago and some time afterward Judge Carter joined him. He had been in Chicago for but a comparatively brief period when he became general counsel for the sanitary district, and during the time when the canal was being constructed he supervised and controlled the legal matters connected therewith. His duties involved the expenditure of more than two million dollars in the purchase of property and he gave to his task the same energy, perseverance and thoroughness that characterized everything that he undertook. In 1894 he was chosen by the republican party as its candidate for judge of the county court, to which office he was elected. He was reelected in 1898 and 1902. In June, 1906, he was elected to the supreme court and served for two terms, retiring in 1924.

Hon. Charles S. Cutting at the memorial services held in honor of Judge Carter by the supreme court of Illinois, said of his work on the bench: "From the sanitary district work, with its multitude of condemnations, he plunged into the conglomerate jurisdiction of the county court. The county court of Cook county, like the county courts in all other counties in some respects, is to all intents and purposes an administrative court. The constitution of 1870 provides, after giving certain specific heads of jurisdiction, that the county court shall have 'such other jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law.' This, coupled with the fact that everything about the court is purely local and that the court is always open, has made it the receptacle of all the jurisdictional odds and ends which modern legislation could suggest. If anything in the way of social legislation were passed, the legislators simply tossed the new subject into the hopper of the county court. Therefore in any county in Illinois the county court has new and elaborate administrative duties to perform, while in the county of Cook the single judge allowed by the constitution was overwhelmed with duties, ranging all the way from appeals from justices of the peace to mothers' pensions. Of course, all the other matters are relatively insignificant when compared with the control of the election machinery of a great city. Considering more than a thousand election precincts with their judges and clerks, with election commissioners and their multitude of clerks and other employes, all controlled directly or indirectly by the county judge, one may, even omitting the constant contest with fraud, get some faint idea of the multitude of duties then supervised and controlled by the county judge of Cook county. Judge Carter for twelve years so organized these often discordant elements, so fairly and efficiently administered his court, which was, as to its election machinery, the theatre of fierce political contests, that he received not only the approbation of his own party but also won the approval and esteem of the most partisan of his political opponents. It may well be doubted if laymen generally, and even those who are directly connected with the administration of justice, fully understand the multiplicity of interests which were centered in that court. Who among the lawyers, even of this state, fully comprehends the fact that that court considered appeals from justices of the peace, tried common law causes not exceeding a recovery of one thousand dollars, had criminal jurisdiction to a certain extent, jurisdiction of special assessments, insanity hearings, the whole subject of the supervision of elections in the city of Chicago, the formation and control of drainage districts, jurisdictions specially given under the civil rights act, jurisdiction to control foul brood in apiaries, the insolvent debtors act, aid to needy mothers, commitments to the industrial schools, inheritance taxes, the sale of lands for taxes, the adoption of children, and other heads of special and extraordinary jurisdiction?

Some of these subjects have now been given to other courts and the tension correspondingly relieved. In this court Judge Carter reigned supreme. His wonderful faculty for organization, his eminent fairness and his indefatigable industry permitted him to carry this burden for twelve years, and his distinguished success was unquestionably the stepping stone upon which he mounted to the high estate of a justice of this honorable court.

"It is more than probable that today the great bulk of the people in Cook county remember with approval the labors of Judge Carter in the county court even more vividly than they do his distinguished services as a justice of this court. So popular was he, not only with his own party but with the chiefs of the opposing organization, that without opposition he was nominated and elected as the member of this court from the great seventh supreme court district. This district is somewhat unique, in that it contains more inhabitants than all the other districts of the state combined; that within its borders originate fully one-half of the causes, numerically considered, and far more than one-half when the amounts and interest involved are taken into consideration. In fact, the seventh district may well be designated, in the picturesque language of our Latin-American friends, 'The Colossus of the North.' From these facts it is evident that the vacation work of a justice coming from that district is much more onerous. Not only are more motions in vacation presented to him from his own district, but the accessibility of Chicago is such that very many matters from outside are brought to a justice who can always be found at a great transportation center. This, in addition to the very strenuous work which falls upon every judge of this court, made the work which fell to Judge Carter peculiarly heavy. It is true that his training in the county court had fitted him to dispose of this outside labor, although he had had no experience in the work of writing opinions, which was to him new, but that same energy, that same faithfulness to detail, that same honesty of purpose which had characterized all his previous efforts, were brought to bear upon his work as a judge of the supreme court. For eighteen years he labored. Quietly and unostentatiously he pursued the even tenor of his way. His opinions, many of them exceedingly able, will be found in the Illinois Reports, beginning, as has been said, with Volume 223 and ending in Volume 313. Judge Carter wrote very able opinions in a number of important cases, some of which are named hereafter, but perhaps his most important case before this court as a lawyer was heard at a time while he was residing at Morris. As state's attorney he prosecuted for murder two brakemen employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The express messenger on a west-bound Rock Island train was killed somewhere between Joliet and Morris and these two men were

indicted at Morris for the murder. This raised a then novel question in Illinois criminal law. It was impossible to tell whether the murder was committed in Will county or in Grundy county, and as at common law the venue must be alleged with particularity and proved with certainty, it was objected that there could be no conviction without determining positively where the messenger was killed. There were, and are, statutes of this state seeking to cover conditions of this kind, but they were attacked as unconstitutional. This court decided that the statutes were constitutional and that the prosecution could be maintained in either Will or Grundy county where it was impossible to determine in which the killing took place. The opinion of this court, written by Justice Bailey, appears in 126 Ill. 9, under the title of Watt v. People, and was filed at Ottawa in October, 1888. The conviction of the murderers was affirmed. Opinions in two specially notable criminal cases were written by Judge Carter after he became a member of this court. The first was People v. Jennings, reported in 252 Ill. 534, which is known as the 'finger-print case,' in which it was held for the first time, at least in Illinois, that finger-prints as an identification were properly shown in evidence. The other was People v. Pfanschmidt, 262 Ill. 411, which is known as the 'blood-hound case,' in which it was held by this court, Judge Carter writing the opinion, that the actions and behavior of blood-hounds were not admissible in evidence.

"Unquestionably the case on which Judge Carter spent the most time and wrote the most elaborate opinion was State v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, 246 Ill. 188. This case, which occupies one hundred and twenty-nine pages of the volume, contains a most able and exhaustive discussion and determination of the stating of accounts and the practice and procedure in connection therewith. Judge Carter was of a highly nervous temperament, and his sense of duty was so strong that nothing in the way of physical ailment or his private interest was ever permitted to interfere with his work upon the bench. He was exceedingly proud of the great court of which he was a part. Its dignity and honor were close to his heart. He could not entertain the thought of any condition of things which would bring dishonor to or lower the standard of that court. Eighteen years of hard work at last so undermined him physically that he broke under the strain, and though he finished out his term he declined a renomination, which would have been equivalent to a reelection. We ordinarily reserve our choicest encomiums for the soldier who falls in battle or receives therein severe and disabling wounds, but if ever there was a soldier who as a slave to duty fell in the conflict of civilized life, that man was Orrin Nelson Carter. The soldier deserves the great place which he holds in the hearts of those whom he has protected, and so, too, does the civil champion of justice and right when he

falls just outside the breastworks in the great strife which we call civilization. Judge Carter keenly appreciated the fact that the courts of this country, more than any other of its institutions, have the confidence of the people, and he strove to bring about conditions which should enlarge and perpetuate that faith. He knew that the courts were the exponents of real civilization and that barbarism mostly lacks such tribunals, but that as man becomes more and more a reasoning being courts are established, which are brought to a high state of efficiency in exact ratio to the education, the refinement and the sense of justice of the people among whom they are established. Never sensational, always calm and judicial, with a masterly sense of justice, Judge Carter pursued the even tenor of his way until he fell. He fully believed that the performance of duty to which he had been called by the suffrages of the people was a full and sufficient occupation for him as a jurist. Liberal in his views as to the law, politics and religion, he believed in that golden mean which exists halfway between radicalism and conservatism. It was often stated that he was the ideal citizen. Being human he doubtless made mistakes, but his errors, if any, were always the result of an effort to be right."

On the 1st of August, 1881, the year after his admission to the bar, Judge Carter married Miss Janet Steven, of Morris, and they had two children, Ruth G. and Allan J., the latter a member of the Chicago bar. After residing in Chicago for many years Judge Carter established his home in Evanston. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the Hamilton Club. His religious faith was that of the Congregational Church and it was said of him: "His faith was constant, his belief simple, and he lived his life without display." He and his family were interested in the suppression of the liquor traffic and he labored earnestly and effectively in support of the cause of temperance. He was also one of the first representatives of the Illinois judiciary to openly announce support of the woman's suffrage movement and at times the family home in Evanston was the scene of meetings for the Evanston Political Equality League. Throughout the World war period he served on the Evanston war board and his last public acts, aside from his services on the bench, were largely in connection with the attempted revision of the state constitution. He was again and again called upon to deliver public addresses. Judge Carter was keenly interested in the welfare of the colored people and manifested a spirit of helpfulness toward them at all times. On one occasion speaking before the ladies auxiliary of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the colored regiment which had participated so valiantly in the Spanish-American war, on "Loyalty," he said: "Loyalty means in its purest and truest and highest sense, faithfulness to home, to wife, to children, to country; it means all that is true and dear and pure; it

means everything that is noble and grand: and if I were to write an epitaph, only one word, on a monument and raise it to the colored race, I would write the word 'Loyalty'." He closed with the words: "When the long, long roll is called and when my time comes to pay the last debt, I only ask that I may be entitled to have the epitaph written on my tombstone that is worthy of being written on the tombstone of every boy in the Eighth Regiment: 'He was loyal to his duty.' "

In speaking of Judge Carter's judicial career, Judge Mary Bartelme said: "He was aware of the sensitiveness and apprehension with which most young lawyers enter into their first court hearings and felt that many women continue to have that sense of timidity throughout their professional careers. He knew that women were still an unusual factor in the legal profession, and not always a welcome one, in places heretofore controlled and directed solely by men. This realization did not cause him to assume an attitude of condescension or untoward solicitude, nor did he ridicule or cynically belittle the perhaps faltering efforts made by these lawyers, but his fairness and understanding consideration gave to them a sense of safety and self-confidence that enabled them to present their matters as they had planned and to the best of their ability. Judge Carter was well aware that his judicial office was one of power and authority, but his sense of right and justice was such that he never used that power, imperiously or arbitrarily. . . . His court room was so conducted that those who entered left with a feeling that they had encountered neither arrogance nor austerity, but had come in contact with a judge who understood the responsibilities of his office and conducted it with dignity and fairness and whose broad vision enabled him to realize that he was dealing with human values."

At the memorial service in the supreme court Mr. Justice Dunn said: "Judge Carter was an educated man, of literary tastes, of extensive and varied reading, with an eager, insistent interest in public affairs, in civic improvement, in professional standards and conduct, and in all questions connected with these. During his thirty years on the bench he found time for various activities aside from his judicial duties. He delivered a number of addresses to bar associations of states other than Illinois. He was chairman of the Chicago Charter Convention in 1905 and 1906, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in 1912 and 1913, and chairman of the judicial section of the American Bar Association from 1913 to 1916. He published a book on the ethics of the legal profession, and he had a lively interest in all public questions. Whatever other public or private interests or questions may have received consideration in Judge Carter's active mind, his life work, by which he is most widely known and on which his reputation will stand, was his judicial career of thirty years in the service of the people of the

state. It was an unusual, remarkable and distinguished career, beginning with twelve years on the bench of the county court of Cook county, with its immense political importance because of the control of the conduct of all elections, election officers and election machinery vested in the county judge by the provisions of the city election law. It was a great tribute to Judge Carter, expressive of the universal confidence in the inflexible honesty of his character and the unquestionable integrity of his conduct in every particular, that after having served eight years in this office he was reelected for a third term without opposition. No shadow of suspicion ever attached to his name in either public or private life. Having thus served nearly twelve years in this important office, with its great responsibilities, he came with a mind informed, broadened and matured by experience and observation, to the completion of his career with his advancement to the highest judicial office within the gift of the state. He enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of his associates upon the bench, as well as of the bar and of the people. He was equipped for his duty on the bench with a well-trained mind, a broad and liberal education, extensive reading, careful study and close thought. His industry was indefatigable. He was strong in his convictions and courageous to express and defend them in the conference room and elsewhere. He formed his own judgments, but with gentlemanly courtesy gave careful consideration to the arguments of those who had reached conclusions different from his own. His sole object in the examination and consideration of cases was the proper determination of the facts and the application of the law to them so as to reach the correct legal conclusion on both the facts and the law and administer both law and justice."

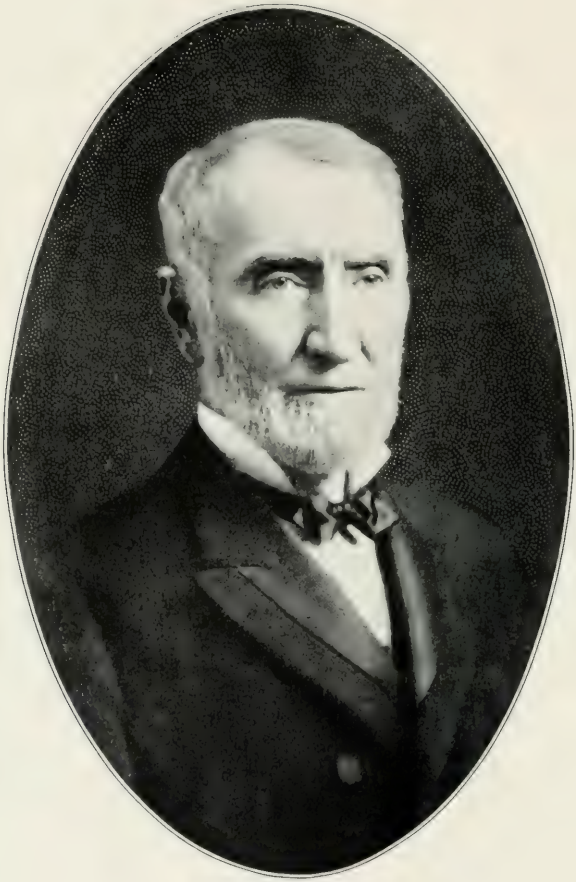
Following his retirement from the supreme court bench after eighteen years' service, and after refusing a third nomination, because of failing health, Judge Carter went to Glendale, California, where he passed away August 15, 1928, having reached the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of broad education, of wide reading, keenly interested in literature and in the progress of the times. He has been spoken of as the ideal citizen. When he retired from the supreme court the Illinois State Bar Association prepared "An Appreciation" of him, saying in part: "His service on the supreme bench more than fulfilled the promise of his earlier life. Of his technical ability as a lawyer, there was never any question; it is of the highest; his industry has been unusual. Both are witnessed by his long line of cogent and well-reasoned opinions appearing in Volumes 222 to 313, inclusive, of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports. But Judge Carter possesses other qualifications which are quite as essential for a good judge as mere technical proficiency. He had the educational background which irresistibly impelled

him to decide questions along right legal lines, as he saw them. It is this quality in judges and lawyers which of itself prevents the profession from degenerating into a mere trade. In addition, his moral leanings have been such that he has always approached any question, whether of property or human rights, from the angle of pure justice. The fallacious and sophistical arguments of groups or individuals of the anti-social class received no sympathy from him. Not the least tribute to this able and upright judge is the fact that at the end of his first term, without opposition, he was returned to the supreme bench by his metropolitan constituency of Chicago and its environs, a melting-pot of nearly every race, tongue, creed and shade of political opinion. . . . Judge Carter's retirement to private life is a great loss to the bench and bar of Illinois, but we entertain the hope that with increased leisure his health may be restored and that he may find time and strength for many lines of service for which he is so well fitted, less strenuous, but perhaps no less important than his former activities."

At a memorial service held in the First Congregational Church of Evanston, Dr. Ozora S. Davis said of Judge Carter: "The transparent integrity of his daily conduct, his ruling ideas and his discharge of official duty are the glorious heritage which we receive from him this afternoon. Nothing could come to one of higher privilege than the privilege to vindicate during the gracious years of a man's life the realties of justice, truth, honor, sympathy, kindness and love which shed themselves forth in him in the midst of human stress, sometimes obscured by human circumstances, but, by and large, shining clearly through all eternity. Human interest takes on new value and meaning when it is expressed with those sincerities which marked the life of Judge Carter. I think of him in the welcoming kindness of his simple and unaffected relationships with men. His was one of the first welcoming hands reached out to me when I came here, more than nineteen years ago. In all our association it was this simple, friendly, and utterly sincere attitude which won my love and honor, because I was easily persuaded that he cared for me. I turn for a moment to another great outline of his character: The way in which he met and discharged official responsibilities of a high and exacting kind, and did it without the assumption of superiority, and yet did it so that one knew that he was master of the situation; for, it is one thing to affect a position, and it is another thing to honor it by honest worth, and to hold it by the guarantee of personal character. And so he was trustful: trusted with larger responsibilities as the years passed; trusted, and he never failed so far as any false note in his life would lead him astray; and thus he lived within the bounds of human experience that tasted the high joys, the deferred hopes, and the occasional defeats of life, and yet bore himself calmly, bravely, frankly through it

all. And, in another broad line I must picture him as the Christian gentleman, the accents of whose life were faith, courtesy and loyalty, elementary Christian virtues; faith which lays hold of the unseen, comprehends the spiritual within the physical and knows that the last word has not been spoken concerning our mortality until it is spoken in the language of eternity. . . . Coarseness, vulgarity and boasting were alien to the knightly, chivalrous and courteous character of this man, and when he drew his sword he drew it chivalrously, and when he couched his lance he broke it with a high loyalty to that which was kind, true and beautiful, and loyal to the trust of an official, judicial position, and the responsibilities assumed toward the state and toward his friends and toward his God; loyalty to himself, his comrades and his God."

LIBRARY
OF THE



JOSEPH G. CANNON

Joseph Gurney Cannon

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON, noted for his long and distinguished career in the national house of representatives, died at his home in Danville, Illinois, November 12, 1926. He was born in Guilford, Guilford county, North Carolina, May 7, 1836, a son of Dr. Horace F. and Gulielma (Hollingsworth) Cannon. Both were representatives of old Quaker families dating back through Revolutionary times to the days of George Fox. When Joseph John Gurney, a celebrated preacher of the Friends faith, came from England as a missionary he was accompanied by Dr. Cannon on his tour through America and, when the subject of this review was born, Dr. Cannon named his little son Joseph Gurney in honor of his missionary friend.

Joseph G. Cannon was a little lad of four years when in 1840 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bloomingdale, Indiana. The days of his youth were passed in a manner similar to that of most farm boys and when he had mastered the studies taught in the district schools he had the benefit of instruction in an academy at Annapolis, Parke county, Indiana, conducted by Professor Barnabas Hobbs. This with a year in Earlham College of Richmond, Indiana, ended his school training. He was only fourteen years of age when his father, in attempting to ford Sugar creek in order to attend a patient, was drowned. Thus he was early thrown upon his own resources and to provide for his support secured a clerkship in a store at Annapolis at a salary of two hundred dollars per year. He was thus employed for five years and managed to save half of his earnings, so that with a capital of five hundred dollars he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he entered upon the study of law under the direction of John P. Usher, one of the distinguished attorneys of the middle west. He supplemented his preliminary reading by a course of study in the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1858. The following year he located for practice at Tuscola, Douglas county, Illinois, where in March, 1861, he was elected state's attorney for the twenty-seventh judicial district of Illinois, holding this office until December, 1868. During that period he not only proved his ability as a lawyer but also became so well known that he determined upon another step in the political field. He first became a candidate for congress in 1872 and was elected as a republican to the forty-third and to the eight succeeding congresses, covering the period from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1891. In the year 1878 he had

established his home in Danville, Illinois. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1890 to the fifty-second congress, but was elected to the fifty-third and to the nine succeeding congresses, serving continuously from March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1913. He was chairman of the committee on appropriations in the fifty-first, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses and speaker of the United States house of representatives in the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth and sixty-first congresses, covering the period from 1903 to 1911. He received fifty-eight votes for the presidential nomination at the republican national convention at Chicago in 1908. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1912 to the sixty-third congress but was again elected to the sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh congresses, thus serving continuously from March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1923. He declined renomination for congress at the end of the sixty-seventh congress and retired from public life after forty-six years' service in the house of representatives. The writer of a character sketch which appeared in the "Review of Reviews" described the personality of Joseph G. Cannon as "unique, peculiar, most interesting and admirable. 'Uncle Joe' Cannon he is to all who know him . . . a nature that is brimming full of sunshine, of kindliness, of good feeling, of quaint humor, and above all of what we Americans know as plain, common 'horse sense.' . . . He knows the United States as a chess player knows his board and his pieces."

In January, 1862, Hon. Cannon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pamela Reed, of Canfield, Ohio, who died in Danville, Illinois, in December, 1889, leaving two daughters, Miss Helen Cannon and Mrs. Mabel Cannon LeSeure.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert

EDMUND DANIEL HULBERT left the impress of his individuality upon Chicago in many beneficial ways. His life story is one of successful attainment in everything that he attempted, and his entire career was characterized by a broad humanitarianism that ever recognized the good in others and the right of every individual to happiness and progress. The spirit of enterprise which has led to the remarkable development of this section of the country was ever one of his salient characteristics. Great as were the demands upon Mr. Hulbert through his large banking interests, he could always find time to aid in any movement or project for the benefit and uplift of his fellowmen and for the advancement of those principles which make for higher ideals in citizenship and in individual living. So fruitful were his labors that it is almost impossible to over-emphasize the beneficence of his life work. He stood as a man among men, his life a stimulating influence to others, and his memory is a cherished possession to all who came within the circle of his friendship.

Edmund D. Hulbert, financier and bank president, had attained the age of sixty-five years when he passed away in Chicago on the 30th of March, 1923. His birth occurred on a farm on the Farmington river in Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, March 2, 1858, his parents being Henry Roberts and Emmeline (Stillman) Hulbert, descended from pure colonial stock. The Hulbert family was established in America by Thomas Hurlbut (as the name was then spelled), who in 1635 was stationed as a soldier in the fort at Saybrook, Connecticut. He settled in Connecticut, married and had six sons, and many of his descendants live in that state. Edmund D. Hulbert was of the ninth generation from this early colonial ancestor. The spelling of the name was changed from Hurlbut to Hulbert by Daniel Hulbert, grandfather of Edmund Daniel Hulbert. The maternal or Stillman branch was also deeply rooted in New England soil. Emmeline (Stillman) Hulbert was the daughter of Edmund and Polly (Moore) Stillman, of Colebrook, Connecticut. She was of the sixth generation from that George Stillman who settled at Hadley, Massachusetts in 1685, having emigrated from Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, England.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert was educated in the schools of Winsted, Connecticut, and while still a young boy came under the influence of an exceptionally thorough teacher named Hosea Curtis, who gave him in-

struction in mathematics and sciences after school hours. At this time Mr. Hulbert desired to become a teacher of sciences, but at the wish of his father he entered the employ of the Hurlbut National Bank of Winsted. While not greatly attracted to the work of the bank, it was characteristic of him that he in no way let this affect his efforts. He performed the tasks assigned to him with such thoroughness and dispatch that promotions came steadily. When he was only nineteen years of age the boy whose first inclination had been to the sciences had already created so favorable an impression in the banking field that a director of the Winsted bank who was interested in a bank at Winona, Minnesota, offered him a position in that institution; so young Hulbert went to Minnesota to live. At this time a considerable and lucrative part of the banking business in that section of the country was the handling of agricultural implement paper, as the farmers of the state were heavy purchasers of agricultural machinery, largely on credit. The bank's customers were largely Germans, and the bank found it advisable to have a German speaking member of its staff attend to this part of the business. This employe left unexpectedly and Mr. Hulbert, while knowing very little German, applied for and secured the position. Moving into a German boarding house, he set to work to learn German, spending all his spare time in extending his acquaintance among the farmers of the district. An incident illustrating Mr. Hulbert's ability to make a thorough study of a subject in record time occurred soon after he took over these additional duties. One of the largest firms in the implement business sent an official to examine the bank's methods of handling notes taken from the farmers before Mr. Hulbert had a chance to familiarize himself with the details of the work. The bank officials were naturally much concerned over the situation, as they were aware that there might be innumerable questions upon which the youthful head in charge was not informed. Mr. Hulbert managed to defer the appointment for a day and spent the night in studying the details of the business. The result was after the morning's interview the visitor reported to the bank officials that Mr. Hulbert was the best informed farmers' credit man he had found in the course of his tour of inspection. For years thereafter Mr. Hulbert was accustomed to receive inquiries from this implement dealer and his associates regarding this branch of banking. For two years he remained in charge of this work. He was then at the age of twenty-one appointed cashier—a difficult position in any bank in those days, owing to the fact that the national bank act permitted banks to discount business paper to an unlimited extent. It was no uncommon practice for men controlling banks to fill the banks' vaults with the business paper of their own organizations. In the case of the Winona bank, its president was the largest stockholder and he was a manufac-

turer as well and in the habit of asking whatever credit he might find expedient. The young cashier found himself in a trying position. However, he had pledged himself to a businesslike administration of the bank's affairs. Upon assuming office he proceeded to put the president upon the same basis as other customers. When the president asked an extension of credit beyond that which Mr. Hulbert felt the bank was justified in extending, and was refused, there was for a time a strong conflict of wills, but eventually the president yielded and the two became lifelong friends. In 1895 Mr. Hulbert was offered and accepted the position of vice president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, one of the foremost banks of the city. He became senior vice president and a director of this institution in 1898 and in 1916 was elected its president.

At the time Mr. Hulbert became president, the Merchants Loan & Trust Company was the oldest bank in Chicago, having been established in 1857. Although its growth had been steady, it had not been phenomenal, and it would have been a bold prophet who could have foreseen that within a few years after Mr. Hulbert accepted its chief executive position he would become the president of three banks which, merging, formed an institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits of fifty million dollars and deposits of three hundred million dollars. Nevertheless it was but three years after Mr. Hulbert assumed the presidency of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company that a merger was planned with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank, each a well known banking institution in the one hundred million dollar class. Mr. Hulbert was made president of all three banks and lived to see his life work consummated in the merger of these three banks into one, forming one of the largest banks in America, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, with himself chosen as its first president. Known not only throughout the United States but internationally as an authority on banking, Mr. Hulbert was one of those whose constructive aid was invaluable in the difficult days of the war financing and the even more trying days of financial reconstruction after the World war. Mr. Hulbert was a friend and financial adviser of President Wilson during the war and his influence was felt in the rapid development of the Federal Reserve System. He was asked by President Wilson to become a member of the Federal Reserve Board, but he did not feel he could accept; also his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of secretary of the treasury. Mr. Hulbert was one of the rare men who can put into a few words the policies upon which he felt that his success was based. He is quoted as saying: "My working policies boil down to four: (first) Pull those below you up; (second) Push those above you up; (third) Delegate responsibility; (fourth) Make friends with the world."

By his associates Mr. Hulbert's outstanding characteristic as an executive was held to be his ability to impress people with his absolute integrity. Speaking of integrity, Mr. Hulbert upon one occasion said: "Business integrity means that when a man has given his word he will stand by it through thick and thin, that he will carry out a business promise to the letter, that he will fulfill a contract even though it brings him to the verge of ruin—or beyond. That, I believe, is the thought of integrity which is essential to business success." It was the kind of integrity upon which Mr. Hulbert's own success was founded.

Mr. Hulbert, in addition to his duties as president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, served as a director of the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank, director of Marshall Field & Company and a director of the Chicago & North Western Railroad as well as being actively interested in various charitable and civic movements. It was Mr. Hulbert who as president of the American Institute of Banking brought to the associated chapters their first constitution in 1906. It was Mr. Hulbert who in the trying days of 1920-1921 assured financial salvation to the live stock men of America by the formation of a pool which furnished the necessary credit to stabilize live stock conditions. He was deeply interested in educational work and was always the generous friend to the boy who lacked full opportunity. His time, his money and his active service were given to helping lads who needed help. He gave particularly hearty support to the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, of which he was first president. The headquarters building of this organization is a memorial to him and a monument to the splendid work he did for the Boys' Brotherhood. During his residence in Winona, Minnesota, Mr. Hulbert was treasurer of the city for three terms and for two terms served as president of the board of education. In politics he was a democrat, but he never let political prejudice interfere with his sense of justice. He was a member of the Chicago, University, Bankers, Commercial, Glen View, Shore Acres, Onwentsia, Wayfarers and Chicago Athletic Clubs and likewise belonged to the Historical Society and was treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars. In his earlier years he entered into the usual outdoor sports, including hunting, baseball and fishing. His devotion to chess, however, was a lifelong enthusiasm. He found recreation in the game when only a boy and in later life became known as a particularly skillful player.

Mr. Hulbert was married at Winona, Minnesota, July 28, 1897, to Emily Strayer, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Nancy Elizabeth Strayer. The widow, Mrs. Hulbert, survives.

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John Alden Spoor

John Alden Spoor

CHICAGO for many years honored John Alden Spoor as one of its outstanding capitalists and citizens. His achievements were notable in their breadth and magnitude and yet there was never in his attitude toward his fellows any indication of the fact that he felt that he had passed beyond the ranks of the many to stand among the distinguished few. He came of an ancestry that traces back to the colonial epoch and the Revolutionary war period in American history, and his record was ever in harmony with that of his distinguished forebears.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Spoor was born at Freehold, New York, September 30, 1851, his parents being John and Amanda (Alden) Spoor. His mother was a direct descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower. He completed his education by a course in the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York, and thus equipped started out in the business world. While he came to rank with the capitalists of the country, there was nothing meteoric in his career, which was characterized rather by that steady progress which indicates the faithful performance of each day's duties and the recognition and utilization of every opportunity presented. Each step in his career was a forward one, bringing him a broader vision and larger chances which he knew how to use to the best advantage. The solution of each business problem enabled him to more readily solve the questions of the succeeding days, and something of his strong and efficient grasp of affairs is shown in the fact that by 1893 he had risen to the responsible position of general manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company, continuing to act in that capacity until 1897, when he became chairman of the board of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, continuing to supervise its affairs throughout his remaining days. A recognition of his worth caused his cooperation to be continuously sought in the management of many other mammoth business concerns. In 1899 he was elected to the presidency of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company and later, when he desired to put aside the more active control of the interests of that corporation, he was made chairman of the board. He also became chairman of the board of the Chicago Junction Railway and was elected to the directorate of the Chicago City Railway and Connecting Lines, the Chicago Junction Railways and the Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey. That his interest in sleeping-car construction did not terminate in his young manhood is shown by the

fact that he was for a number of years a director of the Pullman Company.

It was but natural that Mr. Spoor's assistance should be sought in connection with the control of the great financial interests of Chicago and to this end he was elected a director of the First National Bank and the First Trust & Savings Bank, having been responsible for the organization of this institution. He was also a director of the National Safe Deposit Company and the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, all of Chicago, and he was almost equally well known in the great financial circles of New York, for he was a director of the National Surety Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of that city. He also had voice as a director in the management of Montgomery Ward & Company and of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, and he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange.

On the 12th of February, 1889, Mr. Spoor was united in marriage to Miss Frances Samuel, of St. Louis. Their daughter, Caryl, became the wife of Thornhill Broome, an Englishman by birth, residing in Chicago, Illinois, and there are three children of this marriage: John Spoor, Elizabeth Thornhill and Caryl Broome. In his own home, which for many years was maintained at 1526 North State street, Mr. Spoor was a most courteous, kindly and genial host. His interests aside from business were extremely broad and varied and indicated the breadth of his nature and his attitude toward humanity at large. He gave to the Newberry Library efficient service as one of its trustees and was chosen a trustee of the St. Luke's Hospital, later being chosen president of the board. He was a trustee of the Children's Memorial Hospital and furthered every interest that would promote the efficiency of these beneficent projects. The civic spirit was strongly manifest in him and tangible evidence thereof was seen in his support of many measures which were directly beneficial to the city. During the period of the World war he was a member of the State Council of Defense and active in formulating those plans which kept Illinois ever to the fore in its contributions of men, money and material to the great international strife. He belonged to the Chicago Historical Society and he honored his ancestry and sought to perpetuate the memorable events in America's annals through his membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He also held membership in the Bibliophile Society. He voted with the republican party and regarded it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his right of franchise. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal Church, of which he was practically a lifelong member. His personal popularity was manifest in the cordial greetings always extended him by his fellow members of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-

Day Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Saddle and Sirloin Club, the Onwentsia, Commercial and Shore Acres Clubs. He also held membership in the Metropolitan, Guaranty, Grolier, New York Yacht and Mid-Day Clubs of New York, in the Jekyl Island Club of Brunswick, Georgia, the Wianno Club, the Royal Automobile Club of London and the Travellers Club of Paris. He was a man of the most liberal culture, familiar with the old world in all of its art, historic and scenic interests as well as the new world. One of the outstanding features in the career of Mr. Spoor is that he was not only a leader in the business and financial world but was also a well known book collector and most discriminating reader, possessing a private library the collection of which covered a period of forty years and afforded him the keenest pleasure and relaxation outside of his business affairs. He found most congenial companionship in this daily contact with the men of master minds. His collection of beautiful and rare volumes was well known and was especially noted for his valuable editions of the works of Lamb, Keats, Shelley and other English writers. In 1903 he privately published a bibliography of Charles and Mary Lamb. Mr. Spoor, however, was not merely a collector of books, for his volumes were read and studied, remembered and loved. He passed away October 15, 1926. He stood as a man among men, commanding admiration for what he accomplished in the business world, respect for his methods and esteem for the qualities which he ever displayed in his relations with his fellowmen.

John Graves Shedd

IF THE CLOCK of time could be moved back but a year—to 1926, one might see a gray-haired man whose face bore the stamp of strong character developed through indomitable industry, through initiative, farsighted vision and high principles, whose powers had brought him to the management of the largest department store of the world. If the clock of time could be turned back to 1872, this same man could be seen as a youthful clerk of about twenty-two years, working at a salary of twelve dollars per week, delighted, two years later, at his promotion "through merit" whereby the salary was increased to fourteen dollars. The intervening period of more than a half century chronicled his rise to a position of leadership that made his name known in practically every section of the world where mercantile activity has found a place. This record might seem phenomenal and yet an analyzation of his methods and plans shows that he utilized qualities that any might cultivate—only he cultivated them more intensively than the most.

Back of him was a long line of American ancestors who ever bore their part in the upbuilding of their respective communities from the time when Daniel Shedd settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1640. The direct line of descent was found continuously in New England to the time when in the home of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd there arrived on the 20th of July, 1850, as the youngest of eight children, a little son to whom was given the name of John Graves Shedd and whose birthplace was the family farm home in Alstead, New Hampshire. He was a tiny lad of five when the family residence was transferred to a farm near the adjoining town of Langdon and when he had reached the required age of six he became a pupil in the nearby school, his time thereafter being divided between the acquirement of a public school education and work in the fields. Ambition, however, stirred within him at an early age and he felt that his opportunities were hampered by the confines of the farm, which gave little chance for business expansion, and the purposeful man of later years was foreshadowed in the step taken by the youth of seventeen who left the old homestead to make his way in the world unaided. It was on the 13th of June, 1867, that he took his place behind the counter of a small grocery store belonging to Solomon Sanders at Bellows Falls, Vermont, who was to compensate him for his labors with board and a weekly wage of a dollar and a half. Thus came his initial mercantile experience and after nearly a year he sought and

obtained a position in the general store of Timothy Tufts in his native town of Alstead, there working from the 1st of June, 1868, until September, when the business was temporarily closed down on account of fire. It was then that Mr. Shedd became an employe of James H. Porter, another general merchant of Alstead, with whom he continued until April 1, 1870, when he accepted a position in the dry goods store of C. A. Parkhurst & Company. His next employer was B. H. Burt of Rutland, Vermont, then owner of the leading dry goods store of the state.

Thus for the first time Mr. Shedd left his native New Hampshire and struck out upon a path that was to lead him to the western metropolis. After about a year spent in Rutland he felt that if he still progressed he must seek a broader field and believed this could be found in the rapidly growing west. He mentally reviewed the opportunities offered in Chicago, which was but then emerging from the great fire of the previous October. He recognized its advantageous geographical situation and its tendency for rapid and substantial growth. There he believed he might find the chance for which ambition prompted him to seek and the 7th day of August, 1872, saw him installed as a clerk with Field, Leiter & Company, the firm then controlling the largest wholesale and retail dry goods establishment in Chicago. The old saying that the boy is father to the man finds its exemplification in the record of Mr. Shedd, whose fidelity and ability as a clerk were indicated in the fact that after five months Mr. Field increased his salary from twelve to fourteen dollars "in consideration of his notably good work." In later years Mr. Shedd said: "This was a tribute which pleased me more than any other subsequent advancement in the whole course of my business career." He worked diligently, regarding his employer's interests as his own, and thus he was advanced step by step until, leaving the sales department, he was placed in executive positions, each promotion bringing him to a post of larger usefulness and greater importance. In 1882 the business was reorganized under the name of Marshall Field & Company and in 1893 Mr. Shedd was admitted to the firm, from which time forward he was a dynamic force in shaping the policy and promoting the expansion of the house that for many years has been an outstanding feature of pride to every Chicagoan. With the incorporation of the business in 1901, Mr. Field was elected to the presidency, with Mr. Shedd as vice president, and from that time the former retired more and more from the active management, while the latter became more and more the executive head of the house. The growth of Marshall Field & Company has not only been indicative of the phenomenal commercial development of Chicago but has been the example and the inspiration for other business concerns. Soon after its inception it ceased to be a local affair and reached out in its trade relations not only to every part of America but to every

section of the world. The best produced in every land could be found within the portals of this great establishment, and Mr. Shedd was largely the directing force that prompted its enterprise and its progressive methods. He succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Marshall Field early in 1906. He had grown with the growth of the business, grown in all those qualities which make for forcefulness, for ready recognition of the chances of the future and for the development of trade relations. Moreover, he drew about him a personnel characterized by the utmost loyalty to the house, and when on the 7th of August, 1922, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Shedd's association with Marshall Field & Company, there were also present thirty-three other men whose identification with the house had also covered a half century. The following year—January 3, 1923, Mr. Shedd retired from the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors and so continued until he passed on October 22, 1926, at the age of seventy-six years.

Never once in all the long period of his business activity did he deviate from the path into which he entered when he left the old farmstead in New Hampshire. Merchandising was his life work and brought him to the pinnacle of fame in that connection. It was natural, however, that his cooperation was sought in other fields and his name became almost equally well known in banking circles, for he was elected to the directorate of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, becoming also a director of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company when the two former were merged with the Corn Exchange National Bank to constitute the new institution. He served as a director of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Commonwealth Edison Company and the First State Pawners Society of Chicago, while his business connections in New York made him known as a director of the National Bank of Commerce there and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It was only six years after Mr. Shedd became a resident of Chicago that he returned to his native state and in Walpole was married May 15, 1878, to Miss Mary Roenna Porter, a daughter of Dr. Winslow Burroughs Porter, who practiced medicine at Alstead and Walpole. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd became parents of two daughters: Laura Abbie, the wife of Charles H. Schweppe; and Helen May, who is Mrs. Kersey Coates Reed.

With Mr. Shedd's advent into the west his interests centered in Chicago and from the time of his arrival until his death the welfare of the city was very near to his heart, second perhaps only to his home and his business. His cooperation could be counted upon in any movement of which the city was the beneficiary, and in 1925 his gift of the John G. Shedd Aquarium represented an outlay of three million dollars. He accepted the presidency of the Chicago Association of Commerce and as such builded wisely and well for the city's benefit. His interest in its

moral progress was manifest in many tangible ways and the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association numbered him among the directors. He held membership with the leading clubs and social organizations here, including the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, University, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, South Shore Country and Chicago Yacht Clubs, and he largely found his outdoor recreation in golf. He belonged also to the Metropolitan and Recess Clubs of New York and to the California and Midwick Country Clubs of Los Angeles. Widely traveled, his was a most liberal culture developed through his love of art and beauty and his appreciation of what man had accomplished in the world's work, thus shaping the history of the nations. The name of John G. Shedd is inseparably interwoven with the annals of Chicago and his record stands before the world today as that of a typical American.

Written in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.



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J. P. Underwood

John Platt Underwood

WITH honor and integrity as the basis of all his dealings with his fellowmen, Jonathan Platt Underwood won a place among the most prominent lumbermen of the country. For many years, he directed his activities from Chicago, although his business interests covered a wide territory and proved a contributing factor to the development and progress of many localities. He was born in Auburn, New York, the Empire state, September 14, 1849, the son of George and Charlotte (Platt) Underwood. His father, a graduate of Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, was a prominent citizen and lawyer of Auburn, a member of the New York assembly in 1850-1852, mayor of Auburn in 1854 and during Lincoln's administration was closely connected with William H. Seward. Mr. Underwood's early education was gained in the schools of his native state: Auburn public schools, Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora, and Hamilton College, where he became an Alpha Delta Phi as was his father before him. He was numbered among the alumni of 1870, forming friendships there with men who later became leading statesmen of the country. In the fall of 1870, through the influence of Senator Thomas C. Platt, he journeyed westward to Michigan, making headquarters at Big Rapids, though most of his time and energy were spent in the woods. Here he, a young man of education and cultivation, lived an out-of-door life with rough pioneer companions, but so intent was he on conquering the difficult problems of logging and lumbering, that he grew in mental strength and uprightness of character as typified in the growth of the vast forests of Mother Nature. He studied the lumber situation thoroughly and made the most of his opportunities, developing into a shrewd and capable business man with a driving force and dominant character which invites success and requires it. His interests included general merchandising at Big Rapids, The Tioga Manufacturing Company, The Big Rapids Wagon Works and also timber holdings in Wisconsin, thus increasing his experience and progress. His headquarters were for short periods in Milwaukee and Rhinelander, where pioneer conditions existed, and many were the interesting reminiscences he related concerning the Indians who carried in supplies to the lumber camps during the winters of 1888 to 1890.

He then became a resident of Chicago, and it is interesting to note that much of the timber taken from his Michigan lands was manufactured into lumber used in Chicago shortly after the great fire. Ever

alert and energetic. Mr. Underwood constantly kept in close touch with the lumber situation as regards the timber supply as well as the manufacturing end of the business. About this time he concentrated his attention upon vulcanized wood and thoroughly acquainted himself with its merits, becoming one of the first producers of that commodity in the United States. It is now commonly known as creosote dipped timber. When his Wisconsin holdings were cut over, he turned to the south, where stumpage was cheaper. In the late '90s, he became heavily interested in Louisiana pine lands and was widely known for his extensive holdings in that part of the United States. This led him into many branches of the general land office at Washington and in other departments of the government in the capital city, where he formed the acquaintance and became the friend of many men prominent in national affairs. Between 1900 and 1910, he became actively associated with various railroads, steam shovel, mining and oil producing operations, many of which figured prominently at that period, including the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and oil interests at Beaumont, Texas. He had extensive timber holdings in Kentucky, but disposed of his property there in 1917. Mr. Underwood also owned large timber holdings in Oregon and varied interests throughout the United States, Mexico, Cuba and South American countries.

Following his removal to Chicago, Mr. Underwood was married on the 5th of November, 1890, to Miss Caroline Trumbull of this city, daughter of George Trumbull, counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad and niece of Senator Lyman Trumbull. They became the parents of two daughters and a son: Eleanor, who is now the wife of Archie M. Andrews; Dorothea, who is Mrs. Henry Palmer Sabin; and Morgan Platt. The wife and mother passed away on the 10th of March, 1905, while the death of Mr. Underwood occurred January 7, 1927.

In 1908 Mr. Underwood had purchased the home formerly belonging to Howard VanDoren Shaw at 4843 Lake Park avenue and there resided until his demise, although he spent the last four winters in Pasadena, California. Mr. Underwood held memberships in the Union League Club and Chicago Athletic Association. He also belonged to the Transportation and University Clubs of New York and the Misquamicut Golf Club at Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

It was the dual experience which gave him much of his interest and charm, for when he discussed his experience as a lumberman and in the woods with the rough pioneer type, he could do it with an eye opened by education and training in a way that most men with such experiences could not do. On the other hand, when he sat in his home talking about the ordinary affairs of life, he had an openness and wide view of them which comes to a man from living in the open.

A friend who has known many business men of large affairs offers this statement: "There are few, who could with a hard practicality discuss business problems and then turn from them, as Mr. Underwood would do with a smile on his face and a lighting of the eye to a Seymour Haden etching with its quiet views under the trees at Kensington Gardens, thus showing the rare, hidden qualities of charm which made him a friend to all who entered his home."

Also, one who knew him from his college days and was associated with him in various business enterprises as well as in the home life said of him: "Mr. Underwood was a man who held the highest ideals of honor and integrity and kept to them in all his dealings with his fellowmen. His associates gave him their confidence and greatly valued his business judgment. His kindness and consideration for others was notable in all his business as well as his social intercourse. He was a loving husband and kind father and a good citizen."

He delighted in his success, not because it could be measured in terms of wealth, but because it enabled him to provide generously for his family, to assist those in need and to contribute liberally to organizations of philanthropic purpose or of cultural value. He reached the age of seventy-seven years, and the world is richer and better because of his service in business and to humanity.

Ralph Van Vechten

CHICAGO sustained the loss of one of its leading financiers and highly respected citizens in the passing of Ralph Van Vechten, who had figured prominently in banking circles of the metropolis for a period covering more than two decades and who occupied the presidency of the State Bank of Chicago at the time of his death in June, 1927, when he was in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His birth occurred in Mattawan, Michigan, on the 29th of August, 1862, his parents being Charles D. and Ada A. (Fitch) Van Vechten.

Ralph Van Vechten acquired his education in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was a youth of sixteen when in 1878 he entered upon newspaper work in the latter city. He owned an interest in the paper and his venture was a success, but two years later, in 1880, he accepted a place as clerk in the banking house of his uncle, G. F. Van Vechten, in Cedar Rapids. In the field of banking, which claimed his energies throughout the remainder of his life, he was destined to attain a position of well earned distinction. On the organization of the Cedar Rapids National Bank, which succeeded to the business of G. F. Van Vechten in 1887, Ralph Van Vechten was chosen cashier of that institution, being at that time a young man of twenty-five. His incumbency in that position covered a period of twenty-three years and in 1910 he was elected president of the bank, which he represented to the time of his death, having been made chairman of its board of directors in 1921.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Van Vechten became second vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, of which he was chosen vice president four years later, in 1909. In the following year this institution was succeeded by the Continental and Commercial National Bank, which Mr. Van Vechten represented in the official connection of vice president and director until 1926, when he was chosen president of the State Bank of Chicago. He was also vice president of the Continental and Commercial Safe Deposit Company and a director of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank. His thorough understanding and mastery of problems of finance won him an enviable reputation in banking circles of the metropolis.

In an interview which he gave to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Van Vechten said: "I didn't choose banking as a profession. I was drafted into it. For a long time it was drudgery to me, but I stuck and

gave it what I had. If I were giving a young man advice, I'd say success will come only if he sticks to his job." In July, 1926, Mr. Van Vechten expressed his regrets at severing his long association with the Continental and Commercial and cast his lot with the State Bank of Chicago, because, he said, it offered "a splendid opportunity for service, growth, and development." Under his energetic leadership plans for the erection of a new ten million dollar bank building at La Salle and Monroe streets were pushed forward. The scope of his interests is indicated by his business affiliations. He was chairman of the board of the Cedar Rapids National Bank and a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United Gypsum Company, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Nickel Plate Railroad, the Bankers Commercial Security Company of New York, the Containers Corporation of America, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, the Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

On the 19th of October, 1887, Mr. Van Vechten was married to Fannie Brownell Maynard, of Tama, Iowa, and they became the parents of a daughter, Duane. The family home is at 2344 Lincoln parkway west in Chicago.

In politics Mr. Van Vechten might have been termed an independent republican. He never aspired to public office and at all times shunned the limelight of publicity, his generous contributions to benevolent and charitable projects being made quietly and unostentatiously. A man of strong personality, his influence was effectively exerted not only in business affairs but along cultural lines as well. He was a lover of art and literature and the owner of a very select library. The breadth and scope of his interests were indicated in his membership connections with the Chicago Board of Trade, the Holland societies of New York and Chicago, the Michigan Society, the Hawkeye Society and similar organizations, the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, of which he was treasurer and a director, the Glen View Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Old Elm Club, the Cliff Dwellers, the Caxton Club, the Attic Club and the Racquet Club. The subjective and objective forces of life were in him well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understood his opportunities and his obligations. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time was the purpose of his life, and by reason of the mature judgment which characterized his efforts at all times, he stood as a splendid representative of the prominent financier and business man to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

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Richard Teller Crane

NO MORE potent lesson exists for the young man or even for men of mature minds, than that afforded in the recital of the career of a successful business man, together with the moral and business principles responsible for its attainment. The life and deeds of great men of the remote past inspire within the youth worthy impulses and high aims, but the lessons thus presented are merely theoretical, while the successful battles of modern men, with the same environments, conditions and problems which surround us today are practical examples. One of the most forceful of these examples is afforded in the career of Richard Teller Crane, late president of the Crane Company, whose name is to the iron trade what that of Marshall Field is to the dry goods trade or those of Swift and Armour to the packing industry. Coming to Chicago fifty-six years ago, without education, business experience, money or friends, he established a business which by his own indomitable energy and force of character has become one of the largest in the world.

Mr. Crane was born at Passaic Falls, Paterson, New Jersey, May 15, 1832, a son of Timothy B. and Maria (Ryerson) Crane. His paternal ancestors are traced to the original Mayflower colony, which settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. His father, Timothy B. Crane, learned the carpenter's trade in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a contractor and builder in New York city, where he erected a mansion for Governor De Witt Clinton, with whom he was intimate. He later removed to Passaic Falls, New Jersey, to engage in the milling business and erected many sawmills and flour mills in that state.

He first married Miss Teller, a descendant of the original Knickerbocker colony, from Amsterdam, and later married Miss Maria Ryerson, a sister of the late Martin Ryerson, of Chicago. He died in 1845, and his wife seven years later.

From his father Mr. Crane inherited mechanical aptitude and ingenuity and his mother's one desire was that her boys should all learn trades. The family were too poor to send the children long to school, consequently at the age of eleven he was obliged to seek self-support. He learned various branches of mechanical work, and in 1847, an uncle procured for him a situation in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1851, by which time he had acquired the trade of a brass and iron worker. He then went to New York city, where he found employ-

ment with several prominent firms, among them that of R. Hoe & Company. The business depression of 1854-5 threw him out of employment, and after some time spent in futile search for work, he came to Chicago in the latter year. Here he had an uncle, Martin Ryerson, engaged in the lumber business. Shortly after his arrival he decided to start in business for himself, and Mr. Ryerson granting him the privilege and furnishing the means, he erected a small brass shop in a corner of the latter's lumberyard. Here he began the manufacture of finished brass goods, in a small way, and lived in the loft overhead. He had neither capital, business experience nor acquaintance with which to start his enterprise, and but little ability as a salesman, but possessed a fairly good knowledge of brass foundry work and finishing and was a good machinist. And what is more, he was endowed with foresight, ingenuity, energy and determination. He avoided all deception and trickery, soon won the confidence of all with whom he had dealings, and established a reputation for fairness and reliability, which has been his chief pride throughout his entire business career.

A few months after starting, Mr. Crane was joined by his brother Charles S., with whom he formed a partnership under the name of R. T. Crane & Brother. The business grew rapidly from the start, the variety of their products were gradually increased, and from time to time new quarters were secured to accommodate the growing enterprise. Owing to the small demand, it was necessary for some time to take up any article which was found profitable and they were obliged to manufacture an enormous variety of goods in order to build up their business. In 1858 they began the manufacture of steam heating apparatus (which they discontinued in 1877). In 1860 they established an iron factory, and in 1864 a wrought-iron pipe mill, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets. In 1865, they built their present works, and added three new branches to their business—a malleable iron foundry, the manufacture of malleable and cast-iron fittings, and a general machine shop, in which, later, steam engines were made. Their business soon doubled, and a charter was obtained from the legislature, incorporating the concern, under the name of the North-Western Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars, of which only fifteen thousand dollars was issued. R. T. Crane was the first president and Charles S. Crane the first vice president. At this time, the amount of business annually transacted was five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of employes about two hundred. The higher classes of employes were given an interest in the company's business. In August, 1872, the corporate name was changed to Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, owing to the adoption by other parties of the word "North-Western" and the consequent danger of confusion. In 1870, more room was

required, and a four-story building was erected on Desplaines street, adjoining that on Jefferson street; and during 1871, a four-story wing was added. Charles S. Crane retired from the company at this time, and the business was thereafter conducted by its founder to the time of his death. Previous to this time, the company had commenced building steam freight and passenger elevators, of which but few were then in use in Chicago none having been, up to that time, constructed in the west. The company's first passenger elevator was placed in a hotel on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. In 1874 the manufacture of hydraulic elevators was undertaken, and has since grown steadily, this branch of the business being conducted under the name of the Crane Elevator Company. It, too, has grown to the proportions of leadership in its line and there is today no civilized country on the face of the globe where the Crane elevator has not been introduced. Shortly after the building of steam elevators had been commenced, an accidental discovery showed that the machine was adapted to the hoisting of material for blast furnaces. The company at once set to work to design an apparatus still better suited for this class of work; the result was a great improvement over anything theretofore built. In 1880, the pipe manufacture had entirely outgrown the capacity of the mill erected in 1864, and a new mill was erected, on the corner of Canal and Judd streets. Eventually, however, it developed that the fitting business was growing so rapidly that it would be a good line in which to specialize, and Mr. Crane decided to give especial attention to that line; then, as their capacity for manufacturing became crowded, he gradually dropped one after another of their various outside lines, including steam warming and elevators, feeling that the rapid growth of the pipe and fitting business would afford an enterprise sufficiently large for himself and family to look after. It then became his aim to place his plant in advance of all others in the country in the variety and quality of goods, and with this end in view he endeavored not only to carry everything that was called for in this line, but to anticipate the wants of the trade; that is to bring out, in advance, articles that he could see would be needed, which his experience in the steam-fitting line had for many years enabled him to do. As a result Mr. Crane had a vast number of inventions to his credit covering a wide and varied range of articles.

From time to time, since 1886, branch offices have been established in other cities throughout the United States where satisfactory arrangements could be made with jobbers, thus insuring a steady, reliable outlet for their products. In doing this, however, Mr. Crane at no time pursued an avaricious course, as he believed in the policy "live and let live," but made it a rule not to establish a branch at a point where he was receiving fair treatment from the trade.

While no special effort has been made to create a demand for Crane goods outside the United States and their possessions, for the reason that the capacity of the company has been fully taxed in taking care of domestic demands, nevertheless they are sold in considerable quantities in Canada, Great Britain, Denmark, Mexico, South America, South Africa, Australia, Japan, China and Russia, and in smaller quantities in all countries of the world. The company was awarded the only gold medal given at the Paris Exposition, 1900, for exhibits of valves and fittings.

As the business of the Crane Company grew, Mr. Crane grew. Gradually he acquired a valuable business acquaintance, and a thorough understanding of business methods was added to his thorough mechanical knowledge. His policy from the first was to put his earnings back into the business, and he had sufficient courage to extend the business as rapidly as his means permitted. The panics of 1857 and 1865 both found the company in a greatly expanded condition, and an exceedingly severe struggle was necessary in each case to weather the storm. By 1873 the company had gained such financial strength that the panic of that year, as well as the later panic of 1893, was passed without the business being seriously threatened. Although the company started without resources, and the business has been rapidly extended and many financial difficulties encountered, never, during the fifty years, has the company's paper gone to protest. Very early in his business career, Mr. Crane recognized the value of thorough system, and worked out for himself a system of policies, rules, and regulations, covering every feature of the business. This, in addition to supervising the details of work, not only in the manufacturing departments, but the sales, cost, finances and general office work as well, was a tremendous task, but he finally succeeded and today the firm is one of the most thoroughly systematized and best organized concerns in the world.

One of the greatest factors in his success was the attitude which Mr. Crane always maintained toward his employes. "Justice," he said, "is the first thing to be considered in dealing with your men, and justice, in its broadest sense, includes kindness, courtesy, sympathy and genuine interest in the welfare of your employes." Absolute fairness to the employe as the inspiration of fidelity and service, has been the Crane keynote. Always accessible to the lowest of his force, keeping constantly in touch with them all, in their work and their amusements as well, he established and maintained a feeling of regard and loyalty among his employes such as probably no other man has ever enjoyed from so large a force. At its fiftieth anniversary, a number of years ago, the home shops and offices mustered forty-two employes who had been continuously with the concern from twenty-five to forty years.

Mr. Crane always believed in a fair distribution of profits, as a

practical remuneration of his employes' loyalty. He investigated numerous profit-sharing systems in use in this and other countries, some of which he gave a trial without satisfactory results. However, thirty years ago he devised and adopted what is undoubtedly the fairest and most liberal practice ever instituted by any large concern. Every year each employe is presented with a cash Christmas gift from the company. Mr. Crane believed in giving his employes golden dollars in return for the golden dollars they harvested for the company, and was bitterly opposed to the so-called profit-sharing practices in vogue with many corporations by which the employer gratifies a selfish ambition under the guise of charity. Prior to the establishment of a pension system by the Crane Company, Mr. Crane personally pensioned employes whom sickness or old age had overtaken without their having been able to lay by enough to support themselves and their families. Some of the axioms that made Mr. Crane a millionaire are: "Money comes to the man who knows. If you want to lead you must first learn. Learn your business thoroughly and you can get to the head today, as well as men could fifty years ago. The only place to learn a business is in the business. To make a success today a man must know a great deal more than in the old days—therefore begin to learn early. The big men in business today were poor boys of yesterday. The big men of tomorrow are to be found among the poor boys of today. There is always room for capable men —big employers can never find enough of them. To be poor is no bar —a poor boy can enter the trades and at twenty-six have acquired the knowledge on which to base a fortune. Lack of college training is no handicap. Get right into the business and learn from the bottom up. I don't know of any man who has made a success in any other way. To develop a perfect organization a man must have a thorough knowledge of the line he is to manufacture, of the best machinery, processes, factory locations and construction, raw material, men, wages, merchandising, manufacturing costs, improvements, business growth, panics and other trade conditions."

The American business man whose personality dominates every department of his concern, who himself supplies the brains, initiative, will and supervision for the conduct of a large enterprise and who, moreover, refuses to relinquish his business cares even after his industrial nursling has grown into a massive giant—is becoming rare in these days of hired managers and high-salaried experts. Such a man was Mr. Crane. Although he accomplished such thorough organization in his business as would readily dispense with his personal attention and had reached a ripe old age he was yet unwilling to retire from active service and up to the time of his demise was to be found almost daily at his desk the greater part of the year.

The development of this vast enterprise would alone entitle him to

recognition as one of the most prominent factors in the life of Chicago, but Mr. Crane also became widely known by reason of his activity in philanthropic, benevolent and humanitarian movements. He always took an active interest in social, economic, political and educational affairs and was prominently identified with many important works. He was a student of and writer upon educational problems. In his articles and pamphlets he placed great emphasis upon the distinction between an educational system adapted to meet the wants of the masses and a system suitable for training a favored few. He laid great stress upon the importance and practical value of manual training in the grade schools and was associated with John W. Doane, Marshall Field, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbanks, E. W. Blatchford and O. W. Potter on the pledge of one thousand dollars for the building of the Chicago Manual Training School. In September, 1892, Mr. Crane equipped a manual training room in one of the Chicago grade schools and employed a special teacher to give instruction in woodwork in the higher grades of several of the schools. In 1900, recognizing the success of his first experiment, he provided the necessary means for making possible manual training in the lower grades. In 1905 he provided twenty-four scholarships, of three hundred dollars each per year, to enable young men to prepare themselves as teachers of manual training and provided funds for opening manual training departments in five more grade schools. In recognition of his interest in the public school system the Chicago board of education many years ago named a new school the R. T. Crane Manual Training High School. Many of his practical ideas have been embodied in the conduct of the manual training schools of this city, which found in him a stalwart champion and firm friend. In reply to the question, "Why he favored manual training?" he gave this answer. It is the answer of an intensely practical man and of one earnestly striving to better the elementary schools after many years' study of the problem: "I am strongly of the opinion that at present all the money a city or a community can afford to spend on manual training should be devoted to the carrying of this work in the grammar schools; for while manual training may be of some value to high school pupils I maintain that it is not from such that we will get our supply of mechanics but that the foundation of the making of mechanics and inventors is in teaching practical mechanics to the boys in the grammar grades; for they, naturally, are the ones who will get into mechanical lines after leaving school. What is needed with us is training in the lower school grades that will tend to have more practical than theoretical knowledge. The country is very well supplied with the latter class of labor. There is a wide field for the all-around mechanic. Industrial supervision constantly invites him. And the boy who goes from the grammar school to the industrial field with a good general

knowledge of the elements of practical mechanics, gained through intelligently directed manual training, is the best equipped for advancement to the higher positions. As to the cost of manual training: Should the public be taxed for this feature of public educational work? Why not? If it is proper to furnish free instruction above the grammar grades in art, in music, in a dozen other lines commonly called 'fads' (except in the training of school teachers), surely there can be no question as to the wisdom and justice of free and general instruction in manual training in the grammar grades; for such training must be in the line of public economy as well as highly beneficial to the children; it tends to increase the prosperity of the whole country and to add to the sum of human happiness. What I have said about manual training for boys applies equally to girls. It is just as essential to train girls that they may be good homemakers and homekeepers as it is to train boys that they may support both themselves and their homes. To sum up: Manual training should be a feature of every public grammar school. A generous part of every school day should be devoted to practical instruction in this line. Boys as well as girls should share in it. It should be supported liberally by public taxation. Common sense should be the chief element in its direction. Manual training makes skillful hands. It is the rational cure for truancy. And if it were more liberally given in the public grammar schools the need for truant and reform schools would be very greatly lessened. It gives to the ordinary school studies a new and attractive interest. It has a strong influence on morals. It is the best investment the public can make and will return liberal dividends both in the quality and the quantity of our future citizenship." In a letter urging the importance of manual training in the grades, in another city, he said: "On making inquiry at two of our schools in Chicago I was told that only about twenty per cent of the pupils attending the grammar schools are ever graduated from these schools. It seems to me it is of the greatest importance to discover the cause of this and then see whether there is some remedy for it. I firmly believe that manual training and domestic science will go a very great way towards correcting such conditions and the most important thing in connection with this work is the education and the training given to the girls; I have more faith in this department of the work than in any other feature. I do not know of another question of importance on which so little common sense is exercised as that of education. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there may be some merit in higher education, I can imagine no greater piece of inconsistency than for the advocates of higher education to absolutely and unanimously neglect the lower education. The fact remains, however, that practically all educators appear to be aiming to do something for society at the top instead of the bottom, with the

result that education such as I am advocating is largely neglected, while nearly every other kind is greatly overdone."

With the exception of Potter Palmer, Mr. Crane was the largest subscriber to the Chicago Interstate and Industrial Exposition Company, which was organized in March, 1873, to hold expositions on the lake front. These continued for many years, one of the most attractive features in the public life of the city, drawing to Chicago hundreds of visitors annually and proving a decided stimulus to trade. Many other instances might be cited of Mr. Crane's kindly spirit and generous nature. To his financial assistance and intelligently devised plans many great movements and organizations owe their success today.

As a writer Mr. Crane was concise, analytical and forceful. His contributions during his last few years were numerous and cover a wide range of topics. Each issue of the "Valve World," his house publication, contained one or more editorials from his pen, and noteworthy among these are a series of biographies of English and American inventors and a series of articles on education.

Albert John Ochsner, M. D.

THERE ARE few men who have made as great and valuable contribution to the world's work in the present generation as did Dr. Albert John Ochsner. Health means efficiency, opportunity and in many cases successful accomplishment, and this was the gift which Dr. Ochsner gave to his fellowmen. Moreover, the knowledge and ability which other men of the medical profession gained through observation of his methods and through his instruction make his work of ever increasing usefulness. He instituted new methods that will not reach their full fruition until those who came under his influence have ceased to labor in the world. Long this modest man of notable scientific power gave to the world of his best, and no one was more appreciative of what he did than his fellow practitioners, who realized the great worth of his service. Guy de Chauliac, who is called the father of surgery, said in 1365: "Let the surgeon be well educated, skilful, ready, and cautious. Let him be bold in those things which are safe, fearful in those that are dangerous, avoiding all evil methods and practices. Let him be tender to the sick, honorable to men of his profession, wise in his predictions, chaste, sober, pitiful, merciful, not covetous nor extortionate, but rather let him take his wages in moderation according to his work and the wealth of his patient, and the issue of the disease and his own worth." The entire career of Dr. Ochsner was an exemplification of this.

Wisconsin was ever proud to number him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Baraboo, April 3, 1858, his parents being Henry and Judith (Hottinger) Ochsner. He began his education in the rural schools near his home and afterward enrolled as a student in the University of Wisconsin, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Science degree at his graduation as honor man of the class of 1884. In youth he manifested an intense interest in microscopy, which was just then awakening public attention, and this proved of great benefit to him in his later experience as a surgeon. Attracted to the medical science, he attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, completing his course there in 1886. Through the succeeding two years he studied abroad in the universities of Vienna and Berlin and in 1909 he received from the University of Wisconsin the LL. D. degree.

Dr. Ochsner became identified with the medical profession in Chicago in 1889 and he rapidly rose to prominence. His knowledge of the microscope led to his appointment as an instructor in histology in Rush

Medical College and when Dr. Charles T. Parkes took the chair of surgery at Rush, Dr. Ochsner became his first assistant and chief of clinics. When Dr. Parkes was succeeded by Dr. Nicholas Senn, Dr. Ochsner served under him as chief of staff for five years. He thus had the benefit of close association with the eminent surgeons of an older generation and upon the knowledge there gained he built a success that places his name with the most eminent surgeons of the country. In 1891 he was requested to become chief surgeon of Augustana Hospital, then occupying a small frame building and containing but twenty beds. He continuously remained chief surgeon of Augustana and of St. Mary's Hospital, from 1896, until his demise, and from 1900 was professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Illinois. His ability as diagnostician, operator and teacher quickly made Augustana one of the most notable institutions in Chicago and he built up a great surgical clinic that was of untold benefit to the profession at large. Perhaps no better account of his work in surgery can be given than by quoting from Dr. William J. Mayo, who said: "Few men of Dr. Ochsner's generation have equaled him in contributions to the science and art of surgery. The almost intuitive readiness with which he grasped important general surgical principles was one of his most striking characteristics. A fearless crusader for the truth, he was so far in advance of his time and so little interested in attracting attention to himself, that his name is not associated with many of his greatest contributions.

"In the early days in Chicago, milk infected by the bovine bacillus of tuberculosis caused a great variety of tuberculous processes, especially in young persons. Tuberculous glands of the neck at that time were called scrofula, and patients were subjected to extensive dissections for their removal. Ochsner, after removing tuberculous glands, would thoroughly remove the tonsils, through which he believed that most of such infections came. At that period the direct relationship of the bacillus of tuberculosis to scrofulosis was not generally recognized.

"Early in Ochsner's clinic it became the usual thing to see him with tooth forceps and root extractor clear up the septic mouths of his patients after operations, because he believed that rheumatism and many other forms of disease might have their origin in bad teeth. He had an arrangement with one of the dental schools whereby the poor patients of his clinic were later given the necessary dental reconstruction attention.

"In the early days of our knowledge of the treatment of hernia, Ochsner used the non-operative procedure with young children of raising the foot of the bed to keep the intestines out of the hernial sac and noted how quickly the average patient was thereby cured. He was the first to point out that in cases of femoral hernia, if the sac was thoroughly freed, ligated, and dropped back, sutures were unnecessary, because the

circular opening would heal to the center if it was not disturbed. He said that the certainty of cure of femoral hernia was in inverse proportion to the length of time consumed in the operation. An operation lasting an hour would usually fail, while one lasting from five to ten minutes would nearly always succeed.

"The surgical condition with which Ochsner's name was most closely associated was appendicitis, or rather the treatment of acute spreading septic peritonitis, the result of acute perforating appendicitis. Ochsner early pointed out that sufficient distinction was not made between perforating appendicitis and its resultant septic peritonitis. He showed that to remove an appendix which had done its deadly work, in the face of an active, spreading, septic peritonitis, often did more harm than good. He made evident that the great factor in tiding the patient over an acute spreading peritonitis was to give nothing by stomach for a few days, in order to stop the spread of the infection by means of intestinal peristalsis, and to supply the patient with water by proctoclysis or hypodermoclysis to maintain adequate elimination.

"Ochsner was a man without vanity. He was intensely interested in surgery, faithfully attending medical society meetings, reading papers, and participating in discussions. He was the author of a number of valuable treatises on surgery. He received just recognition from universities, both at home and abroad. He was a member of the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons from its inception, the president of the college in 1923, the president of the American Surgical Association in 1924, and for twenty-five years, from 1900, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Illinois Medical Department."

He was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland and a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Surgical Society.

All that Dr. Ochsner wrote was widely read, for his contribution to the literature of his profession was most valuable. He was the author of "Handbook on Appendicitis," second edition, 1906; "Clinical Surgery for the Instruction of Practitioners and Students," sixth edition, 1917; "Organization, Management and Construction of Hospitals," first edition 1907, second edition 1913; "Surgery of Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands," 1910; "Yearbook of Surgery," 1917-23; "Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment," (four volumes), 1918; and frequent contributions to the medical press. On many occasions he addressed the medical societies in which he held membership.

At his passing, words of sympathy and of high commendation came from men of distinction throughout the entire country. In this connection Dr. Franklin H. Martin wrote: "In the death of Albert J. Ochsner,

the American College of Surgeons shares with the whole medical world an irreparable loss. He was the first president of the Clinical Congress; one of the founders and a past president of the college, its treasurer and constant supporter and counsellor from its inception, and one of the editorial staff of this, its official journal.

"Ochsner typified strength in every phase of his intellectual and physical being. One must have known him and have appreciated his character to understand how a man who so consistently shunned the spectacular, and who possessed his inherent modesty, could attain his eminence and wield his influence in the medical profession and in civic society. The great balance of this man of gigantic accomplishments was his force of character, supported by a strong physique and a keen intellect, which never were impaired or confused by dissipation. His heritage afforded an adequate background which was refined by educational advantages, and at the very outset he proved himself a man of vision and of scientific force, as evidenced by his thesis on microscopical investigations in embryology, based on work which he had done while an undergraduate student, which won for him a Fellowship in the Royal Microscopical Society. To his natural advantages he added untiring industry, unyielding perseverance, unerring judgment, and unimpeachable honesty; he was devoted to his profession, had a personal interest in his associates and patients, lent his enthusiastic support to professional and lay societies, and was a lover of art—pictures, sculpture, and music.

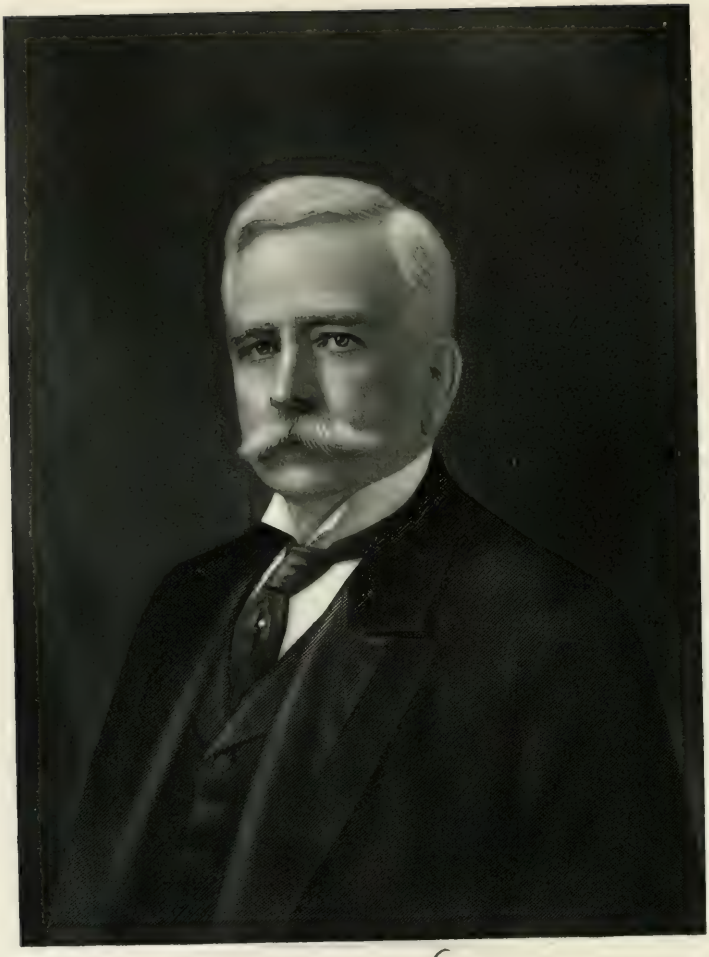
"Ochsner, with his pleasing personality and his love of peace, was an uncompromising foe of all kinds of hypocrisy in living and unethical shifting in the profession. With his scientific mind tuned to accuracy, he was utterly unappreciative of the subtlety of creeds; yet all of his life he worked harmoniously and sympathetically in hospitals controlled by people of the strongest beliefs; and in his personal contact with peoples of all creeds, especially the poor and the helpless, his attitude was that of the Master Himself. The Golden Rule was his guiding principle.

"The epoch-making anti-fee-splitting pledge of the American College of Surgeons was written by Doctor Ochsner, and he defended it with strong arguments and was in the forefront in the uncompromising enforcement of it. It is the Sermon on the Mount in medicine of the present and for the future, its meaning is unmistakable, and its language is not obscured by ornamentation.

"The presidential gown of the American College of Surgeons, in which Doctor Ochsner was laid to rest, was placed upon him by Mrs. Ochsner, who said it was her feeling that this was a fitting tribute to the college in view of Doctor Ochsner's love for, and pride in, the organization."

Those who knew Dr. Ochsner aside from his profession knew yet

another phase of his nature. In his own home he was ever kindly and hospitable and delighted in the companionship of his friends. He was married on the 3d of April, 1888, to Miss Marion H. Mitchell, of Chicago, and they became parents of a son and a daughter: Albert Henry, identified with agricultural interests in Virginia; and Bertha, a talented writer of plays and of music. Both are graduates of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Ochsner, too, was interested in farming, owning two large tracts of land, one in Virginia and the other in Mexico. In 1916 he was made a major of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He felt keen interest in the many activities in which Mrs. Ochsner bears a part and he never ceased to cooperate in movements for the development and growth of the University of Wisconsin, in which he had received his collegiate training. No one who met him personally failed to be impressed by his kindliness and consideration. It was a well known fact that the humblest received from him just as thorough care and attention as did his most wealthy patients. His practice became of immense volume yet he neglected no element that would in any way contribute to the successful treatment of any individual case. A most beautiful tribute was paid to him by Dr. Mayo, who said: "As my lifelong friend, my companion in traveling both at home and abroad, it is Ochsner, the man, of whom I wish to speak. Honest, sincere, kindly, I never knew him to say a word or do an act that little children might not have heard or seen. An instinctive courtesy and consideration for others, and charity under all circumstances, were his most conspicuous traits. A man of strong convictions and independent thought, he always conceded the same rights to others. He was interested in young men in medicine, and supported and helped to educate a group of grateful students. In the death of Ochsner I feel a great personal loss which words fail me to express. Spiritually, morally, and professionally, I profited greatly from my association with him. Tribute had been paid Dr. Ochsner in universal expressions of regret, and in expressions of sympathy to his family, especially to his wife, who labored faithfully by his side for more than thirty years. A gallant soul has passed from us. His memory will be a sacred heritage to those who had the privilege of knowing him."



Marshall Field

Marshall Field

TO SAY that Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day is to proclaim that he was the most eminent merchant prince in the world's history; and both statements are true to the letter. In his boyhood he was noted for both industry and perseverance, and, carrying the same preeminent traits into his mature life, he came to tower above his fellow merchants of the great working world. He penetrated to the possibilities of men and business situations with lightning-like rapidity; the intellectual sweep with which he finally organized a magnificent mercantile house whose scope embraced both the old world and the new, proclaimed the man of vast power, as well as penetration, and the unfailing courtesy and superb endurance of the man carried all before him. The old-time merchants of the Stewart school had these qualities of polished granite, but Marshall Field added to them a world-view, and also the application of artistic genius to mercantile affairs and environment. He not only sold goods honestly and gave the people promptly what they wanted, but he educated their tastes, showed them beautiful and new creations for their persons and their homes, and then met their advanced and more refined wants at as reasonable a cost as was compatible with honest goods and fair profits.

And when Marshall Field had personally progressed from the station of a raw clerk from the country districts of New England to a world-wide eminence in the field of mastery, he was still a modest, unassuming man. "There have been men," said a local journal on January 17, 1906, (the day after his death), "whom wealth has made purse proud, arrogant, offensive to their equals and tyrants to their employes. We are glad to say that Marshall Field was not one of them. Riches did not change his manners. He was never aggressive or pompous. There was in him no show of self-conceit in manner or speech. He was reticent, but it was the reticence of modesty, not of pride. His employes were attached to him. He treated them with the courtesy he extended to everybody. He was as quiet or reserved, and as unostentatious, when he was worth a hundred millions as when he was worth a thousandth part of that. He attended strictly to his own business, which he understood perfectly, and did not meddle with that of others. He did not set himself up as the general instructor of the community. He asked people to let him alone as regarded the just conduct of his affairs, and he conceded to others the right he proclaimed for himself.

"There was no man in Chicago more kindly regarded by his fellow citizens than Mr. Field. There was no one so conspicuous of whom so few harsh things were said. His riches made him odious to no one, for the people high and low saw that he was untainted by wealth, and was always an upright man, fair and even generous in his dealings. He was the first citizen of Chicago when he died, and he has left no one to take his place. He will be sincerely mourned by the men, women and children of Chicago."

In explanation of his lifelong inclination to keep himself in the background, Marshall Field always said frankly that he preferred to work where he could do the most good, which in his case he claimed was remote from public platforms and showy places. When counsel was asked of him, however, either as a member of society or as a citizen of Chicago, he gave it with exceptional power and insight, couching his arguments and his conclusions in straightforward, forceful language. As a citizen he was ever ready to express an opinion, if he felt that it was wanted and would be useful, and not long before his death he analyzed Chicago's financial condition in a masterly manner, pointing out that many of its ills of dirt, decay of public improvements, bad water and imperfect drainage, were due to lack of businesslike handling of available funds.

Mr. Field's self-poised momentum as a merchant and a man was an especial inspiration to young men, and, without assuming to be a teacher of moral, and even business laws, within the later period of his life he wrote a number of brief and pithy essays for their consideration, advising them of the value of economy, honesty and industry. The practical suggestions set forth may be summarized as follows: Never give a note. Never buy a share of stock on margin. Never borrow. Never give a mortgage on your holdings. Hold all customers to a strict meeting of their obligations. Do business on a cash basis. Give the best quality for the least money. Sell on shorter time than competitors. Try to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price. Never speculate.

Mr. Field enjoyed the personal advantage that his physical appearance was in perfect keeping with his high and substantial character. Many noble men and women suffer a serious drawback through life because of physical characteristics which seem a brutal contradiction of the real soul of their being. But Marshall Field was both distinguished and genial in appearance, and all his features were strong and large. With white hair and mustache, high and broad forehead, and calm yet penetrating gray-blue eyes shadowed by heavy brows, he was a man of marked bearing who at once commanded attention and respect.

This superb personality originated and was nurtured near the little village of Conway, Massachusetts, the year of Marshall Field's birth being 1834. In this locality his English ancestors settled in 1650. The

family homestead was about one mile and a half from town, on the summit of a considerable elevation, which had long been known as Field's Hill. Forest-clad hills were all around, and the panoramic view of meadows, brooks, nestling farms and villages, was something to soothe the mind for years after, in the smoke and bustle of great cities. Amid such surroundings were born and reared the four sons and two daughters comprising the Field family. Marshall being the third child and son. When he was six years of age he commenced to attend winter school, and within the next few years assumed the lead in such outdoor sports as "Fox and Hound," which called for both speed and endurance. It is a matter of record that Marshall was usually the fox, that position requiring ingenuity as well, and old settlers who were boys in the days of his residence recalled a famous run of twenty miles to South Deerfield and return, in which the fox finally came home untouched and unwinded. Ingenuity, speed and endurance; that was Marshall Field—the boy, father to the man. On account of the abandonment of the old road which ran past the homestead and lowered the price of the property, the home farm was sold when Marshall was about fifteen years of age, and, although another was purchased, it was decided that the third son was better fitted for a store clerk than for an agriculturist. It is said that his mates fully subscribed to this decision, complaining that they had no chance to knife trade when Marshall was in the ring. After serving a short apprenticeship in a store at Pittsfield, which served to whet his ambition for a larger field, he decided in favor of the great undeveloped west.

Mr. Field became a resident of Chicago in 1856, so that the fifty years intervening between his majority and his death he devoted to the development of his house, his character and the upbuilding of the city's name for mercantile, commercial and civic honor. At the time of his arrival in the western city Cooley, Wadsworth & Company were proprietors of its leading dry goods house. The population was estimated anywhere from sixty thousand inhabitants, which then seemed an empire of people to the young Massachusetts man. Although then unformed to city ways, when he said simply and firmly to the "boss" that he was a good clerk and could sell goods, there was that about him which carried conviction; he was therefore engaged and in today's vernacular "made good." In January, 1860, he was admitted to the partnership and appointed manager of the business, then conducted as Cooley, Farwell & Company, but after his association, as Farwell, Field & Company. In 1860 Levi Z. Leiter also entered the firm, and in January, 1865, Potter Palmer (who already had been in business for thirty years) approached Messrs. Field and Leiter with the proposition to buy his dry goods house, that he might retire and recuperate his broken health. Mr. Palmer's offer of part cash

and notes for the balance was accepted, and the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which was formed January 11, 1865, transacted a flourishing business until 1867, when the notes were paid and Mr. Palmer's name dropped from the style.

The firm of Field, Leiter & Company was formed in January, 1867, and the following September their business was installed in a large building erected by Mr. Palmer on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets. For four years and one month this was the grand center of the dry goods trade of the northwest, and at the time of the fire of 1871 their sales had reached the aggregate of eight million dollars. But the fire swept away the business, entailing a destruction of three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of property, with an insurance of two million five hundred thousand dollars. Before the ruins had ceased to smoke, temporary headquarters were established in the old street car barns, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, and the business was there conducted until another store was completed on the old site in 1873. Meantime a building had been erected on the corner of Market and Madison streets, and a portion of it occupied for retail purposes and known as Retail No. 2, for the benefit of patrons coming from the west and north sides of the city. With the completion of the State street store in 1873, the retail was separated from the wholesale business and transferred altogether to the State street concern. Fire again visited Marshall Field's State street store in 1877, the loss being seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but it was reopened in the following year, the business having in the meantime been carried on in temporary quarters. So the development of the gigantic enterprise continued apace, its intricate and powerful machinery hidden from the public, by its continuous expansion indicated by the occupation of new space from year to year. In 1878 Mr. Higinbotham was admitted as a partner, and in 1881 Mr. Leiter retired. From the latter year, for a quarter of a century, Mr. Field was the master spirit of the house.

Mr. Field's public works are numerous and important. In March, 1871, he took a leading part in the effort to merge the old Chicago Library Association into the Young Men's Christian Association. After the great fire, he was one of the foremost to inspire hope, courage and confidence in business circles, and make possible the greater Chicago which arose from the ruins. His services in the distribution of money and supplies were invaluable. Identified with the Chicago Relief Society from its organization, he was named by A. T. Stewart as first on the committee to control the fifty thousand dollars donated by him for the relief of women and children in Chicago. He was also for years a member of the Chicago Historical Society, aided in founding the Art Insti-

tute, was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League, and one of the charter members of the Commercial Club in 1877. In 1881 he aided in the establishment of the Chicago Musical Festival Association and of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1882. To the latter he gave twenty thousand dollars and to the new Chicago University he devoted a tract of land near the Midway Plaisance, now valued at two hundred thousand dollars, and known as "Marshall Field." He was long a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, and was otherwise associated with many of the great commercial, financial and industrial enterprises which have made Chicago a world's metropolis. The climax of his public benefactions was the establishment of the Field Museum at Jackson Park, by provisions of his will, eight million dollars being bequeathed for its founding and support.

The death of Marshall Field, generally pronounced the foremost citizen of Chicago, certainly one of the greatest figures of his day, occurred at the Holland House, New York, where he was staying during an anticipated week's absence from Chicago, on the 16th of January, 1906. There were present at his death bed his wife (formerly Mrs. Arthur Caton), to whom he had been married only a few months, Mr. Stanley Field, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr. The latter, who was the widow of his only son, recalls the tragic death of Marshall Field, Jr., less than two months before, a blow to the father which he bore with dignified silence, but which is thought by those nearest to him to have broken him in spirit and body. The great bulk of his fortune, amounting to perhaps one hundred millions of dollars, went to his two grandsons, Marshall Field III, and Henry Field. His only daughter, Mrs. David Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, of the British Navy, inherited six million dollars, and Mrs. Delia S. Caton Field, the widow, as an ante-nuptial bequest, the magnificent family residence, with contents and one million dollars.

Ferdinand Wythe Peck

THE NAME of Ferdinand Wythe Peck stands as a synonym for education, culture, fraternity and humanity. Along those lines his contribution to the world was of notable scope and today some of the finest structures of the city —structures that are indicative of the progress and the ideals of Chicago—stand as monuments to his efforts. The western metropolis was ever proud to number him among her native sons. His birth here occurred July 15, 1848, his parents being Philip Ferdinand Wheeler and Mary (Kent) Peck. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded him and in 1868 the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago. In preparation for a professional career he entered the Union College of Law and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1869. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and for a time engaged in practice until outside interests claimed his entire attention. He ranked for many years as one of the capitalists of Chicago and had important business interests, but commercial and financial activities at no time claimed his entire effort and attention. On the contrary there is no citizen of Chicago who devoted more of his active life to the public welfare than did Ferdinand W. Peck. Even his business interests were made to serve the public good. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Atheneum and for more than fourteen years acted as president of that institution, which was formed for the purpose of giving practical education in a philanthropic manner. He also served for many years as a trustee of the University of Chicago and his name is inseparably associated with the institution of that movement which resulted in the building of the Auditorium, for many years the largest and finest opera house of the world, and of the Chicago Auditorium Association he was president from 1886 until 1900. The completion of the structure was one of the notable events in the city's social history, the opera house being opened with a concert by Adelina Patti.

Mr. Peck was active in formulating the plans that led to holding the World's Columbian Exposition. He became the first vice president of the association and was made chairman of the finance committee, and he never ceased his labors for the development and success of the project until the exposition was closed. It is almost impossible to mention any great project for the educational or cultural benefit of Chicago during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth

century with which he was not actively and helpfully associated. He was one of the incorporators of the Art Institute and also of the Field Columbian Museum. Under appointment of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and afterward of Mayor John A. Roche he served as a member of the board of education and for about five years filled the office of vice president. He was instrumental in organizing the National Business League, of which he became the first president, and he was the first to advise the erection of the first Confederate monument in the north at Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, an act which arose from his belief that a strong bond of fraternity should exist between the north and the south following the Civil war. His purpose was accomplished in large measure, as shown by the fact that the Confederate generals present at the unveiling of this monument invited citizens of Chicago, accompanied by the entire First Regiment of Illinois, to visit the leading cities of the south, and this invitation was accepted, many special trains carrying the Chicago delegation under the auspices of the Southern States Association, of which Mr. Peck was the organizer and the president.

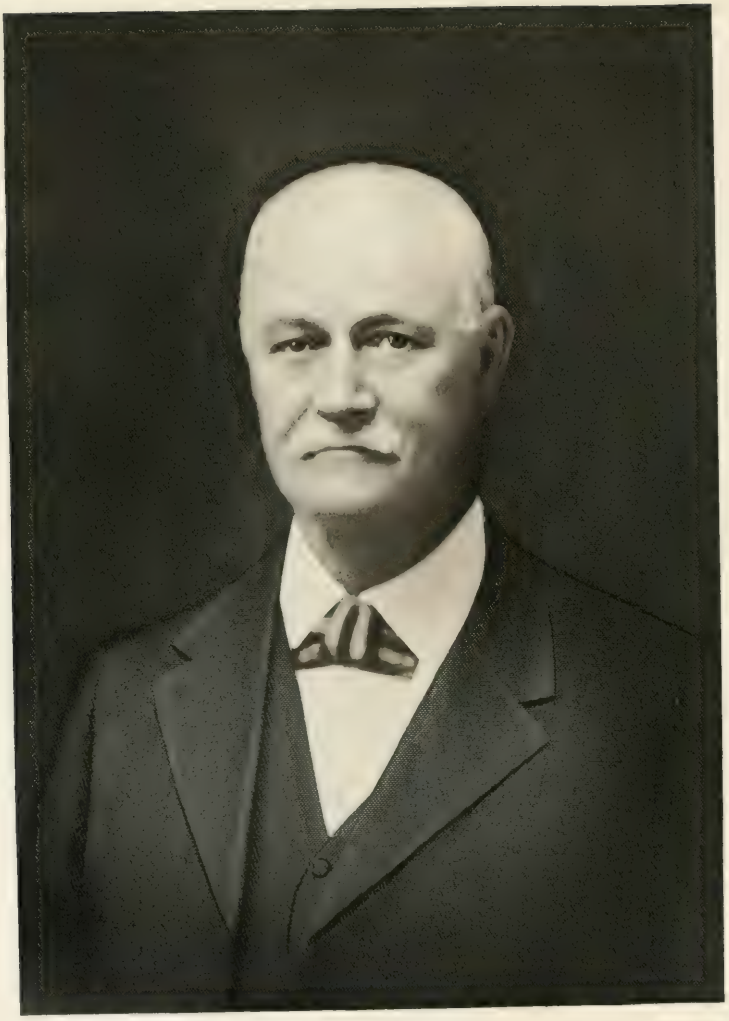
An outstanding event in the cultural progress of Illinois that resulted from the plans and efforts of Mr. Peck was the Opera Festival held in April, 1885, in a temporary hall which was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars on the lake front, occupying the site of the old Interstate Exposition building. The attendance was so great that the receipts for the first two weeks paid for the building of the hall and all other expenses, and the surplus that accrued from later performances was donated by Mr. Peck and his colleagues to charity and to musical advancement in Chicago. In 1891 he was named by the national government in recognition of his ability and public service as one of the five national commissioners sent to Europe in behalf of the Columbian Exposition, the other commissioners being chosen one each from Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. In 1900 he was made commissioner general to the Paris Exposition through appointment of President McKinley in July, 1898, and during the three years in which he served in that capacity he expended about a million and a half dollars of the government appropriation and turned back a considerable sum into the United States treasury. His administration of the office was one which reflected great credit upon the United States, and France recognized this by bestowing upon Mr. Peck the decoration of "Grand Officer" of the Order of the Legion of Honor. From the emperor of Germany he received a gold medal in recognition of service rendered to the representatives of that country in connection with the Columbian Exposition, and other honors came to him from foreign countries.

Mr. Peck was widely known for his charity and philanthropy and withheld his support from no public project which he believed would

ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He became one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society and at all times was a generous donor to projects seeking the uplift and benefit of his fellowmen.

On the 17th of November, 1870, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Tilla C. Spalding, of Chicago, and they became the parents of six children. That Mr. Peck was appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his connection with various leading clubs of his city. He belonged to the Chicago, the Chicago Athletic and the South Shore Country Clubs as well as to the Union League, of which he was president in 1893, and the Calumet Club, of which he was president in 1906-7. His home at 1826 Michigan boulevard was always the center of a warm-hearted hospitality. He combined dignity with cordiality and the outstanding traits of his character commanded for him not only the respect but also won for him the warm and enduring friendship of those with whom he was associated. His career was indeed a beneficent one in the history of Chicago, his successful efforts were an inspiration to those with whom he was associated and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew him.

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Walter Barker

Walter Barker

AMONG Peoria's widely known citizens was Walter Barker, long an outstanding figure in financial circles as the president of the Commercial National Bank. He was born in this city, January 8, 1848, and his life record covered the intervening period to December 28, 1914, when his activities were ended in death. He was the only son of Gardner T. and Helen (White) Barker, who settled in Peoria when it was a small town of little commercial or industrial importance. However, the father soon became identified with its development and for many years ranked with its leading business men. He was one of the founders and promoters of the great distilling industry which has featured so largely in the commercial upbuilding of the city, and he also entered into other fields of business activity which were of far-reaching extent and importance. His contributions to Peoria's business growth were marked, and the city benefited greatly by his progressive spirit.

Walker Barker was reared in Peoria, was educated in the city schools and received his business training under his father's direction. Following his father's death in 1894 he succeeded to all of his business interests and displayed marked ability and enterprise and broad vision in enlarging and developing the interests which thus came under his control. He was called to the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria, and it was largely through his efforts that a merger of banking interests in this city was effected whereby Peoria gained the present Commercial National Bank, now one of the most stable and reliable as well as one of the largest moneyed institutions in the state, outside of Chicago. Mr. Barker continued as its chief executive officer until his death, and his policy was always one which brought about the further growth and development of the institution and which made it an important factor in the business life of the city through the financial assistance rendered to many commercial and industrial enterprises here. Whatever Mr. Barker undertook he carried forward to successful completion, and he seemed to possess unusual ability in coordinating and unifying interests. For many years he occupied the presidency of the Central Railway Street Car system of Peoria and was also president of the Barker Distillery. He was a director and officer of the Allaire-Woodward Company, president and chief owner of the Barker-Wheeler Wholesale Drug Company and an officer in the James A. McCoy Wholesale Grocery Company. He likewise had official connection with the Clark-Smith Wholesale Hardware

Company and the Peoria Drill and Seeder Company and was a director in many other of the larger manufacturing and mercantile enterprises of the city. He seemed to possess a dynamic force, his being the driving power that led to success in the management of many important interests.

On the 10th of November, 1875, in Peoria, Mr. Barker was married to Miss Mary A. Fuller, a lady of most pleasing qualities combined with commercial sagacity and a keen interest in humanitarian projects that enabled her to aid her husband in his manifold business and philanthropic activities. She has taken a most active part in charitable work and in carrying out her husband's wishes she expended three hundred thousand dollars constructing and furnishing an addition to the Home for the Friendless, providing necessary shelter and care for poor and needy children. In memory of her husband she therefore established and endowed the Walter Barker Memorial, and she has carried out not only her husband's ideas but many of her own in philanthropic work. Mr. and Mrs. Barker had an only son, Jesse, who has passed away.

Besides his business activities Mr. Barker was widely known in Peoria, where he was called upon to serve in many official capacities which were of direct worth to the city. From 1883 he was a member of the Board of Trade and held many offices therein. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and for an extended period was treasurer of the Creve Coeur Club. On its organization he became a member of the Peoria Country Club, and his sociable nature made him a favorite in club circles. It is said that he scorned anything underhanded, was most loyal to his friends, and there was not a single strain of hypocrisy in his nature. In business he proved himself astute, far-seeing and brilliantly resourceful and enjoyed his success not for selfish ends but as a source of good that he could do for his fellowmen. He was always ready to assist others and because of his generous spirit his good work goes on through the philanthropies which have been instituted and promoted in his name.

Leroy Goddard Binkley

LEROY GODDARD BINKLEY, president of the Binkley Coal Company and the Pyramid Coal Company, having large holdings in southern Illinois coal fields, was born March 29, 1880, on a farm in Lake Creek precinct, four miles north of Marion, Illinois. He was the fourth child of Thomas Jefferson and Cynthia (Paralee) Binkley. The only surviver of their eight children is Mrs. Harry E. Campbell of Chicago. When Leroy Binkley was an infant the family moved from the farm to Marion, where the father engaged in insurance business in the days when farm insurance was the agent's leading asset, and he became the most prosperous insurance man of southern Illinois.

"L. G.," as he was called, spent his boyhood in Marion, attended the public school and for two years was a student at the Ohio State University, but on account of the death of his father, he gave up his university course and returned to Marion to look after the business which his father had established. When he had disposed of this, he went to Alton, Illinois, as agent for gun and blasting powder. From Alton he came to Chicago and for a time was connected with the Peabody Coal Company. Deciding to engage in business for himself, he organized the Railway & Mill Supply Company, and through a winning personality, sterling qualities, and judicious management, soon established an extensive enterprise.

About the beginning of the World war he was instrumental in disposing of the Virginia mine at a price of about four hundred thousand dollars. This mine had been a "white elephant" on the hands of the Marion banks. Prior to the advance in coal prices at the beginning of the World war, Mr. Binkley had come into possession of two coal mines in Indiana, which with the advance in coal became valuable. He formed the Binkley Coal Company and as its president and largest stockholder, gathered about him several Marion men of much mine experience to look after the company's interests, which included the big strip mine near Pinckneyville, Illinois, the largest strip producing mine in the world. Mr. Binkley was president of the Pyramid Coal Company, which was for several years managed by Charles Hamilton, who became vice president of the company. The local stripping company of Scottsboro is an arm of the Binkley Coal Company, and its interests are combined with those of the Pinckneyville mine. The total production of the Binkley Coal Company is near two million tons annually and besides that the

company buys and sells upward of three million, five hundred thousand tons a year, having one of the strongest sales organizations in the country with offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Since 1919, Mr. Binkley had been very active in the coal trade, being largely responsible for the rapid development of the important companies of which he was the directing genius.

Mr. Binkley was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Bob O'Link Golf Club, Exmoor Country Club, the Vista Del Lago Club, and of the Masonic Lodge at Marion, Illinois.

In 1915, before he had really started on the career which led to his great success, romance came into the life of Mr. Binkley, who was the namesake of Leroy A. Goddard, well known banker of Chicago. Mrs. Goddard was the aunt of Helen Elizabeth Clarke of Helena, Montana, and at the Goddard home Mr. Binkley met Miss Clarke, to whom he was married September 1, 1915. Mrs. Binkley is the daughter of Charles Alexander and Ella (Bridenthal) Clarke. Mr. Clarke, a native of Missouri, was for some years engaged in the hardware business at Helena, Montana, and later engaged in the dry goods trade there. Mrs. Clarke, sister of Mrs. Goddard, was the daughter of a prosperous miller of Vincennes, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Binkley came one daughter, Ann Elizabeth, and twin sons, Leroy and Goddard. The family home is at 805 Grove street, Glencoe, Illinois, and there on Saturday, November 16, 1929, Mr. Binkley passed from this life as the result of a heart attack. Services were held at the home in Glencoe and on November 20, 1929, the Masonic order paid final tribute to his memory at the Goddard Memorial Chapel, Rose Hill cemetery, Marion, Illinois.

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U. S. Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant

ALTHOUGH usually accounted a "son of Illinois," because of his residence in this state at the beginning of the Civil war, and whence he entered the service of the army, General Grant actually resided in the state but eleven months. When the war broke out General Grant was a resident of Galena engaged in business, having resigned his commission in the army some years before. He was a graduate of West Point and during a portion of his service he was stationed on the Pacific coast, and intended to take up his residence there permanently when he left the army.

General Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point in 1843, and served throughout the Mexican war. Grant's account of that war may be found contained in several chapters of his "Memoirs." In 1854, Grant resigned from the army and entered into business at St. Louis, part of the time carrying on a farm near that city. In May, 1860, he removed with his family to Galena, Illinois, and took a position in his father's store.

"During the eleven months that I lived in Galena," writes Grant in his "Memoirs," "prior to the first call for volunteers, I had been strictly attentive to business, and had made but few acquaintances other than customers and people engaged in the same line of business with myself. When the election took place in November, 1860, I had not been a resident of Illinois long enough to gain citizenship, and could not, therefore, vote. I was really glad of this at the time, for my pledges would have compelled me to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, who had no possible chance of election. The contest was really between Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Lincoln; between minority rule and rule by the majority. I wanted, as between these candidates, to see Mr. Lincoln elected.

"Excitement ran high during the canvass, and torch-light processions enlivened the scene in the generally quiet streets of Galena many nights during the campaign. I did not parade with either party, but occasionally met with the 'Wide Awakes'—Republicans—in their rooms, and superintended their drill. It was evident, from the time of the Chicago nomination to the close of the canvass, that the election of the Republican candidate would be the signal for some of the Southern states to secede. I still had hopes that the four years which had elapsed since the first nomination of a presidential candidate by a party distinctly opposed to slavery extension, had given time for the extreme pro-slavery

sentiment to cool down: for the Southerners to think well before they took the awful leap which they had so vehemently threatened. But I was mistaken."

When Fort Sumter was fired on, April 12, 1861, the news created great excitement in the city of Grant's residence, and soon after, the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers was made by President Lincoln. A meeting was called and Grant presided over the meeting on that occasion, for although a comparative stranger in the city he was known to have been a former army officer and had seen service. E. B. Washburn, with whom Grant had no acquaintance at that time, came in and made a patriotic speech. A company was raised and Grant was asked to be captain, but declined, saying, however, that he would aid the company in every way he could, and would be found in the service in some position if there should be a war. In fact, he accompanied the men to Springfield and remained with them until they were regularly mustered into service.

At Springfield Grant served on Governor Yates' staff for a time, but was soon appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. This was the beginning of Grant's official military life in the Civil war, a beginning that had a glorious ending within four years when he stood at the head of all the armies of the Union, and had conquered every foe in the field. The history of Grant's military career covers too large a page to be given here in even an abridged form. It is well known to every intelligent reader.

After the war General Grant, for he now held the full title of "General," created for him by act of congress, served as secretary of war, "ad interim," during the administration of President Johnson. In 1868, he was elected president of the United States, and again in 1872. He never returned to Illinois as a resident, his later life having been spent in New York city. During 1877, and parts of the two following years, General Grant made a tour of the world, and was received everywhere with the highest honors. He died at Mount McGregor, New York, on July 23, 1885. His tomb, overlooking the Hudson river, is one of the most conspicuous objects on Riverside Heights in New York city. A writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," says of him, "Altogether, in spite of some shortcomings, Grant was a massive, noble and lovable personality, well fit to be remembered as one of the heroes of a great nation."

John R. Thompson

A BRILLIANT career was that of John R. Thompson, nationally known as a restaurant owner and an art connoisseur. It was characteristic of him that he never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. He certainly won and well deserved the proud American title of a self-made man, as his prosperity was the direct outcome and reward of his own labors. His plans were always carefully made and promptly executed and his entire program was a constructive one. He builded for the present and eagerly grasped the opportunities that pointed to future advancement. Moreover, his business career was the embodiment of the high ideal of service which is being so strongly stressed at the present day.

Illinois was ever proud to number Mr. Thompson among her native sons. He was born in Vermilion county, November 13, 1865, his parents being John R. and Elizabeth (Wright) Thompson, whose family included eleven children: Morton W., of Danville, Illinois, now deceased; Lincoln; Anna, the wife of E. J. Boorde of Hoopeston, Illinois; Nellie F., living in Los Angeles; John R., whose name introduces this review; Gertrude, the wife of R. S. Swaim of Wilmette; U. S., living in Homer, Illinois; Maude; Mrs. Francis Littell, of Fithian, who has passed away; Harry, formerly of Los Angeles but now deceased; and Lena R., who became the wife of E. C. Frady and has departed this life.

The youthful experiences of John R. Thompson were those which usually fall to the lot of the farm-bred boy, for he remained upon his father's farm to the age of sixteen years, after which he supplemented his rural school education by two years' study in the normal school at Danville, Illinois. Thus equipped for the practical duties of life, he started out in the business world by opening a general store in the little town of Fithian, near his home, and the new venture prospered, but he felt that the opportunities in that locality were too limited for one of his ambitious nature.

In 1891 Mr. Thompson was married and then, having sold his Fithian store, he and his wife came to Chicago to visit the World's Columbian Exposition. He is responsible for the story of his entrance into the restaurant business. After visiting the fair, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson wandered into a restaurant on South State street, where they found the meal not particularly delectable, while the coffee was very bad. "I can make a better cup of coffee than that myself," said Mr. Thompson, to

which the proprietor replied: "Maybe you want to try it." "Maybe I do, and I will" was the rejoinder of Mr. Thompson, and the proprietor retorted, "Buy the place and you can." The result of this was that before Mr. Thompson left the restaurant he had agreed to make the purchase and assume the mortgage. Previous restaurant owners had failed in business there, but he started out with the objective of adequate service and it was not long before the public recognized the fact that palatable meals might be secured in that establishment. Almost from the beginning profits accrued and such was the rapid success of the new venture that in 1894 Mr. Thompson became proprietor of two other restaurants and from that time forward steadily increased the number that he owned, not confining his attention to Chicago alone, although he was proprietor of many "Thompson restaurants" here, but entering business circles in other cities, where his restaurants met with equal favor and a liberal patronage. The steady growth of the business made him one of the foremost restaurateurs in the United States, in which connection he was controlling business interests that mounted annually into the millions, owning a larger number of restaurants than any other man in the United States. One of the marked characteristics of his success came through his ability to judge human nature, so that he was able to select as managers for his various restaurants men most capable of performing the duties that devolved upon them. It was always his custom to show that he had confidence in them and by his own kindliness and consideration he won their unfaltering loyalty and support. All who entered his employ bore testimony to his unfailing thoughtfulness and kindliness toward those in his service.

Reared upon a farm and being a great lover of horses, his interest in fine stock never left him and when he could indulge his taste in that direction he established an extensive live stock farm at Fithian in Vermilion county and owned some of the finest horses of the middle west, winning many ribbons and racing trophies as the years went by.

As stated, it was in 1891 that Mr. Thompson was married, Miss Rose Holloway of Georgetown, Illinois, becoming his bride on the 5th of August of that year. She is a daughter of Captain George W. Holloway, who was a Virginian by birth and who had a brilliant Civil war record, serving in the Union Army in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in fifteen different engagements, among which were some of the hardest fought battles of that long and sanguinary struggle, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. After the war he became a merchant at Georgetown, Illinois. John R. and Rose (Holloway) Thompson became parents of three children: John R., Ruth E. and Florence H. The daughters are now Mrs. W. David Owen and Mrs. Harry Thomas. The former has

three children—Florence Louise, Ruth and David John, while Mrs. Thomas has one child, Cynthia Rose. The son, John R. Thompson, Jr., has become the capable successor of his father in business. He married Miss Lois Bell, of Chicago, and they have three children: Eleanore Rose, Lois and Pauline. Mr. Thompson took the keenest delight in his grandchildren, who were frequently with him, as his son and daughters both lived near his home in Lake Forest, so that scarcely a day ever passed that he did not spend some time in the companionship of the younger generation. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 17th of June, 1927, the husband and father passed away. For several years he had been in ill health, had been a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, had visited the health resorts of New York and of Palm Beach and had also gone for rest in Bad-Nauheim, Germany, but all to no avail, and at his beautiful Lake Forest home he passed away. It had been one of the delights of his life, as his wealth increased, to surround himself with art treasures and he possessed some of the most notable paintings to be found in the Chicago district, his collection being valued at more than a million dollars and containing some of the outstanding works of the old masters. He had a strong love for beauty, manifest in many ways, and at the same time he possessed a dominant civic spirit that sought progress along many lines of public welfare. It was Mr. Thompson who, with a strong belief that revolvers could never serve a useful purpose, advocated laws to abolish their manufacture and sale. A stalwart republican in his political views, he became a member of the county central committee of his party and in 1907 was elected to the office of county treasurer, filling the four-year term. He was also at one time a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor but afterward, at the request of his wife, withdrew from politics. However, he never put aside his keen interest in all those activities which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. Fraternally he was a Mason who attained the Knight Templar degree in St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Oriental Consistory. In a quiet way he gave most liberally to all benevolent and charitable movements, was a generous supporter of churches and helped in every way to advance the city's welfare and the standards of life. One of his closest friends spoke of him as a man of the most indomitable courage and it was recognized by all that he never faltered in the performance of any task to which he set himself nor stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. He was a man of strong and pleasing personality who easily won friends and retained their friendship because of his appreciation of the good qualities in others. The course of his life was ever that of a high-minded man, imbued with an interest in all that is of cultural value, while at

the same time his intensely practical nature enabled him to achieve notable success in business affairs, so that his record should have inspirational value to all who read it. The circle of his friends included many of the most distinguished residents of Chicago and elsewhere, but such was the warmth and breadth of his nature that he never forgot the associates of his humbler early days. He stood at all times as a man among men.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Arthur D. Jones

Arthur Blayney Jones

ARTHUR BLAYNEY JONES, who was a director of Marshall Field & Company and for many years acted as private secretary to the late Marshall Field, was born in Llanbadarn-fawr, near Aberystwyth, Wales, October 21, 1851. At an early age, after the death of his father, he was reared in the family of his paternal uncle, John Jones, and obtained his early education in his native land.

In 1868 Mr. Jones came to Chicago with another uncle, Richard Jones, and found employment with Andrew J. Brown, a lawyer, and William C. Dow, a real estate man, the two having an office together. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Jones began to gain a knowledge of real estate law which proved of immense value to him in his subsequent career. As he progressed in business he felt the need of a more complete education and for some time he attended classes in a night school.

It was in the middle '70s that Mr. Jones entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company and soon afterward he attracted the attention of Mr. Field, who offered him the position of private secretary. Accepting the offer, he thus served for more than twenty-five years, or until the death of Mr. Field in 1906, and it is probable that no one was more familiar with the interests, the ideas and the ideals of the founder of the world's most gigantic mercantile enterprise than was Mr. Jones. Mr. Field greatly relied upon the financial judgment of his secretary, whom he recognized as a man of keen and clear vision, and under the will of his employer he was made a trustee of the Field estate and served in that capacity for twenty-one years. He also had extensive interests as a director of Marshall Field & Company and was likewise a trustee of other important estates, including that of Joseph N. Field, father of Stanley Field. For many years he was a trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History and he served on the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, to which he contributed liberally. Interested in all civic enterprises, he was a sponsor of the new Civic Opera House.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Jones purchased from the late J. Seymour Currey the old Currey homestead on Hinman avenue in Evanston and there resided for twenty-one years, and there his son, Howard B. Jones, still lives in the house in which he was born. It was in 1905 that Arthur B. Jones purchased the present beautiful family residence at 2204

Orrington avenue. He was greatly attached to his home and found his keenest joy in his family life.

It was on the 5th of October, 1880, that Mr. Jones was married to Miss Eliza Anne Thomas, a daughter of John Bevan and Anne (James) Thomas, who were early residents of Chicago, whence they afterward removed to a farm on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Racine, Wisconsin. Both the Thomas and James families were of Welsh ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of five daughters and two sons, of whom Ethel and Delwin died in infancy. Mabel Anne is the wife of Milton W. Wilker and resides with her mother at 2204 Orrington avenue in Evanston. Ida Ruth is the wife of Ralph Hayden, of Monterey, California, and has one son, Rufus Lyford. Howard Bevan, of Evanston, married Grace Hayden and has three children: Alice Anne, Howard Bevan, Jr., and Hoyt Llewellyn. Margaret May is the wife of Rudolph Alexander Clemen, of Winnetka, Illinois, and their two sons are Arthur Taylor and Rudolph Alexander, Jr. Florence Kathryn is the wife of Draper Allen, of Birmingham, Michigan, and has become the mother of a son, Thomas Draper.

Mr. Jones was a man of deeply religious feeling and a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He always maintained a deep attachment for his native country and was a liberal supporter of various Welsh organizations in Chicago. With his passing on the 21st of February, 1927, Illinois lost one of her valued and representative citizens. He always took the keenest interest in the progress of city and state and was especially helpful toward her charitable organizations and institutions which look toward the benefit of mankind along many lines. Therefore in his will he made liberal bequests, giving ten thousand dollars to the Evanston Hospital Association, the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. The Art Institute of Chicago received an equal amount and to the Young Men's Christian Association of Evanston, the Associated Charities of Evanston, the United Charities of Chicago and the Cambrian Benevolent Society he gave five thousand dollars each, while two thousand dollars was his gift to the Field Museum of Natural History. His was a life free from ostentation and display but it was far-reaching in its influence and its effects. His aid was given where a great majority would benefit. He delighted in those cultural things which make life broader, better and sweeter, and the whole trend of his career was along a constructive line for the benefit of the interests with which he was associated.

William Lewis Hodgkins

WILLIAM LEWIS HODGKINS long figured prominently in contracting circles of Chicago as president of the Brownell Improvement Company, with which he was continuously identified during the last three decades of his life. He was a native son of Chicago, born May 15, 1875, his parents being Jefferson and Jennie (Lewis) Hodgkins. His early education was supplemented by a course of study at Purdue University of La Fayette, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. The same year he entered the service of the Brownell Improvement Company of Chicago, contractors for public improvements, of which organization he became president, capably directing its extensive operations throughout the remainder of his life. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern with which he was associated a large degree of success.

On the 24th of November, 1903, in Chicago, Mr. Hodgkins was united in marriage to Miss Mae Press and they became the parents of one son, William Press. Mrs. Hodgkins, who survives her husband, resides at 229 Lake Shore drive, Chicago, and enjoys an enviable social position.

Mr. Hodgkins exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, believing its principles most conducive to good government. His name was on the membership rolls of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Historical Society, the Greek letter fraternity Sigma Nu and the University, Builders', Lake Geneva and Racquet Clubs. Golf, motoring and fishing constituted his favorite forms of recreation. Mr. Hodgkins passed away near Little Current, Ontario, Canada, July 6, 1927, when fifty-two years of age, and his death brought a sense of deep bereavement to his large circle of friends as well as to the members of his immediate family, who cherish the memory of a most devoted and loving husband and father.

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George E. Dutton

George Everell Dutton

THE PORTALS of memory open and disclose to us our yesterdays—days that in the case of George Everell Dutton were fraught with notable achievement, for he became one of the outstanding business men and citizens not only of Sycamore, where he made his home, but of Illinois. The city in which he lived was proud to number him among her native sons. In the work of Francis Murray Huston and Andrew Russel entitled, "Financing an Empire—History of Banking in Illinois," published in 1926, the following tribute was accorded to him: "George Everell Dutton, capitalist, lumber merchant and banker, residing at Sycamore, is the representative in the present generation of a family whose name has ever been an honored one here and his record also reflects credit upon the family history. The financial ability of his father, General Everell Fletcher Dutton, veteran of the Civil war, active in politics and successful as a banker, is possessed by the son, who is conservative, yet enterprising and up-to-date in his methods and a successful financier of wide experience . . . His life record stands in contradistinction to the generally accepted fact that the sons of wealthy men are never successful in business. Mr. Dutton, on the contrary, is well known as a man of marked energy, displaying excellent capability and management and keen discernment in investments."

George Everell Dutton was the elder of the two sons of General Everell Fletcher and Rosina Adelpha (Paine) Dutton. The father was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 4, 1838, and in 1844 accompanied his parents, Hon. William P. and Mrs. Dutton, to Illinois. After two years the family home was established in Sycamore, where E. F. Dutton attended the public schools. He also studied in Mount Morris, Illinois, and in Beloit, Wisconsin, and following the removal of the family to Kansas in 1857 he assisted his father in farm work for a year. Returning to Sycamore, he filled the position of deputy clerk until April, 1861. Responding to the call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil war, he became a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was chosen first lieutenant of Company F. Then followed the long years of arduous military service, in which he participated in many of the most memorable and hotly contested engagements of the conflict. His loyalty and his efficiency in military service are indicated in the constant promotions that brought him upward to the colonelcy of his regiment, while gallantry and meritorious service in the campaign in

Georgia and the Carolinas gained for him the brevet of brigadier general. After a continuous service of four years and two months he was mustered out in Washington, June 7, 1865. General E. F. Dutton Camp, No. 49, Sons of Veterans, was named in his honor.

Returning to his home in Sycamore following the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south, General Everell Fletcher Dutton was elected clerk of the circuit court of De Kalb county in 1868 and served most acceptably for eight years. In the winter of 1877 he was elected clerk of the house of representatives and the following year was chosen clerk of the northern grand division of the supreme court of Illinois, serving until December 1, 1884. In the previous year he had become one of the large stockholders of the Sycamore National Bank, of which he was later chosen president, filling the office until his death June 8, 1900. He was also largely interested in other banks and was the owner of ten thousand acres of improved land, principally in Minnesota and the eastern sections of North and South Dakota. In politics he was ever a stalwart republican and he held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He long ranked as one of the distinguished citizens of De Kalb county, honored and respected by all who knew him. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church of Sycamore. Mrs. Dutton was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and a daughter of Harmon and Clarinda (Van Horne) Paine, who in 1853 became residents of Sycamore. Mrs. Dutton's great-grandfather, Thomas Van Horne, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and thus she became a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. By her marriage she had two sons, George Everell, born May 8, 1866, and William Paine, April 25, 1872.

George Everell Dutton, following the completion of his studies in the Sycamore schools, attended Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, and was numbered among its alumni of 1889. As a college student and also in later years he was much in demand as a singer, for he possessed a splendid baritone voice that contributed to the pleasure of many social and civic gatherings. His business training was received under his father's direction in the Sycamore National Bank. He entered the service of the institution in a humble capacity, practically as a janitor, and was gradually promoted as he demonstrated his fitness for positions of increased responsibility and importance, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with every phase of the banking business. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the presidency of the Sycamore National Bank, of which, he remained the executive head until 1901. In 1912 he purchased a controlling interest in the Pierce Trust & Savings Bank, which was renamed the First Trust & Savings Bank of Sycamore in 1925 and of which he continued as president until his life's labors were ended. As manager of

his father's estate he conducted extensive and important affairs with marked ability and with an efficiency that largely increased the value of the property. He and his brother were for some time actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which they sold to the wholesale trade, owning some seventy-five million feet of raw lumber, together with a mill near Winnipeg, Canada, which had an operating capacity of one hundred thousand feet daily. He took keen pride in his extensive farm holdings in Minnesota and the Dakotas and spent several weeks each year in personal supervision of his holdings there. His business interests in Chicago were also large and in everything that he undertook he manifested keen discrimination and sound judgment. He always worked along constructive lines and the results achieved were most gratifying, while at all times his business activities were of a character that contributed to the progress, prosperity and welfare of the communities in which he operated. Mr. Dutton was very active in the merging of the Illinois Wire & Cable Company and the Chicago Insulated Wire & Cable Company under the name of the Inland Wire & Cable Company, an Illinois corporation, becoming chairman of the board. Prior to the consolidation he had been president of the Illinois Wire & Cable Company for a number of years. About the time of his death the Inland Wire & Cable Company was taken over by the Anaconda Copper Corporation and the name was again changed to Anaconda Wire & Cable Company.

On the 31st of July, 1901, Mr. Dutton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Wellings of Potsdam, New York, and they became the parents of six children two of whom died in infancy. The others are Marion Louise, Mrs. Rose Ida Stiles, George E., Jr., and Mary Jane, all of whom reside in Sycamore, as does Mrs. Dutton. Their home is one of the most beautiful of the city and equally attractive by reason of its hospitality.

In his later years Mr. Dutton traveled quite extensively in company with his wife and was spending the winter in Miami, Florida, when death called him on the 4th of March, 1929. A feeling of deep sorrow spread throughout the community in which he lived and also throughout the various districts to which his business interests called him. He had always been a progressive and public-spirited citizen of Sycamore and was keenly interested in every project that tended to promote the city's upbuilding and improvement. He was a generous contributor to the Community Center and some years ago he had built a large section of the mausoleum in the cemetery, dedicating it to the memory of his father and mother. He was commander of General E. F. Dutton Camp, No. 49, Sons of Veterans, which was named in honor of his father. He had an intense interest in young men and was always willing and anxious to assist them in every way. His benefactions were most unostentatious and seldom became known to any save the individuals whom he had helped.

One who knew Mr. Dutton long and well said: "Since my arrival in De Kalb county, socially and in business ways I have been associated with George E. Dutton, and not for an instant during all those years has the pleasure of that association been marred. Mr. Dutton was a genial, loving friend, helpful in every human way, anticipating many times the needs or desires of his friends." This indicates clearly the characteristics which won for him the enduring regard of all with whom he was associated. He was an outstanding figure in business circles, capable of command, efficient in controlling mammoth enterprises, but at the same time he had those human qualities which endear the individual to his associates and cause his memory to be cherished and revered for long years after he has passed on.

The following editorial appeared in The State Messenger, the official publication of the Illinois Universalist Convention, in its issue of April, 1929: We regret to announce the death of Mr. George E. Dutton of Sycamore, a lifelong Universalist, a graduate of Lombard College and a prominent citizen of Sycamore. The passing of a prominent citizen is a distinct loss to any community and the Universalist denomination has also suffered the loss of a stanch supporter and member in the death of Mr. Dutton. His outstanding achievement as a Universalist was the working out of the bequest of Mrs. Mary E. Stevens, in conjunction with his co-trustees, Messrs Fox and Parkes, which found expression in the establishment of the Community Center of Sycamore. . . . Lombard College can claim some measure of joy and pride in the life of Mr. Dutton, one of those graduates who has made himself felt in the community in which he lived, in a substantial way. We can find no more fitting tribute than the editorial of the Sycamore Tribune which we quote in part, and to which we can heartily and sincerely subscribe.

"That community can count itself fortunate when its men of affairs and wealth have such a kindly and benevolent personality as that of Mr. Dutton.

"Only as one has realized what powerful negative influence a man in the position Mr. Dutton occupied can have, may one appreciate how much a personality means to a community.

"Mr. Dutton was immeasurably more than a successful business man. He entered into the social life of the community and was its benefactor.

"Fortunately, there is something indestructible about personality. Death cannot entirely take George Dutton from us. His influence is engraved deeply on the lives of all his acquaintances. The inspiration of his life goes on through them to others.

"The life of Mr. Dutton affords a remarkable example for leaders in every community. There is no denying the powerful position which a man of wealth and affairs occupies in the life of a city. We repeat, that

the community is indeed fortunate if its outstanding leaders are of such admirable type."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Sycamore Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting of its board of directors held on Tuesday, March 12, 1929.

Whereas, death has lately removed from this community, and from our membership, one of Sycamore's foremost citizens, George E. Dutton, and,

Whereas, by his untimely death in the full maturity of his power and usefulness in the many activities of this community, our people have suffered a great loss which the members of this association most keenly realize.

Now, Therefore, be it resolved by the Sycamore Chamber of Commerce, acting through its President and Board of Directors, that:

First: In the field of finance George E. Dutton was a master. The high position he had attained as one of the leading financiers of Illinois has long been a matter of great pride to us.

Second: His knowledge of men and affairs, his sound judgment and strong common sense, and his great experience in business life were very valuable to our organization, and we shall miss the material help which he has so often and freely extended in promoting and assuring the success of many enterprises in which Sycamore has been interested. His unfailing courtesy and kindliness will long be remembered by all of us.

Third: Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions shall be spread upon the records of this organization, and that a copy shall be sent to the members of the family of Mr. Dutton by the Secretary, and a copy delivered to the press.

(Signed)
W. M. McAllister,
President,

Attest: John G. Cox,
Secretary.

Orsemus Morrison

MARQUETTE, prompted by missionary zeal, made his way down Lake Michigan in an Indian canoe with a few followers to the present site of Chicago. Joliet, coming to America for the purpose of extending the commercial connections of France, also visited the site of the city. In the early part of the nineteenth century a few white men had gathered in this region but not until 1807 was there any attempt at that centralization of interests which results in the founding and building of cities. In that year, however, Fort Dearborn was built and became, as it were, the nucleus of the future metropolis. It was on the 24th of June of the same year that Orsemus Morrison was born—a child destined in his manhood to play an important part in the development and upbuilding of the city which was to spring up almost as if by magic on the shore of Lake Michigan. His life record is that of marked success in business and of great public usefulness.

The Morrisons were of a Scotch family of great antiquity. The island of Lewis, the largest and most northerly of the Hebrides, was governed at a very early date by the confederate clans of the MacLeods, Macaulays and Morrisons. In time the adventurous young sons of the chiefs of these clans made their way to England and subsequently to America. John Morrison, who became the progenitor of the family in the new world, was a landholder in New Hampshire as early as 1735 and throughout that century representatives of the name lived in New England and the east. Ephraim Morrison, the father of Orsemus Morrison, was a resident of Cambridge, New York, and in addition to the management of his farming interests he engaged in the manufacture of the real beaver hat—the woolly kind that today is represented as the head covering of the typical Uncle Sam.

It was while the family were residents of Cambridge that the birth of Orsemus Morrison occurred and his youthful days were spent under the parental roof until, desiring a wider field of enterprise than a New York farm offered, he obtained a position as overseer on the construction of the Erie canal. Later he made his way from Buffalo to Chicago, where he arrived in the early part of 1833. He cast in his lot with the little village, which then contained only about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. His mechanical skill led him to take up carpentering and contracting. Already the importance of the Chicago harbor was becoming recognized and with others he took a contract for dredging the mouth

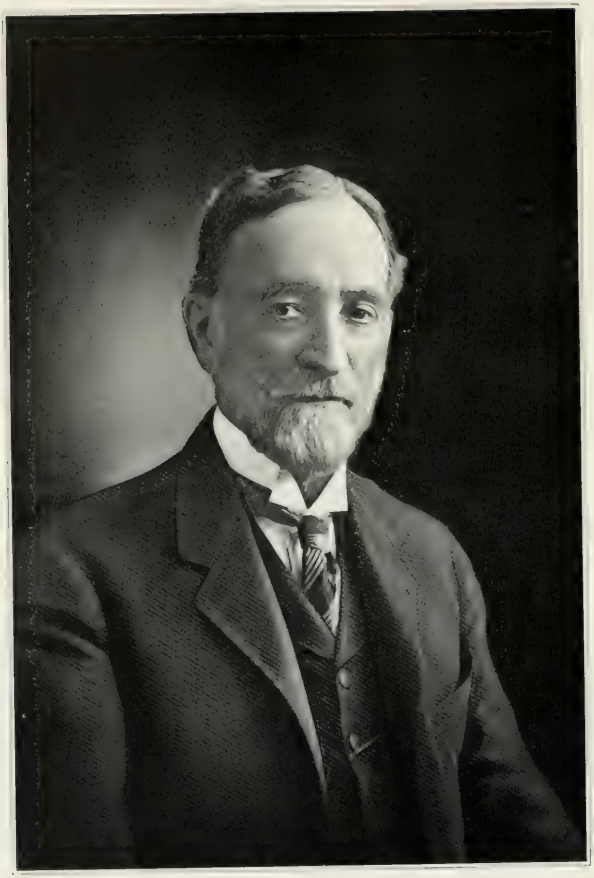
of the Chicago river, thus instituting the improvements which in the course of years have made this the greatest fresh water harbor in the world. His business ability, his enterprising spirit, his straightforward methods and marked devotion to the public welfare all won for Mr. Morrison a position of leadership in the community, and Cook county called him to office as its first coroner. While filling that position he held an inquest over a man who was found frozen to death in a stretch of woods bounded by what are now the streets of La Salle, Washington and Randolph. This seems to bring the pioneer period close to the present day and indicates how rapid has been the growth of Chicago, its development being worthy to be classed with the "seven wonders of the world." After retiring from the position of coroner Mr. Morrison was elected street commissioner and later filled the position of alderman, discharging the duties of both with the same fidelity which marked him in every relation of life. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party. He was a believer in the abolition of slavery and to that cause gave practical aid. When the republican party was formed to prevent its further extension into the north he joined its ranks and was one of its most zealous supporters.

While filling public office Mr. Morrison also conducted business interests of considerable importance. He noted the signs of the times, recognized the fact that Chicago lies within a district of rich fertility, besides possessing a splendid natural harbor, and felt that it must in time become a city of large commercial importance. He manifested his faith in its future by investing in real estate, becoming the owner of extensive property holdings, including the site of the present Morrison Hotel at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. This, together with some adjacent lots, he purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars, receiving a title by patent and signed by Andrew Jackson. This property, which has increased in value with each succeeding year, is still in possession of his direct descendants and is one of the few large income-bearing properties that have remained in direct family possession from the original patentee. Mr. Morrison was also the purchaser of block seven on the old school section, extending four hundred feet on Harrison and four hundred and sixteen feet on Halsted streets—the purchase price being sixty-one dollars. Later he sold one-half of this to his brother, while the remaining half is now owned by his children.

Mr. Morrison was instrumental in bringing his two brothers and his parents to Chicago and they enjoyed with him the business advantages offered by the young and growing city, all becoming successful. His parents became owners of some fine property on Monroe near Halsted street and at their death Orsemus Morrison gave his share in this property to younger members of the family who were not so well established as himself.

After coming to Chicago, Mr. Morrison returned to the east for his bride and was married on the 7th of April, 1836, at East Aurora, Erie county, New York, to Miss Lucy Paul. They were survived by two daughters: Hannah, the widow of George W. Spofford, a sketch of whom is to be found in this work; and Lucy, who became the wife of Hon. D. W. Mills, formerly a member of congress. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mills are now deceased. To his family Mr. Morrison was most devoted and yet his kindliness was not limited by the confines of his own household. He gave freely and generously in charity, yet so unostentatiously that at times even the recipient did not know to whom he was indebted. While he seldom or never allowed his name to appear on subscription lists, at the time of the Civil war his aid to the wives and widows of Union soldiers was given on a princely scale. On his deathbed he said: "In all my life I never have injured anyone willfully and I die owing no man anything." He had not passed the prime of life when on the 4th of January, 1864, he was called to the home beyond. The record which he left is indeed an untarnished one and his memory grows brighter with the passing years, standing in contrast to that of many men who selfishly hoard their wealth for their immediate use. Never for a moment did he forget his obligations to his fellowmen nor were his gifts prompted by a sense of duty but rather were the expression of a most kindly and generous spirit—a recognition of the universal brotherhood of man.

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W. F. McLaughlin

W. F. McLaughlin

ONE OF early Chicago's successful men of affairs, of whom she has good cause to be proud, was W. F. McLaughlin, founder and owner of the widely known coffee firm of W. F. McLaughlin & Company.

Mr. McLaughlin, the second son of Peter and Anna McLaughlin, was born, October 4, 1827, at the family home, Clonnybacon House, Queens county, Ireland. He was educated at home and at the local school, and later entered Carlow College. By the time that his education there had been completed he had decided that, with his ambitious spirit, he could never be content with the easy-going Irish country life, so he determined to come to America. Accordingly in 1850, at the age of twenty-three, he arrived in this country and came immediately to Chicago. Here, he soon secured his first, and only, situation, in the retail grocery store of J. M. Arnold. He remained there long enough to learn something of American customs and business methods, and then started in business for himself at the corner of State and Madison streets.

In 1854 Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Mary Delanty of Chicago, and to this, the most important and fortunate act of his life, may be attributed a large proportion of his subsequent success. Eight years later his health failed and he was told that he had not much longer to live. That indomitable courage which during his entire life was one of his most prominent traits would not allow him to accept any such doom and he went immediately to Europe to consult physicians there in whom he had more faith. His confidence was justified and after a few months of treatment abroad he returned to America, spent a year in travel and investigation, and then again entered business life by founding the wholesale coffee house of W. F. McLaughlin & Company, to which he was to devote the rest of his long, successful and honorable life. He died on the 1st of February, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving his widow and four daughters: Mary; Anna, a religious of the Order of the Sacred Heart; Mrs. Martin D. Hardin and Mrs. Charles A. Mair; and three sons: George D., Robert and Frederic.

Mr. McLaughlin's career was unusual. A small beginning at Eldridge court and State street, with little capital and less trade, with few acquaintances and no assistance, grew, by his efforts alone, to be the second largest firm of its kind in the world, with mills and warehouses in Chicago, and branches in the principal coffee-growing countries; and

during all that growth, throughout all its struggles, its credit was ever the highest, and its owner's word and record ever spotless.

The great pride with which his family prize his record is not based on his financial success alone, but on the highly honorable manner in which this success was achieved. His mighty courage and will, his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to his principles at whatever cost, were, what so specially distinguished him. As an example—Mr. McLaughlin, though not a prohibitionist, was strongly opposed to the use of alcoholic drinks, and yet during the lean years when a little more or less money was of vital importance, he let property which he owned lie idle and profitless rather than lease it to be used in the liquor trade. He was a man desiring peace but those who forced him into business fights can testify that once started he never sued for peace, nor gave to an opponent any cause for rejoicing. He had the intelligence to accurately measure his rights and the ability to maintain them. There were many times during his career when failure loomed very near but no one ever saw in him the slightest sign of perturbation. When the Chicago fire wiped out more than half his capital no one in the ruined city went more quietly and cheerfully to work to build up again his injured fortune, and few succeeded better.

The business which Mr. McLaughlin founded some fifty years ago is still occupying its leading position in the coffee industry, and is, under the management of his sons George and Frederic, being conducted according to the policies instituted by its founder.

Judge Adam C. Cliffe

ON THE roster of Illinois' most distinguished and honored citizens appears the name of Judge Adam C. Cliffe, who as lawyer and lawmaker conferred honor and dignity upon the profession which he represented and who as a jurist measured up to the highest standards of service, being recognized as the peer of the ablest who have ever sat upon the bench in this state. He was widely known for the justice and learning of his decisions and his character at all times bore the impress of sterling.

Judge Cliffe was a lifelong resident of Sycamore, De Kalb county, his birth having there occurred June 25, 1869. His father, Thomas Cliffe, a representative of an aristocratic family of St. Helens, Lancashire, England, was born May 30, 1831, and in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was married to Mary Ann Collins, a native of Ireland, who became a Latin teacher in the schools of Boston. Leaving New England, they established their home in Sycamore, Illinois, in 1856 and Thomas Cliffe became the first maker of shoes in De Kalb county.

The youthful days of Adam C. Cliffe were largely devoted to the acquirement of a public school education. He took keen delight in the sports of the period, especially in baseball, and had opportunity to become a professional ball player, but earnest consideration as to his future led him to enter upon a course which ultimately brought him prominence and success. He determined to become a member of the bar and enrolled as a student in the Northwestern University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the Bachelor of Laws degree. Having completed the course, he at once opened an office in Sycamore, and while advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he soon gained recognition by reason of the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases and the clearness and force of his arguments in the presentation of a cause before the courts. Steadily his practice grew until it had assumed extensive proportions and he became recognized not only as one of the ablest lawyers of Sycamore but of that entire section of the state.

It is perhaps natural that the lawyer should figure more prominently in legislative circles than any other class of men. His training and activities especially qualify him for framing the laws which he must later interpret, and in 1908 Judge Cliffe was made the candidate of the republican party, of which he was a supporter from the time that age

conferred upon him the right of franchise, to the state legislature. His election followed and for two years he was a member of the house of representatives, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital questions which came up for settlement and putting forth every effort in his power to safeguard the interests of the general public. That the people had confidence in him is indicated in the fact that in 1914 he was sent from his district to the state senate, followed by reelection in 1918, and twice during his connection with the upper house of the general assembly he was elected president pro tempore and he acted as governor of the state during the absence of Governor Lowden. His opinions on matters of vital importance were never hastily formed but were the result of due consideration that made him familiar with every possible angle of a public problem. There are few men who have manifested so strongly that patriotic spirit which recognizes the rights of the majority rather than the minority as did Judge Cliffe. His thought was always constructive in character and this was manifest just as strongly in his law practice as in his legislative career. As a lawyer he discouraged rather than promoted litigation and continually attempted to bring about the settlement of cases out of court. Especially in family troubles did he seek reconciliation rather than divorce and peaceful adjustment rather than strife was ever his controlling motive. The same spirit actuated him in his legislative service and thus it was that he drew to himself the attention of the public and was advanced to judicial honors. On the 10th of February, 1920, he was chosen judge of the court of the sixteenth district of Illinois and served with the utmost distinction until January 4, 1923, when he resigned to accept an appointment from President Harding to the office of United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois. He presided over sessions of the court in Freeport and in Chicago and became recognized as one of the fairest and most impartial judges that have represented the government in this capacity. One familiar with his record said: "In all his rulings Judge Cliffe was rigorously fair, and seldom were any of his decisions appealed to a higher court, so great was the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. During Governor Lowden's administration he served as acting governor, and on several other occasions he acted as chief magistrate of the state during the governor's absence."

The increase of the business of the courts, largely owing to the violation of the Volstead law, was the cause of the breakdown which occurred. He made every attempt to keep the docket clear, although the business of the court increased many times, and at length on the advice of his physicians was forced to seek benefit in rest. In the meantime he had continued a loyal follower of republican principles, in which he so firmly believed, although he never allowed political activity in any way

to interfere with the faithful performance of his judicial duties. His opinions were regarded as most valuable by the prominent leaders and counselors of the republican party and just prior to his death he was chosen a delegate to the national republican convention in Kansas City, which he was unable to attend.

On the 12th of September, 1900, Judge Cliffe was married to Miss Edna Sitts, of Franklin Grove, Illinois, a daughter of John D. and Eveline (Lincoln) Sitts, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, and the mother was connected with the same family as President Lincoln. In 1853 John D. Sitts removed from New York to Franklin Grove, Illinois, where he conducted a lumberyard and later a grocery store for more than thirty years, being accounted one of the substantial and valued citizens of that community. The family of Judge and Mrs. Cliffe numbered three children: Thomas Sitts, who was graduated from Northwestern University soon after his father's death with the Bachelor of Arts degree and is now a law student in that institution; Edna Mary, attending the Sycamore high school; and Eveline Lincoln, also in school, who is well known for her musical talent. The unfaltering devotion of Judge Cliffe to his family was perhaps his most marked characteristic. Whenever personal or public affairs took him away from home, regardless of distance he always got in touch with the household before he retired, and while the telephone call might come through at an important point in a political conference, neither politics nor anything else was allowed to interfere with his reception of the message which came to him concerning the health and welfare of his wife and children.

The Judge was also widely known in fraternal circles. He became a Knight Templar and Consistory Mason and also had membership in the Mystic Shrine. He was in deep sympathy with the high principles of the order and had been elected to the thirty-third degree, which was to have been conferred upon him in September, 1928. but death intervened. He also had membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Order of Moose. His name was on the membership rolls of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and he was especially proud of his election to honorary membership in Potter Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family worshipped in the Protestant Episcopal Church. From his youth he was keenly interested in baseball and in his later years greatly enjoyed watching the game. Further rest and recreation came to him in his large library, containing many rare and beautiful volumes, with the contents of which he was broadly familiar. His reading kept him in touch with the world thought of the past and the present and he thus kept in close contact with the leading minds of the age. He was ever a generous

supporter of worthy civic and charitable projects and during the World war took a most active part in the United War Work campaign. His citizenship was of a most practical character, his devotion to the public good being manifest in continuous efforts to promote the standards of citizenship and to bring to others a realization of their obligations and opportunities of that character.

Judge Cliffe was only in his fifty-ninth year when he passed away at his Sycamore home on June 12, 1928. The De Kalb Daily Chronicle of December 4, 1928, said: "Before a court-room filled with lawyers, judges and prominent men from all over the northern part of the state, the De Kalb County Bar Association met and held impressive and appropriate services in the memory of the late Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe of Sycamore. With the kindly features of Judge Cliffe smiling forth from the portrait which hangs above the bench from which he so many times in the past expounded justice, his family and near relatives and the host of friends and associates that he had made during his distinguished career listening, Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, Judge Harry Edwards of Dixon, Lee county, and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago spoke with quiet eloquence of the life and career of Judge Adam Cliffe, Judge Wilkerson saying that a good man covered all the excellencies that the human form can contain and Judge Cliffe was a good man, one of the best he had ever known in any walk of life. He praised the judge's everlasting persistency to get at the justice of every case before him. Judge Edwards outlined the life of Judge Adam Cliffe, told of his early days, how he worked, and how he built his career step by step until, with a breadth of knowledge, wide experience, and a wealth of understanding of human nature, he at last reached the pinnacle of his much honored life when he stepped to the rank of a federal judge, and then, with apparently many years ahead in which to devote his vast knowledge and ability to the nation he had served so well, he met his untimely death. Closing, Judge Edwards said that the life of Judge Cliffe stood as an example for officials all over the country, and that if the jurists of the nation would pattern their lives and work after that of Judge Cliffe, much of the evils that clog the machinery of government would be eliminated, and justice uncovered with greater efficiency. Judge Wilkerson told of the five years that he had spent in close association and cooperation with Judge Cliffe on the federal bench. He told how Judge Cliffe had been appointed to the federal court at a time when it was burdened with duties, many of which were new; how he had labored faithfully and tirelessly many hours a day to accomplish his tasks, and the respect with which his new associates regarded him. Judge Wilkerson stated that what he believed to be the outstanding characteristic of Judge Cliffe's life was his deep appreciation of the responsibilities that rested

on his shoulders, that he believed that the life and moral fibre of the nation developed upon the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and that all his work was based upon careful thought and consideration. 'Judge Cliffe,' said Judge Wilkerson, 'did not look upon a law-suit as a mere battle of wits, but as a complicated and difficult problem of obtaining justice between man and man.' In concluding, Judge Wilkerson stated that Judge Cliffe had been the hardest working jurist he had ever known, that his life was an inspiration to all who knew him, and that his life, while cut short in its prime, was long in the line of accomplishments, honor, and distinction. . . . Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, with whom for twenty-five years Judge Cliffe enjoyed the closest friendship, was the final speaker. During his life Judge Cliffe often visited the Lowden farm near Oregon, and Ex-Governor Lowden was often the guest of Judge Cliffe. Speaking of his departed friend, Mr. Lowden said that he could think of nothing that was especially outstanding of his many virtues, and stated that he was, as a man, 'well-rounded and complete.' He stated that character makes a judge, and character was making Judge Cliffe a great judge. Then the ex-governor went on to tell of Judge Cliffe's work in both houses of the state legislature during the distress and bustle of the World war. He told of his reliance upon Judge Cliffe because of his absolute confidence in his integrity of character, and because he 'knew that he would face any problem with steadfast honesty.' He then alluded to the life of the great John Marshall, who 'changed the Constitution from a mere treatise on the principles of law to the laws of a great nation.' Mr. Lowden further stated that he had 'known of no man who had grown more in his later years than had Adam Cliffe.' Concluding his address Mr. Lowden stated that 'the federal judiciary is the custodian of the constitution, and that as long as it is in such hands those who fear the future of this great republic need not despair.' He said that the life of Judge Cliffe had been great and beautiful, and that the entire nation had suffered loss in his death.

"The meeting of the De Kalb County Bar Association was then brought to a close by the adoption of the following resolutions, which were submitted and signed by the committee of the bar association appointed for that purpose.

"Whereas, The De Kalb County Bar Association has heard with deep sorrow of the death of our brother, Hon. Adam C. Cliffe, late judge of the United States District Court; and

"Whereas, in the passing of Judge Cliffe his nation has lost an upright and courageous judge; his state a safe and powerful leader; his county an honored and respected citizen and his family a loving and affectionate father;

"Therefore It Be Resolved, That we express to his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; that the clerk transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that a copy thereof be spread at large upon the circuit and county court records of De Kalb county."

The Sycamore Tribune of December 4, 1928, also published an article describing the impressive memorial held for Judge Cliffe in the circuit court room on the preceding afternoon.

At the session of the house of representatives on Thursday, February 14, 1929, Mr. Dixon of this district offered the following resolution and asked unanimous consent to suspend the rules for its immediate consideration. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of the Honorable Adam C. Cliffe, of Sycamore, Illinois, on June 12, 1928; and

"Whereas, Mr. Cliffe served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth General Assembly and of the Senate of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first General Assemblies, was judge of the Circuit Court of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit and judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; and

"Whereas, He was regarded by his colleagues as sincere, capable, honest, conservative and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and rendered valued and efficient service to his constituents and to the State and Nation; and

"Whereas, By means of his numerous enviable characteristics he gained for himself and occupied a place in the affections of all with whom he came in contact and was an honored citizen of this State and the community in which he lived; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, the Senate concurring herein, That we express our deep regret at the loss, to the State and to his community, of this honored citizen and public servant, and extend our sincere sympathy to the members of his family; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread on the Journal of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that a suitably engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to the family."

There was scarcely a household in all the section of the state in which he lived that did not feel a sense of personal loss on receiving the news of Judge Cliffe's demise—he had served his people so loyally in public office, had been so faithful in his friendships and so kindly in his contacts with the public at all times. And into the great judicial body of Illinois there came, too, that deep sense of personal bereavement. He was regarded as one of the most respected and courageous judges of

Illinois—a fitting peer of the ablest who have sat upon the federal bench —and when he was called home the federal and other courts of the state closed in his honor. Chief Justice Sabath of the superior court said: "He was one of my best friends, was broad-minded and always a humanitarian." Senator Deneen summed up his opinion of Judge Cliffe in the words: "A fine man, a fine lawyer, and a most highly respected judge." Judge Frank W. Shepherd voiced the sentiment of the bench and bar when he said: "I first had the pleasure of meeting Judge Cliffe in the forty-sixth general assembly at Springfield in 1909. He was a most companionable man, not a floor leader, but a fine committee worker and an ideal legislator. When appointed to the circuit bench he made a most enviable record there. He was a man of poise, dignity and patience, and the bench has lost in him a splendid jurist." The measure of a man at last is not expressed in the power and prestige which were his but in that which he takes with him to the grave. Judge Cliffe earned success and earned it more than once. His outstanding qualities were those of loyalty and understanding, of tolerance, sympathy and faith in his fellowmen, and he was followed to the grave by great friendliness.

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J. L. Snyder.

John Christopher Ruettinger

JOHN CHRISTOPHER RUETTINGER, noted authority on American construction, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, September 29, 1871, the son of Gottlieb and Kunigunda (Bergman) Ruettinger. The father emigrated from Bavaria to this country in 1868 and located in Hamilton, Ohio, where he engaged in merchant tailoring throughout the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. His children were Barbara, John C., Mary and Louise, and of these Barbara and Mary are still residents of Hamilton, Ohio.

We quote the following appreciation and review of the career of John C. Ruettinger by a contemporary writer: "Beautiful indeed is a life filled with accomplishments and the realization of an unvarying purpose. A person whose life has been spent in accomplishments is a never failing inspiration for good to all who know him. What finer accomplishments could a man have than architectural monuments in stone and steel which were erected under his supervision and guidance? Yet, such a man need not be a scholar; he need not have been born of noble parents nor have been educated in university or college. Indeed, the more humble the beginning, the greater these accomplishments become.

"Visualize a man born of humble parents who lived to be known as one of the foremost builders of his time; a man whose never-tiring energy and foresight made possible the construction of monuments which will stand for all time. Such a man was John C. Ruettinger. The son of a merchant tailor, he was born in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1871. Early in life he learned the necessity for hard work, and in achieving success, he never forgot this lesson. He attended the sessions of the Zion Lutheran School and later the public schools of Hamilton, but early learned that he must work in order to help out the income of the family. There was a builder in town who needed a dependable boy who was willing to work, so Ruettinger went to work for J. F. Bender and Brothers Company as an office boy and later worked up to estimator and draftsman for this firm.

"However, Ruettinger soon realized that his chances for advancement in Hamilton were rather limited, and like many other young men eager to attain success, he longed to try his luck in a large city, away from home ties and their accompanying restrictions. He did not wait long to carry out this idea, for at nineteen he came to Chicago and went to work for Colonel Shipman, at that time one of Chicago's leading architects, and

Ruettinger undoubtedly gained some valuable experience through his association with this man. After working for Colonel Shipman for about six months, Mr. Ruettinger secured employment with Grace and Hyde, who were general building contractors in Chicago. His energy and ability were soon recognized, and in 1891 he became general manager of this concern, which position he held for about twenty years. The firm name was changed to the William Grace Company and under Mr. Ruettinger's supervision they built such monuments as the Cook County Courthouse and Rock Island Station in Chicago as well as similar buildings in New York and other large cities. By this time Mr. Ruettinger was known in building circles throughout the country as a leader in his profession.

"Ever eager to improve his position, he went to work for John Griffiths and Son Company in Chicago in 1909 as general manager. It was with this concern that his greatest accomplishments were achieved. Such structures as the Marshall Field and Company retail store, the Chicago Union Station, the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Soldier's Field Stadium, the Sherman and Morrison Hotels, the Chicago Civic Opera House, the Merchandise Mart and the One LaSalle Street Building were built by the Griffiths Company under Mr. Ruettinger's guidance and supervision.

"By what genius or turn of circumstances could a man rise from office boy with a small contracting company to the position of superintendent and general manager of a concern which built the largest building in the world? Certainly not by influence or social position in the case of John C. Ruettinger, but rather by virtue of a God-given gift as a leader and organizer of men, coupled with the ability and willingness to sacrifice many of life's joys and pleasures to hard work. Yet, who can say that the sheer joy of accomplishment is not a joy to surpass that of travel, luxury or a full understanding of the arts? Certain it is that John C. Ruettinger achieved genuine joy and satisfaction from the realization of the accomplishments of his life. He had a tremendous capacity for doing things which was always the marvel of his associates, but withal he was a simple soul at heart. He never forgot the lesson that he had learned early in life—that hard work is after all the one sure prescription for success, and he never failed to follow this prescription.

"His pleasures were few and simple. Foremost of all his pleasures, perhaps, was the accomplishment of his work itself. Nothing in the line of his work was too unimportant or insignificant for him to learn about and attend to. With most men, this seeking out of apparently unimportant details leads to their missing the bigger things connected with their work with the result that they seldom master both; this was not so in the case of John C. Ruettinger. He always worked on the theory that a man can never know too much about the details of his business, with the result that he apparently took as much interest in a laborer who was

digging a trench inefficiently, as he did in the perusal of a twenty-million-dollar contract. But always with that fine sense of their relative values which was so characteristic of this man, he was able to consider both without losing sight of the importance of either. To his mind, both of these interests were part of his business and as such he found time to attend to them.

"With all his accomplishments, John C. Ruettinger was a modest man who never sought publicity. Enshrined in his heart were his family and the associates of his early days, and he made yearly trips to Hamilton to visit the scenes of his youth and renew old friendships. Although a stern taskmaster who had no patience with laziness or inefficiency, he nevertheless had hundreds of friends among whom were numbered laborers and executives alike. He helped many men without knowing that he had helped them, by the example he set for them to follow. A man of few words whose character was inherently dignified and reserved, yet he always found time to give advice and help to those who sought it. His passing has left a place in the hearts of his friends and associates which can never be filled."

Among the important buildings which were constructed under Mr. Ruettinger's supervision, in addition to those already mentioned, were the National Biscuit Company plant at Philadelphia, Union Station at Omaha, Nebraska, Mandel Brothers and The Hub department stores in Chicago. Other important construction tasks under his direction were all sections of the North Side Sewage Treatment Works at Niles Center, the largest in the world. During the World war he supervised work in the construction of Camp Dewey at Great Lakes; the marine barracks on Parris Island, South Carolina; and Camp Henry Knox in Stithton, Kentucky, which is situated thirty-five miles south of Louisville and has the largest artillery firing station in the world.

Mr. Ruettinger was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Hamilton Club, German Club, the Builders Club and the Hamilton Club of Hamilton, Ohio. He was one of the founders and a director of the National Builders Bank of Chicago. One of the few relaxations of his strenuous business life was found in our national game and he was well known as a baseball fan.

On the 24th of May, 1898, Mr. Ruettinger was united in marriage in New York city to Pauline E. Frey, daughter of Frederick and Pauline (Grueller) Frey. Mrs. Ruettinger's father was born in Prussia in 1836 and passed away in 1906 in Chicago, at the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Ruettinger were the parents of three sons, namely: John William, who is connected with John Griffiths and Son Company; and Ernest Joseph and George W., who died in infancy.

The following tribute to the memory of John C. Ruettinger was ex-

pressed on the day of his death by the board of directors of the Chicago Athletic Association "To his family, the Board of Directors on behalf of the entire membership, extends the deepest sympathy and every expression of condolence. Your grief, heavy as it is, may be softened by the knowledge that it is shared by a host of friends whose hearts are one with yours in this hour. It is not for us to enter the home where the drawn curtains hallow that sorrow which none may fully realize save those who have known it, but so far as human speech can express our thoughts we tell you that your grief is ours as your loss is ours. C. B. Spaulding, President, Thomas H. Heneage, Secretary."

The following is the tribute paid by the Board of Directors of the National Builders Bank of Chicago:

"In Memoriam

"Whereas, It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors of the National Builders Bank of Chicago learn of the sudden and untimely death of their fellow member, John C. Ruettinger, who has been a consistent and staunch supporter of the institution since its inception, and

"Whereas, In his passing to the great beyond the Bank loses a hard-working, sincere and conscientious associate, one whose sterling character and ability won for him the confidence and esteem of a legion of friends in all walks of life, Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors in meeting assembled this 21st day of May, 1930, express to the family of the deceased their deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement over the loss of one so dear to them, and

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

Mr. Ruettinger passed away on the 17th of May, 1930, and three days later, following the funeral service at his home, was laid to rest in Graceland cemetery.

Edward Hillman

A CONSTRUCTIVE program at all times characterized the career of Edward Hillman, one of Chicago's merchant princes. Not only was his a successful career, but kindly fellowship, civic pride, appreciation of literature and love of home were predominant traits in his record. For nearly sixty-five years he was a resident of Chicago, leaving the impress of his individuality in notable measure upon the commercial history of the city. This period was almost coextensive with the period of his earthly life, for he was but an infant when brought to Chicago by his parents, his birth having occurred in Quebec, Canada, on the 25th of April, 1862. The development and expansion of his powers was coexistent with the growth of the metropolis and his demise, which occurred on the 31st of March, 1927, was a matter of widespread regret throughout the city. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools. His father was engaged in the conduct of a grocery business, in which he was winning substantial success, and he also figured prominently in connection with the political history of the city for a number of years. During the great Chicago fire of 1871, however, he suffered heavy losses and thus at the age of fourteen years Edward Hillman found it necessary to put aside his textbooks in order to provide for his own support. In his life there were no hours wasted in an attempt to find suitable and congenial employment, for he started in his business career in the mercantile field, where he was destined to win both fame and fortune. He obtained employment as a cash boy in the Boston Store and was soon recognized by the management as a bright, industrious lad with a keen and intelligent interest in his work. At first he was paid a wage of but two dollars per week and gave every cent of this to his mother outside of necessary carfare. Diligent and alert, he soon won the attention of his employer, Mr. Netcher, who took great interest in him, and together at night they studied German, English and mathematics when Mr. Hillman was a youth of sixteen years. He applied himself closely to his studies and became an expert mathematician. That he fully mastered every duty and task required of him in the store is shown by the fact that promotion after promotion came to him and when he was but eighteen years of age he was receiving a salary of six thousand dollars per year. When he severed his connection with the Boston Store in 1899 he was filling the important position of general manager. It was in March of that year that his effort and

capability found still broader expression in the founding of Hillman's department store on State street, in which enterprise Charles W. Pardridge was associated with him in a partnership relation until 1920, when he became sole owner of the business. Those who know aught of Chicago's commercial history know how continuously the store was developed under his guiding hand. Fair dealing and honesty constituted the foundation of his success. He was very methodical in his daily business life, recognizing the value of time as well as of effort, and his judgment was at all times sound and his vision comprehensive. He centered his energies upon the upbuilding of the Hillman store and had no other outside business interests. One of the basic elements of his success came from his recognition of the worth and value of those who served him. It was his custom to advance the men in his store from the ranks in recognition of the business ability and fidelity which they displayed. He did not dismiss an employe because of advancing years and at all times he had the utmost loyalty and cooperation of those in his employ. Moreover, he personally had an intimate knowledge of the various departments of the business, combined with a clear understanding of every phase of mercantile activity. After acquiring sole ownership he later admitted his son to an interest in the business, the latter becoming vice president and so continuing until the store was sold in 1925.

In early manhood Mr. Hillman was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Strauss, who survives him together with their son, Edward Hillman, Jr. The latter was a student in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, and soon after his graduation therefrom he joined his father in business. Ruth E. Hillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hillman, passed away at the age of twenty-six years. The family residence was at 3156 Sheridan road in Chicago.

Mr. Hillman was a man of domestic tastes who found his greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and children, for whom he provided home surroundings of beauty and material comfort. His name was on the membership rolls of the Illinois Athletic Club, the Standard Club and the Ravisloe Country Club, and when business permitted he indulged his love of nature and outdoor life in camping and fishing trips. Though his educational opportunities in youth had been limited, he was very fond of reading, constantly augmented his knowledge by perusing the best literature and also kept thoroughly informed on business conditions of the day. Self-made and self-educated, his record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who feel themselves handicapped in the battle of life by the lack of worldly possessions. Mr. Hillman cared little for the honors and emoluments of public office but manifested a good citizen's interest in politics, supporting candidates and measures that he deemed would most effectively

promote the civic welfare. He felt a justifiable pride in Chicago's growth, progress and achievements and his cooperation could always be counted upon to further movements for the general good. In a quiet, unostentatious way he gave generously of his means to charity and to various benevolent organizations. He was a man of the broadest interests, withholding his aid at no time when he felt that he could assist his fellowmen. He was especially helpful to young men and found great delight in teaching boys and youths to become good, useful American citizens, holding before them the highest ideals and stimulating them toward effective effort in winning an enviable place in public life as well as in the business world. In his will he provided special bequests for the Jewish Charities of Chicago, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the University of Chicago, giving fifty thousand dollars to the last named institution, the income from the Edward Hillman fund being used to aid deserving students of government, agriculture and political economy. Thus his influence and his good work will live on through the centuries. His life was crowned with the respect and loyalty of his employes and business associates, with the honor of his fellow citizens and with the constant love of those who came within the close circle of his friends, while to his family he left not only a most substantial fortune but also the priceless heritage of an honored name.

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John Sexton

John Sexton

JOHN SEXTON, founder of the manufacturing wholesale grocery firm bearing his name, was born June 29, 1858, in Dundas, Ontario, Canada, and died January 15, 1930, after a three days' illness of pneumonia at Los Angeles, California. Mr. Sexton was a son of Michael and Ellen (O'Connor) Sexton, natives of Kilnish, County Clare, Ireland, who immigrated to the new world, settling in Dundas, Ontario. Aside from the son, John, they had four daughters: Mrs. Frank Upton and Mrs. Sarah O'Leary of Chicago; Mrs. R. T. Barton of Winneconne, Wisconsin; and Mrs. E. L. Sargent of Dallas, Texas.

John Sexton was educated in the schools of his native town and at the age of fifteen years began work in a general store at Niagara Falls, Ontario. In 1877 he came to Chicago and clerked in several tea houses, soon becoming a city salesman for a chain of tea and coffee stores. In 1883 he formed a partnership with George Hitchcock under the firm name of Hitchcock & Sexton, wholesale and retail grocers, located on State street, north of Lake street. In 1886 Mr. Sexton bought Mr. Hitchcock's interest in the business and changed the firm name to John Sexton & Company and in 1898, upon the incorporation of the company, became its first president. Mr. Sexton early recognized the possibilities of a specialized service for hotels, restaurants and institutions. He was a stanch advocate of fair dealings and honest, dependable merchandise. He originated a unique delivery service which operates to this day. With an alert, resourceful personality, the vim of an indefatigable worker, he guided the business through its pioneering era to its eminent position of today. In 1908 the business location was changed to the corner of Lake and Franklin streets and on January 1, 1917, was moved into the new building which he erected at 352 West Illinois street, which in 1929 was completed by the new addition with a frontage at 500 North Orleans street, the general offices of the company being moved into that addition. The completed building has a floor space of four hundred thousand square feet, with an unexcelled equipment for carrying on the immense business. The company also carries a stock of merchandise in their warehouses in twenty-two cities outside of Chicago. Mr. Sexton's universal kindliness, courtesy, and his unassuming sincerity endeared him to every employe and won him a loyalty best evidenced by the astonishing percentage of employes with twenty years or more service with him. He possessed marked ability as a judge of men and an organizer, and this

ability to round out an organization was one of the reasons for his success. Every officer and department head of the company came up through the ranks on his own merit. On the 10th of November, 1926, Mr. Sexton was elected chairman of the board of directors, at which time his son, Sherman J. Sexton, became president of the company. Mr. Sexton maintained an active interest in the business until the end of his life.

In August, 1886, Mr. Sexton married Annie Louise Bartelmann, daughter of Christian Bartelmann of Chicago, who was a native of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxony, Germany. To them were born two daughters and three sons. Helen, the eldest of the family, is the wife of Edmund A. Egan and the mother of seven children: John S., Alfred H., Edmund A., Jr., Sherman, William Q., Franklin and Eugene Egan. Thomas G. Sexton, who was educated at Notre Dame University and is a member of John Sexton & Company, married Eleanor Webb, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Webb, the former a well known coffee manufacturer of Chicago. Their children are Thomas Webb, John and Mary Sexton. Franklin Sexton, who was educated at De Paul University and is a member of John Sexton & Company, married Alice Philbin, granddaughter of Thomas Mackin, a Chicago pioneer. Their children are John, Mackin and Franklin Sexton, Jr. Sherman J. Sexton, who was educated at De Paul University and is now president of John Sexton & Company, married Alice Conners, daughter of William J. and Mary (Jordan) Conners, the former the publisher of The Buffalo Courier Express and a well known steamship man of Buffalo, New York. Their children are William Conners, Alice and Shirley Ann Sexton. Ethel E. Sexton became the wife of Henry A. Marten of Springfield, Missouri, and now of Wilmette, Illinois, and they have five children: John, Ann Louise, Harry, Madeline and Franklin Marten. Mr. Marten is a grandson of Henry Kemper Marten, one of Missouri's earliest settlers.

Mr. Sexton contributed liberally to the Catholic Church, to hospitals and charitable institutions, and to all movements which tended toward civic betterment. Politically he was an independent democrat. He was an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Germania Club. His summers were passed at his suburban home at Crystal Lake and his winters in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Annie Louise Sexton, his widow, resides at 623 Laurel avenue, Wilmette, Illinois.

Charles Frederick Albrecht

CHARLES FREDERICK ALBRECHT, a pioneer commission merchant of Chicago, could also claim to be one of its pioneer citizens, notwithstanding the fact that he was a native son. His birth occurred here March 6, 1856, in the family home then located at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Green street—a residential district, for the business section at that time centered around the river in the vicinity of Clark street. His parents were Frederick and Wilhelmina (Greuenig) Albrecht. The father was born in Madgeburg, Germany, pursued his education there and afterward learned the machinist's trade. In young manhood he came to Chicago, was here married and for some time maintained his home at the corner of Elston and North avenues, rearing a family of six children, namely: Charles Frederick; William B.; Rudolph R.; Robert; George; and Annie, who became the wife of August Harder. Mr. Albrecht was made bridge tender of the North Avenue bridge and his eldest son was assisting him there at the time of the great Chicago fire.

In his youthful days Charles Frederick Albrecht attended the Burr school on Ashland avenue and in young manhood worked in a foundry at North avenue and Noble street, at the same time assisting his father in operating the North Avenue bridge. During the summer months he built rowboats which he rented to pleasure seekers who rowed on the north branch of the Chicago river, and afterward he operated one of the first steamboats used for excursion parties on the river, this being about the year 1874. His next venture was in the trucking business, in which connection he hauled merchandise for commission merchants engaged in business near the corner of South Water and La Salle streets, devoting twenty years, from 1876 until 1896, to that undertaking. In the latter year he established a commission business of his own at No. 107 West South Water street, and when Wacker drive superseded the original thoroughfare he removed to 81 South Water Market. For many years the business was carried on under the name of C. F. Albrecht & Company and in 1916 he admitted his eldest son, Frederick C., to a partnership under the name of C. F. Albrecht & Son, the business being still carried on under that firm title. No commission merchant of Chicago was so well known to the growers of asparagus at Alton, Illinois, as he. He made friends wherever he went. Mrs. Albrecht usually accompanied him on

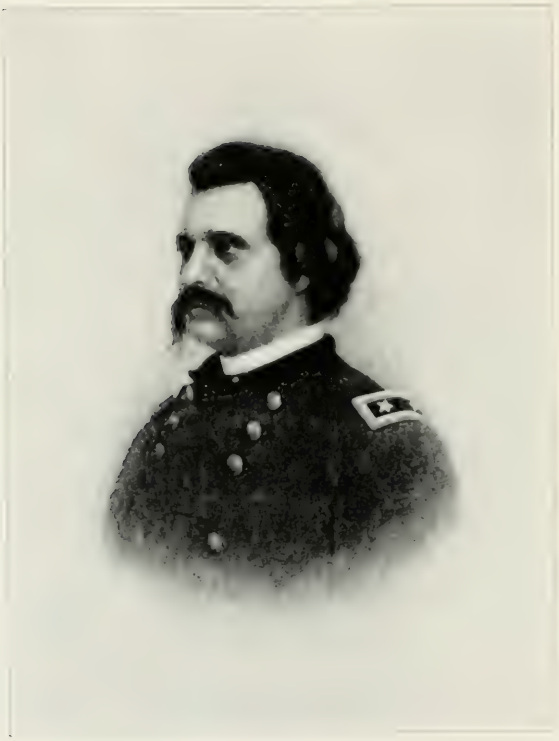
his business trips and they became so popular that one grower fitted up a room for him in his home which was known as the Albrecht room.

It was on the 15th of November, 1890, that Mr. Albrecht married Carolina Haas, a daughter of Paul Haas. She was born in the Black Forest of Baden, Germany, and was the only one of her family who came to America. Her ancestral line in Germany is traced back to the year 1200. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht had a family of three sons—Frederick C., Charles William and William G., but the last named died in his second year.

The eldest son, who continues the business established by his father, was born October 4, 1891, and was married October 15, 1921, to Ella Wickman, a daughter of August Wickman, and they have become parents of two daughters: Winnifred, born December 5, 1922; and Ruth, August 18, 1926.

Mr. Albrecht was not a club man nor a politician. Outside of business his interest centered in his home and family and he spent his Sundays and holidays always in the company of his wife and children. He passed away at his home at 2927 Elston avenue, December 27, 1928, and interment was made in Acacia Park. Mr. Albrecht was a man of fine personal appearance and of equally admirable qualities—qualities that won him warm friendships. He deserved much credit for what he accomplished and could truly be called a self-made man, for he worked his way steadily upward by persistent purpose and the recognition and utilization of opportunities, advancing until he had reached a prominent place among the leading and successful commission merchants of the city.

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John A. Logan

John A. Logan

"LOGAN WAS a natural soldier," says Senator Cullom in his recent book. "His shoulders were broad, his presence commanding; with his swarthy face and coal-black hair, 'an eye like Mars, to threaten and command,' he was every inch a warrior. There is no question that General Logan was the greatest volunteer officer of the Civil war."

John Alexander Logan was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, after whom Logan county was named, who was a native of Ireland and an early emigrant to Illinois. He had no schooling until he was fourteen; he then studied for three years in a collegiate institution. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private and was afterward promoted to be a lieutenant. He was elected clerk of Jackson county in 1849, but resigned the office to attend a course in the law department of the Louisville University from which he graduated in 1851. He then formed a law partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, a former lieutenant governor of the state. In 1852, Logan was elected to the legislature and again in 1856.

Logan was married to Mary S. Cunningham, a daughter of John M. Cunningham, on November 27, 1855. In 1858 and 1860, he was elected to the national house of representatives as a democrat. His sympathies being strongly for the Union cause, he left his seat during the session of 1861, and fought in the ranks at the battle of Bull Run though unattached and unenlisted. He resigned his seat in congress and returned to Illinois where he organized the Thirty-first Regiment of Volunteers, and was commissioned its colonel by Governor Yates.

During the four years of the Civil war Logan came to be regarded as one of the ablest officers who entered the army from civil life. In Grant's campaigns, terminating in the capture of Vicksburg, Logan, who now commanded a division, was the first to enter the city with the troops under him, and was selected by General Grant to be the military governor of Vicksburg. "This was a most exacting and depressing task," wrote Mrs. Logan in a magazine article, "which brought him in contact with the most horrible side of war—the side that made women and children share the dangers and privations of the fighters. He had to police the city, look after sanitation in order to avoid an epidemic, and relieve the hunger and suffering of a population which had been living in caves with starvation fighting on the side of the besiegers. His leniency

and personal activity in looking after them made him popular with the people."

Logan was promoted to the rank of brigadier general after the battle of Fort Donelson where he was constantly engaged and rendered the most valuable service. In the following year he was offered the nomination of congressman-at-large in Illinois. He declined the offer in a letter of which the following was the closing paragraph: "In conclusion, let me request that your desire to associate my name with the high and honorable position you would confer upon me, be at once dismissed, and some more suitable and worthy person substituted. Meanwhile I shall continue to look with unfeigned pride and admiration on the continuance of the present able conduct of our state affairs, and feel that I am sufficiently honored while acknowledged as an humble soldier of our own peerless state."

The rank of major general of volunteers was conferred upon him, and in November, 1863, he succeeded General Sherman to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and after the death of General McPherson he was in command of the Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Atlanta. He was soon succeeded, however, in command of the Army of the Tennessee by General O. O. Howard, who says in his "Autobiography" that "in one of the battles after the taking of Atlanta, Major-General Logan was spirited and energetic, going at once to the point where he apprehended the slightest danger of the enemy's success. His decision and resolution everywhere animated and encouraged his officers and men." General Logan suffered considerably from disappointment at being obliged to yield command of the corps to General O. O. Howard, but with the instincts of a true soldier he accepted the situation and resumed his command of the Fifteenth Corps. On the "March to the Sea," General Logan rendered most distinguished service.

In his "Autobiography," already referred to, General Howard relates the following interesting episode: "A few days before the Grand Review at Washington General Sherman called me into the office of General Townsend, the adjutant-general of the army. We were there by ourselves. General Sherman then said that he wanted me to surrender the command of the Army of the Tennessee to Logan before the review. This caused me much feeling, and under the pressure of it I replied that I had maneuvered and fought this army from Atlanta, all the way through. Sherman replied, 'I know it, but it will be everything to Logan to have this opportunity.' Then, speaking very gently, as Sherman could, to one near him whom he esteemed, he said, 'Howard, you are a Christian, and won't mind such a sacrifice!' I answered, 'Surely, if you put it on that ground, I submit.' "

Accordingly General Logan rode at the head of the Army of the Tennessee at the Grand Review on May 24, 1865. General Howard was favored by General Sherman with a position at his side, the two riding abreast along Pennsylvania avenue on that occasion, and thus, as Howard says, "he sought to allay any irritation I might feel on account of what had taken place."

When the war closed, Logan once more entered the political arena, and was elected to congress as a republican, serving from 1867 to 1871, and as senator from 1871 until 1877, and again from 1879 until his death. General Logan died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

John A. Logan was a strong partisan, and was identified with the radical wing of his party. His brilliant war record and his great personal following, especially among the veterans of the war, contributed to his nomination for vice president in 1884 on the ticket with James G. Blaine, but the ticket suffered defeat in the fall elections. He was the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic from 1868 to 1871, and as such he successfully advocated the observance of Memorial Day.

An equestrian statue of General Logan, designed and executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, stands today in Grant Park at Chicago, one of the city's chiefest ornaments. It was unveiled July 22, 1897, which day was declared a holiday by the mayor of Chicago, and the occasion was celebrated by an immense concourse of citizens, and by an imposing parade of troops of the United States Army, the National Guard of Illinois, and by the Grand Army of the Republic.



Eugene F. Baldwin

FEW RESIDENTS of Peoria were as widely known as Eugene F. Baldwin, founder of the Peoria Star and for many years one of the leading journalists of Illinois. He was born in Watertown, Connecticut, December 1, 1840, a son of Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin. He was descended from one of the old European families long established in the new world and both his father and his grandfather were zealous members of the Congregational Church, filling the office of deacon.

It was in this atmosphere of religious influence and training that Eugene F. Baldwin was reared and thus he early laid the foundation for and molded his character, his life having ever been dominated by those principles which made him honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a youth of but fifteen years when the family removed from Connecticut to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee, where he attended high school, from which he was graduated with honors. He turned to the profession of teaching in 1860 but afterward resumed his studies by enrolling as a student in the Illinois Normal School near Bloomington. A little later he joined his father, who had removed with the family from Milwaukee to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was there living when in 1861 he responded to the country's call for military aid. He enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1862, when he was discharged because of ill health. In the meantime he had been captured by the Confederates and was held a prisoner for a considerable period.

When he had sufficiently recovered Eugene F. Baldwin resumed his educational work, becoming principal of a public school at Chillicothe, Illinois, in 1864. Owing to his ability as an instructor he was offered the position of principal of the First Ward school in Peoria. It was following his removal to this city that he turned his attention to journalistic work, becoming local editor of the Peoria Transcript and thus entering upon a newspaper career that covered a half century. He was connected with the Transcript for four years and then removed to El Paso, Illinois, where he purchased the El Paso Journal, while subsequently, in association with Robert J. Burdette and R. A. Sheldon, he established the Peoria Review, which had an existence of three years.

Later Mr. Baldwin returned to El Paso, where he formed a partnership with J. B. Barnes. In 1878 these two established the Peoria Daily

Journal, which became one of the foremost newspapers in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Its circulation steadily increased and the paper was an influential factor in molding public thought and opinion. In 1892 Mr. Baldwin withdrew from that partnership to engage in the manufacture of patent medicine in connection with Charles H. Powell, who had been associated with him on the Journal, but this enterprise proved unprofitable and Mr. Baldwin then devoted his attention to literary work. One of his books, still widely read and quoted, was written in collaboration with Rabbi Eisenberg, a distinguished exponent of the Hebrew faith, and was called "Dr. Carvallo." In the summer of 1897 Mr. Baldwin and his former associate, Mr. Powell, perfected plans to again enter the newspaper field by beginning the publication of a journal that would meet the demands of the growing city of Peoria. In order to test the possibility of success it was determined to send out solicitors with the announcement that Eugene F. Baldwin proposed to start another paper in Peoria. So widely was he known and so great was the demand for the resumption of his editorial writing that within a very brief period five thousand subscriptions had been obtained for a paper that was not then in existence and for which no name had been selected. Indications therefore pointed to success for the new enterprise and the publishers made arrangements to secure a press. They employed a few printers and the Peoria Star was launched. Almost immediately its influence was felt in the community. Its policy was progressive and in supporting public projects Mr. Baldwin recognized their value and with remarkable clearness foresaw the outcome that would follow the adoption of any measure. His editorial ability, his courage and his clearness in discussing public questions soon gave the Star a reputation that placed it in advance of any other paper of the community. Its circulation increased in notable measure until the business attained large proportions and the Star was recognized as one of the most influential papers in central Illinois. Mr. Baldwin belonged to that era in which the editorial policy of the paper was the work of one man and was the expression of his ideas, and it was often said that "Baldwin was the Star." He was a man of very liberal education who read broadly, possessed a natural wit and was quick at repartee. He seemed always to find the right word at the right time and in his editorial writings he displayed a comprehensive knowledge of the subject under discussion and a ready recognition of what might be accomplished through the adoption of a given course.

On the 23d of April, 1866, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Frances Gove, of McLean county, Illinois, who succeeded him as president of the Peoria Star Company and publisher of the paper. They became the parents of three children: Ethel, deceased; Frank E., who was a well known physician and surgeon and has also passed away;

and Mildred Sidney, who, like her father, has achieved distinction through her writings. Mrs. Baldwin, too, possesses marked literary gifts and discernment and her executive qualities have been manifest in her successful management of the business interests which she took over at the time of her husband's death. She is a great believer in outdoor life and spends the summers largely in Maine and the winter seasons in Florida in order that she may be in the open.

Mr. Baldwin was called from this life November 19, 1914. His was indeed a far-reaching influence. He possessed an optimistic faith in Peoria and he labored earnestly for the attainment of the high ideals which would benefit the city in its material upbuilding and civic progress. He was open-hearted, a man of generous impulses and a most entertaining conversationalist. He wrote his name large on the pages of history having to do with Illinois journalism. He was widely recognized as a virile writer, clear and convincing in his statements and presenting his cause in a way to win the approval and support of the intelligent class of citizens. His worth was widely acknowledged and his influence is still felt in the example which he set of high standards in newspaper publication and in citizenship.

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Henry M. Lindsley

Henry Means Pindell

AN UNSWERVING devotion to duty manifesting itself in the highest journalistic standards and in loyalty to public ideals characterized the life of Henry Means Pindell, who for many years was owner and publisher of the Peoria Journal, which he made one of the largest dailies in the state outside of Chicago. It is widely recognized that the press is the most potent force in molding public opinion and at all times Mr. Pindell recognized his opportunity to serve his city and state by guiding public thought and action. A native of Missouri, he was born in St. Joseph, December 23, 1860, his parents being James Morrison and Elizabeth (Means) Pindell. He traced his ancestry back through many generations to Wales, whence Thomas Pindell came to the new world between the years 1686 and 1705, founding the family in America. Since that time representatives of the name have been closely connected with many events which have shaped the trend of history. His great-grandfather, Dr. Richard Pindell, was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He had served as a surgeon on the staff of General George Washington during the Revolutionary war and had dressed the wounds of Lafayette when the French patriot was injured in battle. When Lafayette visited the American republic for the second time he was entertained in Lexington, Kentucky, at the home of Major Thomas H. Pindell, the Doctor's son. James Morrison Pindell, father of Henry M. Pindell, was an own cousin of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay, who was his guardian and with whom he was closely connected through Clay's political career, Mrs. Clay being his aunt. James M. Pindell made the practice of law his life work, becoming a distinguished member of the legal profession.

Henry M. Pindell completed his education in De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, as a member of the class of 1884 and devoted his entire life to journalistic work. He was editor of the Wabash (Ind.) Times during the first administration of President Cleveland and afterward became connected with the Chicago Tribune, while later he removed to Springfield, Illinois, becoming city editor of the State Register. During his residence there he was elected city treasurer, serving from 1887 until 1889, and in the latter year he established his home in Peoria, where he founded the Peoria Herald. He afterward purchased the Peoria Transcript and the Peoria Times but sold the latter to J. B. Barnes, pro-

prietor of the Peoria Journal, and consolidated the Transcript and the Herald under the name of the Herald-Transcript. On the 13th of July, 1902, he acquired ownership of the Journal and in October of that year sold the Herald-Transcript, continuing the publication of the Journal, which he developed along most progressive lines. The policy of the paper was ever characterized by fearlessness. He fought the free silver craze and was instrumental in the defeat of the infamous Allen law which gave corporations the right of the use of the streets for fifty years. He stanchily opposed corporate greed and worked for the interests of the majority as against the minority. He labored to advance progress and improvement along all lines having to do with civic welfare and his efforts in behalf of Peoria were far-reaching, beneficial and resultant. He was officially connected with the Peoria Public Library and was also a director of the Peoria Association of Commerce. He took active part in inaugurating and directing the movement for the commission form of government in the state and Governor Deneen accorded him credit for putting the law on the statute books of Illinois.

Mr. Pindell was always a stanch democrat and was a close friend and adviser of President Wilson. He was sent to the democratic national convention as a delegate in 1912 and he was one of the first journalists of the country to declare his newspaper politically independent. In 1912 President Wilson appointed him ambassador to Russia. The political enemies of the president strongly opposed this but the appointment was confirmed by the senate. However, Mr. Pindell's health forced him to resign.

On the 29th of October, 1890, at Bates, Sangamon county, Illinois, Mr. Pindell was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Adelia Smith, daughter of Hon. De Witt and Adelia (McConnell) Smith, of Springfield, the former a representative of a prominent southern family whose members were early pioneers of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Pindell became parents of two daughters: Frances Adelia, born in Peoria, June 5, 1892, who is the wife of Carl Powell Slane, now business manager of the Journal Transcript Publishing Company; and Elizabeth Augusta, born in Peoria, September 17, 1894, who is the wife of the Rev. Howard Davis Talbot.

Mr. Pindell belonged to the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, the University Club of New York city, the Lambs Club of New York, the Chicago Club, the Peoria Country Club, the Pevia Country Club, the Athletic Club of Peoria and the Ivy Club of Peoria, and was a trustee and member of the board of Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria. It was Mr. Pindell who secured the Carnegie Library for Peoria. A bust of Mr. Pindell was one of the busts of seven journalists which were unveiled in the Hall of Fame in the University of Illinois in November, 1930. The high school of Peoria named its journalistic chapter in honor and in

memory of him. He held membership in the Presbyterian Church and his Christian faith dominated his entire life, guiding him in all of his relations with his fellowmen and directing his public service. Because of the high ideals which he supported his influence was of great benefit to city and state. He ever kept before the people the most advanced standards of citizenship and urged an individual recognition of one's duties and obligations to the commonwealth. He ever fought fearlessly, but always in the open, and though men might oppose his opinions they entertained for him the highest respect and regard. No name that appears on the pages of Illinois' journalistic record is a more creditable or honored one. He died August 8, 1924, in his sixty-fourth year, at his summer home in Northport Point, Michigan.



Leon Mandel

THE PATH of memory, crossing the portals of the yesterdays of Leon Mandel, leads not into the "dim past" but into a past aglow with high purpose, resolute spirit and successful achievement. The casual visitor to Chicago may have thought of him in the terms of commercial success, but to all Chicagoans he was a man of much more than business capability—a man who at all times recognized his obligations to his fellows and found keen delight in contributing to their welfare and to their progress. And if one travels that pathway of memory back to the year 1852 they will find Leon Mandel as a lad of eleven years entering the city which he was always to call his home. Chicago at that time had a population of about sixty thousand, with only seven public schools, under the direction of thirty-five teachers, and there was no high school. There were but two railroads to the east and but one to the west and Chicago was just emerging from villagehood to take on some of the aspects and opportunities of city life.

Leon Mandel was born in the village of Kertzenheim, Germany, September 10, 1841, a son of Faber and Caroline (Klein) Mandel, whose family numbered four sons, Solomon and Simon being older and Emanuel younger than Leon. The father was a dry goods merchant but left only a small business when he passed away, Leon Mandel being at that time a lad of eight or nine years. About that time Simon Klein, the mother's brother, came to the new world and established a dry goods and notions business in Chicago. He was accompanied by his nephew, Solomon Mandel, who served for a time as a clerk and then became a partner in the dry goods house of Klein & Mandel. It was three or four years later that Mrs. Caroline Mandel brought her three younger sons to the United States and after a long and tedious voyage and a long journey across the country they arrived in Chicago to be greeted by the elder son, Solomon.

The family had no financial resources at that time and the necessity of providing for his own support early devolved upon Leon Mandel, who is named in the Chicago directory of 1856 as a "clerk with Greenebaum Brothers, bankers at 45 Clark street." Also in those early days he was for a short time a clerk in the dry goods store of Rosenfeld & Rosenberg at 180 Lake street. A little later he entered the employ of Ross & Foster, proprietors of a wholesale and retail dry goods establishment at 71 Lake street. This firm later became Ross & Gossage. When he entered the

service of Ross & Foster he was given the position of cash boy in what was then the largest dry goods store west of New York at a salary of two dollars per week. Even at that early day he proved diligent, alert and energetic and these qualities attracted the attention of the senior partner, who on numerous occasions invited the boy to be his guest on fishing trips and in country outings. If he wanted an errand done in connection with the business he called for Leon Mandel, and that he had more than superficial interest in the boy is indicated in the fact that he generously assisted him when, after about five years' experience in the mercantile field, Leon Mandel joined his brother Solomon and his uncle, Simon Klein, in organizing the firm of Klein & Mandel for the conduct of a dry goods business at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. The new venture proved a success from the beginning and Leon Mandel, who was made buyer for the firm, went to New York to purchase stock. He was then only eighteen or twenty years of age, but it is said that he walked into the great house of A. T. Stewart, then the leading dry goods merchant of the United States, and won his friendship. He entered the office of Mr. Stewart and said: "Please tell me how you run your business." The merchant prince, pleased with the appearance and the qualities of the young man, explained much of the system pursued in his store and gave him many valuable suggestions.

The little business established at Clark and Van Buren streets continued to prosper and in time became the property of Mandel Brothers. In the early days the mother and her sons lived over the store. It was in 1865 that the firm of Mandel Brothers was organized and the establishment of the present is the only dry goods house of Chicago which has continued uninterruptedly under the same firm name through more than seven decades. The partners, Simon, Leon and Emanuel Mandel, aged respectively twenty-eight, twenty-four and twenty-two years, had been well trained in mercantile methods by their older brother, who had passed away at the early age of thirty, and by their uncle. The establishment was at first conducted as a "dry goods and notions store," and in 1868 the city directory records "Mandel Brothers, wholesale and retail dry goods." As they branched out into the wholesale trade Leon Mandel transferred his headquarters to New York as buyer for the firm and there resided for the next two years. It was during the period of his residence there that he married Miss Isabella Foreman, a daughter of Henry Foreman, then of the firm of Foreman Brothers, wholesale clothiers of Chicago, but at that time looking after the manufacturing end of their business in Philadelphia, where Mr. Mandel frequently paid week-end visits to the Foreman family. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mandel returned to Chicago and established their home at 43 Hubbard court.

A year later the business of the firm was moved to the northwest cor-

ner of State and Harrison streets, where they purchased a lot and erected a three-story building fifty feet in width. In October, 1871, came the memorable fire. As the flames swept on over block after block of the city Mr. and Mrs. Mandel, taking their two boys in their arms, started to seek refuge at the home of her father, who was then living on Michigan avenue, just north of Twenty-second street. As soon as his little family was safely bestowed Mr. Mandel returned to look after the interests of the firm. The three brothers, at length securing a conveyance for which they paid five hundred dollars, piled it high with their most valuable goods, which were sent to Mr. Foreman's place. Several trips were thus made and in this way they saved a portion of their stock before their store was destroyed as the fire swept on. Of course their losses were very heavy but with what they had saved they were soon again engaged in business at Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, Leon Mandel looking after the opening of the store, while his brothers, Simon and Emanuel, started one for Milwaukee and the other for Detroit to purchase goods. They were successful in developing their trade at 22d street but it was their desire to reenter the business center of the city and in 1874 they again opened a downtown store, having rebuilt on their lot at State and Harrison streets. However, fire destroyed that property in 1874 but the firm had weathered the widespread financial panic of the previous year and at the time of the fire they were still young men, possessing indomitable courage, self-reliance and faith in the future of the dry goods business in Chicago.

After the second conflagration they opened a store at 52 Washington street, between State and Dearborn, at which time they had in view the occupancy of the busiest corner of State street, and in 1875 they rented the property at 123 State street, only fifty feet north of Madison. There the business rapidly developed and the trade became so large that Leon Mandel found it necessary to go to New York as resident buyer, establishing an office and his home in that city. The State Street store continued to develop and it was not long before Mandel Brothers took its place as one of the great retail dry goods houses of Chicago. The story of its uninterrupted success constitutes an important chapter in the commercial annals of the city. Leon Mandel remained at the head of the house until his death and was active in the work of erecting at State and Madison streets one of the finest business blocks of the city devoted to the dry goods trade. In the meantime he was studying every method and opportunity for the growth and improvement of the business and again and again his initiative spirit was manifest in progressive steps. After living in New York from 1876 until 1892 he crossed the water and spent two years in making purchases for the house in the leading centers of trade in Europe. That Mandel Brothers have ever held to the highest stand-

ards in merchandising is known to every Chicagoan, and that Leon Mandel was a leading spirit in the continuous progress which has characterized the establishment none doubts. He was a broad-minded man who looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and thus was prepared to meet every emergency that arose and was always ready to supply the demands of a constantly increasing trade as the growth of the city and its commercial development brought about changing conditions.

The Leon Mandel home was ever one of the most attractive social centers of the city. His interest ever centered in his family, which in the course of years numbered seven children: Frederick L. and Robert, who were born while Mr. and Mrs. Mandel were living at 43 Hubbard court; Fannie, who became the wife of O. G. Foreman and died in 1914; Ida, who is Mrs. M. H. Mandelbaum; Blanche, who was married to Jesse L. Strauss; Louise, the widow of J. M. Wineman; and Florence.

To his children Mr. Mandel was ever friend and companion as well as father and he found his greatest happiness in the midst of his own household. His circle of friends, however, was a most comprehensive one. A contemporary writer has said: "The qualities which made him popular with his employer when a cash boy gained for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he came in contact in later life. His great heart reached out in sympathy to all who were unfortunate and he was a liberal contributor to private as well as organized charities."

While at different periods Mr. Mandel was away from Chicago, he always regarded this city as his home and retained his membership in the Sinai Congregation, of which he was a very prominent representative, serving on the executive board for many years and for several terms as vice president. He was the friend and associate of Rabbi Hirsch, who said of him: "He, a busy man . . . always had time for service on the boards of our religious and philanthropic societies. He was with us heart and soul when we resolved to apply the new method to the financing of our charities. . . . He was with us when we rebuilt our hospital. He was with us at all times in Sinai Congregation. He stood by me unwaveringly. For him our Temple meant something. He certainly, if any, had the right to believe that he knew the contents of the book of life as did few others. He had written his name in the annals of this young giant city's story in letters indelible. . . . Could he not have reasoned with seeming strong justification that such message as our pulpit is called and competent to give was not for him? Yet the great and successful man of affairs was rarely absent from his pew when the hour came around for the loyal sons of Sinai to assemble for study and uplift."

Mr. Mandel took the keenest interest and manifested a most helpful spirit in the establishment of the Jewish Training School about 1889.

This was a school particularly for the children of Jewish immigrants and offered to them splendid opportunities for physical, mental and moral development. He was the first large donor to such an enterprise in the city. The rapid increase in Jewish population in Chicago made it necessary to organize the Associated Jewish Charities and in this great enterprise Mr. Mandel was keenly interested, serving as one of the directors for a number of years and ever continuing as one of the most generous contributors to the cause. Mr. Mandel aided in maintaining the high standard of benevolent service. He was deeply interested in Michael Reese Hospital, acted as chairman of its building committee, and he and his family were among the largest contributors to the project. He always had a warm place in his affections for the University of Chicago and when the need for a large chapel or assembly hall became most insistent the fact was presented to Mr. Mandel in 1899 with the result that he contributed seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall and ten thousand dollars for the installation of an organ, the structure being built and occupied about October 1, 1903. This was neither the first nor the last of his gifts to the great university, one of his acts of generosity being the contribution of three thousand dollars toward the erection of Harper Library as a memorial to President Harper. Music and the arts also knew Mr. Mandel as a generous patron and he was active in the movement to establish permanent grand opera in Chicago. It was not because of early training that his tastes in these directions were developed but because of an inherent fineness of nature that led to an appreciation of beauty in sound, in color or in form. As he traveled abroad his love of fine paintings led to the development of his private gallery which contained many canvases of world-famous artists, and he frequently placed these on exhibition in the Art Institute that the public might share in his enjoyment of the beauty of works produced by Corot, Gerome, Alma-Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Schreyer, Breton and others. The social nature of Mr. Mandel found expression in his membership in the Standard, Ravisloe and Lake Shore Country Clubs, but his interest centered in his home more than all else. He reached the age of seventy years, passing away in Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 4, 1911. For fifteen years he had spent the winters with his family in Coronado, California, and there, as elsewhere, he was greatly appreciated because of his kindness, urbanity and courtesy. One writing of him said: "He made friends with everyone and the attachments then formed were lasting and true. He was the soul of courtesy. . . . Full of humor, quick to respond with wit and jest, never at a loss to sustain his side of an argument with vigor and effect, Leon Mandel was a most companionable man, a model that others might well pattern after."

Another said: "He was, of course, first and last a business man of

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Carleton · Mosely

Carleton Moseley

STRONG in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and his good name, Carleton Moseley, for many years a member of the firm of Chase & Sanborn, developed one of the most extensive and important tea and coffee enterprises of the country in Chicago. He was at all times actuated by a spirit of progress that manifested itself in close application, thoroughness and persistency of purpose—qualities which brought him substantial success as the years passed on. Born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 26, 1863, he was a son of Frederick Pierce and Mary Eaton (Clark) Moseley and a descendant in the tenth generation of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," which reached Plymouth Rock in 1620. His ancestral line is as follows:

(I) Elder William Brewster, who with his wife Mary and two sons came to America on the "Mayflower," which dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor December 16, 1620, was born in 1560 at Scrooby, England. His father, William Brewster, was appointed by Archbishop Sandys, in January, 1575, receiver of Scrooby and bailiff of the manor house in that place belonging to the archbishop, to have life tenure of both offices. Scrooby is in Nottinghamshire. Elder William Brewster, who played such a prominent part in the establishment of Plymouth colony in America, matriculated at Peterhouse, the oldest of the fourteen colleges at that time grouped into the University of Cambridge, December 3, 1580, but it does not appear that he remained there long enough to take a degree. He is next found as an assistant to William Davison, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. His going to Holland with the Pilgrims in the latter part of 1607, and subsequent voyage on the "Mayflower" to Plymouth, are events well known to readers of modern history. He married, before 1593, Mary, born about 1569, who died at Plymouth, April 17, 1627. Elder William Brewster died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 16, 1644. Carleton Moseley's descent from Elder William Brewster is as follows:

(II) Patience Brewster, born probably at Scrooby, England, married at Plymouth, Massachusetts, August 5, 1624, Thomas Prence, who was born about 1601 and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 29, 1673. She died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1634.

(III) Mercy Prence, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1631, died at Eastham, Massachusetts, September 28, 1711. On the 13th of

February, 1649, at Eastham, Massachusetts, she married John Freeman, who was baptized at Billinghurst, England, January 29, 1626, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, October 28, 1719.

(IV) Thomas Freeman, born at Eastham, Massachusetts, in September, 1652, died at Harwich, Massachusetts, February 9, 1715. He was married in Eastham, Massachusetts, December 31, 1673, to Rebecca Sparrow, who was born at Eastham, October 30, 1655, and died at Harwich, Massachusetts, February 7, 1740.

(V) Mercy Freeman, born at Eastham, Massachusetts, October 30, 1674, died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, August 30, 1747. About 1693 she married Paul Sears, who was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, June 15, 1669, and died at Yarmouth, February 14, 1739.

(VI) Edmund Sears, born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, August 6, 1712, died at Dennis, Massachusetts, August 12, 1796. He was married at Yarmouth, April 7, 1743, to Hannah Crowell, who was born at Yarmouth, September 9, 1725, and died at Dennis, Massachusetts, June 22, 1802.

(VII) Temperance Sears, born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, August 9, 1764, died at Brewster, Massachusetts, October 12, 1859. She was married at Yarmouth, April 28, 1789, to Isaac Clark, who was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, October 10, 1761, and died on the coast of Africa, February 11, 1819.

(VIII) Lot Clark, born at Harwich, Massachusetts, July 25, 1796, died at Boston, Massachusetts, February 24, 1880. On the 26th of August, 1826, at Boston, Massachusetts, he married Mary Bernard Eaton, who was born in Boston, October 19, 1803, and died in that city, May 26, 1889.

(IX) Mary Eaton Clark, born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1827, died at Brookline, Massachusetts, October 15, 1914. On the 9th of October, 1851, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, she became the wife of Frederick Pierce Moseley, who was born at Dorchester, September 30, 1826, and died in Boston, January 8, 1881.

(X) Carleton Moseley, who was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 26, 1863, died in Highland Park, Illinois, March 20, 1928. On the 4th of October, 1892, he married Marion L. Wilder, of Hoosick Falls, New York.

(XI) George Clark Moseley, born in Chicago, Illinois, April 5, 1894, was married December 7, 1918, to Ethel Maud, daughter of Earl Winfield Spencer, of Highland Park, Illinois. They have three sons, Spencer Dumaresque, Thomas Wilder, and William Brewster.

(XII) Marion Renwick Moseley, sister of George Clark Moseley, of the eleventh generation from Elder William Brewster, was educated at Bryn Mawr and became interested in the work of Dr. Grenfell in

Labrador. While doing mission work there she met Dr. Stewart B. Sniffen, whom she subsequently married and with whom she now resides at White Plains, New York.

Carleton Moseley, whose name introduces this review, was attending the Boston Latin School, preparing for college, when his father died, and the financial circumstances of the family were such that it was necessary for him to put aside his textbooks and earn money for the support of his mother and his sister. He obtained a position with Nash, Spaulding & Company, importers and refiners of sugar, with whom he remained from 1881 until 1886, rising to the place of manager of their western business. In 1886, because of lack of sugar for the western trade, they abandoned the western business and gave Mr. Moseley letters of introduction and recommendation to Chase & Sanborn, who at once placed him in Ohio territory to demonstrate their teas and coffees to the grocery trade. In 1888 they decided to establish a branch office in Chicago and Mr. Moseley obtained desk room in a back office and began receiving coffee and tea in bulk from the east. This he put up in pound packages which he sold throughout Chicago to establish a trade, literally working days, nights and Sundays. From this small beginning he developed the present most efficient tea and coffee factory in the United States with one hundred and sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space and an output of eighty thousand pounds of coffee and eight thousand pounds of tea per day. In 1900 Mr. Moseley became a member of the firm of Chase & Sanborn and was the senior partner of the western department.

In 1895 Mr. Moseley removed from Chicago to Highland Park, where he spent the remainder of his life, covering a period of thirty-three years. He at once manifested an active interest in local affairs, became a member of the board of trustees of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church and president of the board of education of the Elm Place grammar school. His home life was ideal, his career exemplified all that is best in human relations, and he was noted for his geniality, sociability and hospitality. His social instinct was most wholesomely developed and he was never so happy as when he was contributing to the enjoyment of his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Moseley was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the New England Society, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Chicago Yacht, Exmoor and Highland Park Clubs.

George Clark Moseley, son of Carleton Moseley, and a descendant in the eleventh generation of Elder William Brewster, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 5, 1894, and was graduated from Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1914 and from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1917. He was a member of the all-American football team of Yale in 1916. On the 7th of December, 1918, he married Ethel Maud,

daughter of Earl Winfield and Agnes L. (Hughes) Spencer, of Highland Park, Illinois, and they have three sons, Spencer Dumaresque, Thomas Wilder and William Brewster Moseley.

At the time the United States entered the World war George Clark Moseley was a senior in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Receiving assurance from Yale that he would be awarded his diploma, he left the university two months before time for graduation.

He has told the story of his military experience, which brought him the decoration of the Navy Cross, in a most interesting and entertaining volume, compiled largely from letters written home, one under date of April, 1917, saying: "Well, I have had some time trying to get into the Aviation Corps. . . . Kingman Douglass received a telegram Thursday noon, telling him to bring me and report in New York at six o'clock, that we would be accepted. . . . I have just sworn two oaths, I had to swear in to the New York Naval Militia and then, as it had been called out by the government I had to swear a federal oath, so now I am a third class carpenter's mate in the U. S. Naval Reserve Corps, aviation section."

The story of his service is best told in quotations from his published volume:

"Bay Shore, Long Island, May 26, 1917.

"I have been working on the engine of the hydro-aeroplane today. . . . . We are trying to get a furlough now for five days beginning Monday to take our tests for the Lafayette Escadrille, the French Flying Corps . . . It presents the most attractive proposition which I have been able to find. It seems as though it would be of great value to me to take advantage of any good opportunity which might present itself to go to France. It is there they need men, especially in aviation, and it is there that I could serve my country to the best of my ability."

"Avord, Cher., France, July 25, 1917.

"Ecole d'Aviation Militaire,

"At last I have reached the destination for which I started almost a month ago," and on the 30th of the same month, "At last we are in a real aviation school. There are at least nine hundred to a thousand aeroplanes here of all descriptions . . . I am now flying a Penguin."

"Avord, France, August 25, 1917.

"I consider myself very, very lucky to be able to obtain the training I am getting. I will be at least six months ahead of men trained in the United States."

"Tours, France, September 20, 1917.

"They told us that we could join the U. S. Air Service if we wanted to do so . . . We will be pilot lieutenants . . . He told the men who wanted to join the U. S. forces to report the next morning for

their examinations. Stuff and I were on deck and both passed perfect examinations. For a while we thought of staying with the French but we have now changed our minds."

"Tours, France, October 6, 1917.

"Flying is progressing very rapidly now, thank goodness. If the weather continues to be good I think we will be brevetted by the end of this month. . . . We left the Anzanie class with a fine record and went to the spiral class. In a day both of us finished our high spiral and low spiral . . . The next day we were sent on our 'petit voyage,' a trip across country for nearly forty miles. (Later) I am very sorry that I have not written for over a week, but to tell the truth I have not been on the ground long enough. I did very well in the Anzanie class, making such perfect landings that I was sent ahead rapidly. I went from the spiral class to the altitude class. You have to stay above two thousand meters for an hour and a quarter . . . As I have made over fifty landings and have had twenty-eight hours and ten minutes in the air I was brevetted . . . I finished my triangle without any mishap and finished my brevet test. I have not broken even a wire since I have entered aviation. Because of that and because my barographs were good, I have been ordered to report at Avord for Nieuport training . . . Did I tell you that I have 'risen' from common second class soldat, the lowest rank in the French Army, to be corporal?"

On November 10, 1917, from Avord he wrote: "Flying has been coming along very well. I have finished the 28 meter Nieuport, passed the test on them and am now flying the 23 meter Nieuport."

"Pau, France, Dec. 4, 1917.

"This morning was a big morning in my life and one which I will not forget in a hurry. I went to what they call 'High School' or where you learn to do tricks. You make two 'tours de piste' in the 13 meter Nieuport with an 80 H. P. engine in it in order to become accustomed to the way in which it flies. Then la vrille and le renversement are explained to you. You go through the motions in a machine on the ground until you understand them and then you are told to do vrille and three or four renversements at an altitude of fifteen hundred meters and not to stay up more than thirty-five minutes . . . When I landed the monitor complimented me again. Told me that I would be recommended for a monoplane machine and sent to the machine gun school at Cazeau."

"Plessis-Belleville, December, 1917.

"We expect to be at the front Christmas day or New Year's, anyway. We hope to start 1918 right . . . I have just heard from the navy, they have received word from Washington to give us commissions as ensigns and they want to take us over at once."

"Paris, February 4, 1918.

"I am to be sworn in tomorrow morning at ten o'clock as an ensign in the Navy Reserve Flying Corps. That will end a wild career—first a third class carpenter's mate in the New York Naval Militia, then a second class soldat Legion Etrangere, later a caporal pilote and now in the navy . . . I am going to try very hard to rise in rank but it will probably take a long time. The second time I crossed the lines the Frenchman who was leading us decided to attack an observation balloon. He suddenly started 'wagging his tail'—a signal for us to pay attention that something was going to happen. He made a sharp bank to the left, I followed him, watching him just under my wing. Then he banked sharply to the right, I followed, he dived, I kept my position, trying to see what we were after . . . Suddenly the leader's machine gun began to spit tracer bullets which made a white line through the sky toward the ground to a huge yellow balloon, which was very nicely camouflaged and noticed only by an experienced eye. I looked through the sights of my gun and waited for the leader to turn as I was almost directly behind him. He turned quickly to climb. As he did so I squeezed the trigger and my gun started to spray lead into the balloon . . . The men on the ground were shooting at us with shrapnel and machine guns . . . You could see the men jumping from the balloon in parachutes and the balloon being pulled down by the Germans . . . We went home low over the German lines and began to climb after we were well in France again and the German planes had left us . . . I am very happy indeed that before long I will be fighting with the Americans."

"Paris, February 14, 1918.

"I put on my ensign's U. S. Navy uniform tomorrow for the first time and leave the French Army for good."

"Near Dunkirk, March 28, 1918.

"Well, here I am in the place that I have been trying so hard to get to . . . We have fine quarters in a very nice villa right on the shores of the sea. . . . All the pilots live here . . . We are going to stand by and if the English need a helping hand in this big drive we are going to fly for them, those of us who have had land training. I have handed in my name, as I would consider it a great honor to fly with the Royal Flying Corps . . . This front has been fairly quiet since the big push farther inland. I certainly do wish I was in it. It is the biggest battle in the history of the world."

"Near Dunkirk, April 7, 1918.

"I have just had my first bad accident . . . am sitting in the hospital here at camp. I had crashed to the deck (of an English destroyer) after hitting the wireless on top of the mast, breaking the plane to bits."

"Near Dunkirk, April 25, 1918.

"At last I am flying again. I just went up for a thirty-minute trip to try out my new machine. It certainly is fine to be up again . . . I am going to fly every day now so that I will be able to get the old-time confidence and a little skill back again."

"Dunkirk, May 16, 1918.

"I have never done more flying. For the last five days I have been in the air on all the patrols, starting at four o'clock in the morning and ending at seven o'clock at night."

"Paris, May 25, 1918.

"I did not expect orders to proceed to the day bombing school to come through so quickly as they did. I learned here in Paris that every pilot who has been sent to this day bombing school on land planes was a very carefully selected man and so of course I consider it a great compliment—to think of the great bunch of naval flyers in France that they should have chosen me."

"Clermont-Ferrand, June 20, 1918.

"I took my observer up for the first time to do camera work. It seems in bombing that it is absolutely necessary to drive your machine in a straight line over the object which you intend to bomb, so that the string of bombs which you will drop will be sure and cross the objective. If the plane is not driven in a straight line the bombs will not fall in a straight line, thus accurate bombing would be impossible. The first thing we had to learn was how to find our wind direction after we were in the air, and drive up wind in a straight line, directly over our objective."

"Paris, July 10, 1918.

"The machines we are driving are very fast and exceptionally good, the best bombing machines on the front. We are going out to an English squadron right away. We go to Dunkirk first and then we are sent to the squadron situated near Calais. I will have been with nearly every army over here—the French, American Navy, American Army and finally with the Royal Flying Corps. It has been a very liberal education to say the least."

"Royal Flying Corps—Day Bombing Squadron 218, July 24, 1918.

"This squadron goes over the lines every day, sometimes twice and bombs the big ammunition dumps, the factories, railroads, troops, etc., far behind the German lines. It is very interesting work as we have to go through a very heavy fire from the anti-aircraft guns and are harassed by the German chasse machines most of the way to our objective and back. The other day this squadron was attacked by German chasse machines. Every one of them was brought down in flames and all of our planes returned although some of them were pretty badly shot up."

"July 27, 1918.

"I had my first trip over the lines with the English this morning. . . . It was quite a sight—sixteen of these planes, each carrying eight bombs beneath its wings, standing in formation with their huge engines roaring, impatient to get at the Germans . . . When we got to Zeebrugge we headed in and although another bank of anti-aircraft came up at us, we flew through it and the 'Mole,' a very important target, came into view. I watched it through a hole in my wing . . . I pulled the lever which releases the bombs. I heard a yell from George, my observer, and on looking around saw him pointing down. I looked and saw four huge clouds of smoke right on the spot I had aimed at, right on the Mole, where so many supplies and ammunition are deposited. Our bombs had gone home. When I got back I found four or five holes in my wings, made by the anti-aircraft."

"August 2, 1918.

"I have been over the lines on three raids and for the first time I have felt that I am really doing something that counts. I dropped on these three raids twelve hundred pounds of the highest explosives and saw them reach their mark, a fairly hard shot from fifteen thousand feet."

"August 13, 1918.

"I have never been happier since I came to France because we are doing very interesting and very effective work, going back into Germany fifty or sixty miles every day when the weather permits. The Germans have been moving a great many chasse machines up to this sector lately. Every day for the last week we have met them. We brought down seven of them one day with the help of our chasse squadron. Our objectives are the submarine bases at Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges. As they are very important centers, not only for submarines but also for vast dumps of all kinds of supplies, the Germans have fortified them very strongly with huge anti-aircraft batteries and also numerous squads of their fighting machines. . . . On July 29, I made two raids. In the morning I placed four of my bombs at the point where the Mole joins the land and four more farther in the town along the canal . . . That afternoon we bombed Ostend again, mine hitting the railroad yard, which is just south of the town. A very warm reception of anti-aircraft was given to us. The next day, August 11, we bombed the Mole at Zeebrugge. . . . It has been wonderful to be here doing this work. Yesterday I received orders to go immediately to Paris to report to Captain Hanrahan, the head of the Northern Bombing Group . . . I find that I am to be attached to headquarters for a while . . . The captain has picked me out for this job and although I do not like it—would rather be in the air—I will do the best I can for him."

"Escadrille de St. Pol, Sept. 26, 1918.

"Talk about a wanderer—I have them all beaten. First I flew with the French Army, then with the American Navy, then the American Army, then the English Navy under directions of their army, and now I am with the French Navy on land."

"Escadrille de St. Pol, Oct. 2, 1918.

"The Huns are going—there is no doubt of it. The wonderful victory in the Holy Land, Bulgaria surrendering unconditionally, and a perfect string of victories on this front. It is the beginning of the end."

"Escadrille de St. Pol, October 6, 1918.

"What good news there is in the papers today! Germany, Austria and Turkey want an armistice to talk about peace. It is not peace but it is the beginning of the end."

"October 9, 1918.

"We heard some fine news last night. It is rumored that Ostend harbor is entirely blockaded. The Germans have sunk ships in it, thus showing that they are preparing to withdraw from the Belgian coast, and are making the harbors useless as they go—We are doing chasse work in the Ypres sector against a German circus."

"Escadrille de St. Pol, Oct. 21, 1918.

"The last two patrols we have been on, we have not been able to find the Huns . . . Their retreat has been wonderful, scarcely a handful of men captured and a surprisingly small amount of material."

Lieutenant Moseley had received permission to return home on a furlough when the armistice was signed. In February, 1919, he became associated with the firm of Chase & Sanborn, of which he was one of the executives for a number of years, or until his resignation in the fall of 1928, since which time he has been resident manager for the firm of Smith, Graham & Rockwell, members of the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange and associate members of the New York Curb and Produce Exchange. His offices are at 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

His interest in community welfare has been manifest in many tangible ways. He was an alderman of Geneva, Illinois, from 1924 to 1928; was a member of the Geneva board of local improvement from 1925 to 1928; a director of the Adventure School from 1926 to 1928; and for the same period was vice president of the Fox Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin

THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN, scientist and educator, who became one of the original members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and whose contributions along various original lines made him one of the most eminent figures in the field of American geology, was born on a prairie farm near what is now the site of Mattoon, Illinois, September 25, 1843. In a conversation with J. V. Nash in Chicago in October, 1928, he said that his father, the Rev. John Chamberlin, "was left as the eldest son, by the death of his father, in charge of a large plantation near Ogden Mills, the county seat of Camden county, which is the northeast county of North Carolina and south of the Dismal Swamp. He was about twenty-one at that time. The estate included some five or six slaves but he was not at liberty to set them free. In the course of his experience, however, he made up his mind that slavery was not right and that the bondspeople should be free, but felt that he was under moral obligation to care for the property entrusted to him in behalf of others. At any rate he was an abolitionist of the old school. As soon as he had disposed of the estate and was thus left free, he went to Tennessee and stayed for a time near Murfreesboro, where his sister and her husband lived. From there he came north to Illinois, desiring to get away from slavery, and located at Palestine on the Wabash. There he married Cecilia Gill, who was born at Lexington, Kentucky. By stages they migrated to the northwest and while residing near Mattoon," said Mr. Chamberlin, "I was born. In my third year my parents moved by prairie schooner to the Rock River valley, locating northwest of Beloit, Wisconsin, and the tradition is that I learned my letters on the way from my mother. My father was a Methodist preacher, though not of the typical sort. When Sunday morning came he would start out on his horse, put his hymn book and Bible in the saddle-bags and off he would go. He preached several times at various points on Sundays, practically for nothing. He died about 1870, when about sixty-five years of age, and my mother lived until eighty-two."

In 1866 Professor Chamberlin received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Beloit College and then became principal of the high school at Delavan, Wisconsin. The year 1868-69 was spent in graduate study at the University of Michigan. In 1882 both the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree and from five universities and colleges he received the

honorary degree of LL. D., and from the University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin the degree of Doctor of Science.

Beginning in 1869 young Chamberlin was professor of natural sciences for four years in the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and in 1873 became professor of geology in Beloit College. He was afterward a member of the teaching staff of Columbian University during his residence in Washington, D. C., as a geologist of the United States Geological Survey. He occupied the presidency of the University of Wisconsin from 1887 until 1892, when he resigned to join the faculty of the newly organized University of Chicago, remaining at the head of its department of geology until 1919, when he resigned and was made professor emeritus. This in brief was the outline of his career but gives no indication of the scope of his activities. While professor of geology in Beloit College his teaching was interrupted by his appointment to the directorship of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin, a position which involved the organization and preparation for publication of a geological survey of the entire state, together with the distribution of more than twenty thousand geological specimens collected during the course of the survey for distribution to the Wisconsin colleges. His labors resulted in the publication of four monumental volumes, of which Professor Chamberlin himself contributed nine hundred of the printed pages, his articles on the lead and zinc ores being a notable contribution to science along that line. In early manhood he wrote largely on glacial phenomena and in 1882 was called to take charge of the glacial division of the United States Geological Survey, occupying that position until 1904, although he gave to the work only partial time after 1887. He was the first to prove a succession of glacial alternations during the Pleistocene, and he spread the knowledge of glacial geology abroad in the land more widely than had ever been done.

His labors as president of the University of Wisconsin led to the reorganization of the school on a modern basis, with a doubled attendance, while the university extension system was adopted and placed in successful operation. It was not executive but scientific research work, however, that interested Professor Chamberlin and he therefore eagerly grasped the opportunity of becoming head of the department of geology at the organization of the University of Chicago, continuing to serve in that connection until his retirement in 1919. It was difficult, however, for him to escape altogether from executive work, as into his charge was given the editorship of the Journal of Geology, and he played an important part in the development of the university. That he had opportunity for his loved research work, however, was soon manifest in the increased number of papers which he prepared, producing thirty-two between the years 1893 and 1897. Up to this time he wrote largely along

the lines of glacial development but in 1897 he entered upon a new field of scientific investigation and brought forth his paper on "a group of hypotheses bearing on climatic changes," this constituting the initial step toward his world-famous planetesimal hypothesis. In 1898 he wrote his article on "the ulterior basis of time divisions and the classification of geologic history." This discussion, after continuing for several years, finally culminated in "Diastrophism as the ultimate basis of correlation" (1909), and "Diastrophism and the formative processes" (1913, 1914, 1918), this group of fifteen papers being among his most striking results in philosophic geology. Concerning his work Charles Schuchert said: "His first marked attack on the nebular hypothesis came with the turn of the century—'An attempt to test the nebular hypothesis by the relation of masses and momenta' (1900), though it is interesting to note that in the first volume of the Wisconsin Survey (1883) he was already finding the Laplacian theory unsatisfactory and speaking of 'growth by accretion.' In 1902 he became 'investigator of fundamental problems in geology' in the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and it was his researches in this connection, continued until his death, that led to the establishment of the planetesimal origin of the sun's family of planets. This field of cosmogonic geology is the one in which Chamberlin was at his best, and it is significant that leading astronomers accept his idea that the solar family had a biparental origin, best expressed in his last book, 'The Two Solar Families—The Sun's Children,' which appeared only six weeks before his death. . . . He was a brilliant administrator, with a mind of the constructive type; but he possessed, in addition, 'a prodigious capacity for patient, laborious, consecutive work.' He was a man of indomitable will, of great sincerity, and of strong convictions, which he defended with force and vigor; nevertheless he always maintained an attitude of kindly understanding toward student and colleague. With these attributes it is not surprising that he should have left a permanent impression upon the science of geology, as teacher, as textbook writer, and as promulgator of original and fundamental hypotheses."

Professor Chamberlin's position in the scientific world is best shown in the comments that were made upon him by many eminent colleagues when he passed away November 15, 1928, at the age of eighty-five years. Professor George L. Collie of Beloit College, speaking of his connection with that school, said: "One of the notable relationships which Professor Chamberlin established here was that which grew up between him and his pupil, Rollin D. Salisbury, a relation not only of friendship, but of co-partner in scientific endeavor. They worked together here; Salisbury followed him into the Federal Survey; then they were together at the University of Wisconsin; and finally their close alliance continued at the University of Chicago, terminated only by Salisbury's death in 1922.

This partnership was one of the notable features in the history of American geology. What either one of these men would have been without the other it is impossible to say. What they accomplished together is well known to the world of science. It forms a lasting monument to the unusual friendship that bound the two together. Not only did they contribute much to our knowledge of geological science through their joint efforts such as their monumental three-volume work on geology, but of equal or greater importance was their training of a remarkable group of students and investigators at the University of Chicago. No one can estimate the value to science of this partnership which began here on the Beloit campus fifty years ago. One of Professor Chamberlin's striking features was his interest in young men and his sincere desire to aid them in finding themselves.

"Professor Chamberlin had a strong, rugged, almost severe honesty of purpose. He bought a home on the west side, the large square house of brick that still stands in the rear of the Masonic Temple. The woman from whom he bought it was a widow and when he paid her she asked him about the investment of the money. He recommended a bank, in which she invested these funds. The bank afterward failed and she lost this money. Though under no legal obligations to do so, he repaid her out of his meager salary the full amount of her loss. He never mentioned this fact. I learned it only a few days ago from his brother, who resides here in Beloit. This unyielding honesty and integrity served him well in his scientific work, for it is needed there, if anywhere, certainly as much as in financial dealings. He was a deeply religious man. He did not accept many of the orthodox beliefs and creeds—what thinking person does? But he was none the less a sincere and true-hearted believer in religion in its best sense. . . .

"The last great work of Professor Chamberlin was devoted to an inquiry into the origin of the solar system and incidentally of all the galaxies of space. It may seem strange to us that a man who had made a secure and lasting reputation as a geologist should leave the earth he knew so well to wander out into space to search for what would seem to be a barren hunt, after an almost insoluble and baffling problem. It was characteristic of his untiring industry to search for ever new truths. He was never satisfied with present attainments. Once having mastered the main facts of the repeated glaciation of the earth, he commenced to investigate the causes of these extensive glaciations. In my college days he taught us a theory, Croll's hypothesis, which explained glaciation as due to astronomical causes. He was dissatisfied with the theory and soon abandoned it and he commenced his hunt for a better one. He found it in the changing and perhaps periodically changing conditions of the earth's atmosphere. To clear up this matter he sought the origin of the

atmosphere, which he finally believed originated in the earth. This necessarily led to a search for the origin of the earth. He found beginning in the sun and this led to the origin of the solar system, and on back of that to the origin of the universe, so far as we can pierce its mysteries. Out of this great excursion into space he brought back his theory of the two-fold origin of the solar family. I have little question that his hypothesis of the origin of the earth will give way finally to another theory as men come better to understand the chemical and physical problems of matter as it occurs in space, but as the author of an earnest scientific explanation of the earth's origin Professor Chamberlin's name will live through the centuries. His theory may be replaced, but it is going to serve as a stepping-stone to a better understanding of this fundamental problem. The fuller knowledge of a larger universe, which his efforts have revealed to us, will forbid our ever living again in a narrow, circumscribed world, either of thought or of vision. He has led us out into the great spaces. Our outlook, yea our faith and confidence is infinitely strengthened because he lived and wrought. His splendid daring in going out to the farthest suns of space and wresting from them their age-long secrets, the sweep of his brilliant imagination as it pictures to us the events that were transpiring billions of years ago, bringing them to our knowledge and attention,—such an intellect, such an imagination, such a service cannot die. The generations will not permit them to perish. And so this son of Beloit is among the few who have attained a place among the immortals."

Professor Bailey Willis, in an appreciation of his character and attainments, said: "Aristotle, 322, B. C.; Copernicus, 1543, A. D.; Galileo, 1642; Newton, 1727; Laplace, 1827; Darwin, 1882; Chamberlin, 1928. The names of great original thinkers are milestones along the path of exploration that penetrates the domain of the unknown. Chamberlin's is the latest. He has led into new realms where for awhile others will survey and establish monuments, but whence also another, some great follower of his example, will again strike out in search of knowledge. He was a great Master of Research. Few among living investigators have demonstrated equal capacity for inquiry. Very few indeed have maintained equal flights of constructive imagination yet kept in touch with the realities. None, in preparing for such flights, has more thoroughly utilized the resources of advancing science or more rigorously tested the records of altitudes attained. Chamberlin fortunately lived during an epoch when the sciences were growing vigorously. He kept abreast of them. He was no follower. Neither was he an egotistical leader. Cooperating closely with competent companions, he advanced always with strong support. In the group of coworkers his was the mind that conceived the campaign against misconceptions. His also was the ingenuity

which suggested critical tests of every new concept. That leadership was his because of his superior capacities: initiative, independence and insight. Yet the least experienced of his company received considerable attention and generous appreciation for any valid contribution.

"Born at Mattoon, Illinois, September 25, 1843, Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin was eighty-five at his death at Chicago, November 15, 1928. He was of large build, a vigorous, genial, generous personality. From his father, who practiced farming during six days and preached Biblical philosophy on the seventh, Thomas appears to have inherited his intellectual capacity. He himself says: 'I was brought up in theological philosophy, but it was not Calvinistic predestination. Individuality, personality, responsibility are so strongly ingrained in me that I cannot get rid of them.' Evidently the father, like the son, was within his own sphere an independent, earnest, forceful thinker. That he outgrew that restricted sphere of religious tradition Chamberlin attributed largely to his environment as a boy. In a note on 'little things' in his life he comments humorously on the fact that his birthplace was on the Shelbyville moraine, an intimation of his future interest in glaciation. More seriously he describes the influence of all outdoors upon the growing farmer's boy. 'The most fascinating things of those days, to a boy of naturalistic bent, were the migrations of the birds, the spring migration in particular. The prairies were usually burnt over in the fall and so were often black and bleak during the winter when not covered with snow, but as the spring advanced the grass began to make them grey and green, the buttercups and violets began to give them color, and then birds in uncounted flocks came from the south, fed upon them and passed on. Blackness and bleakness gave place to color and life. No poor soul in these days of plowed fields and wire fences ever sees sights like those.' A limestone quarry, which he worked with his brothers for stone for the house that replaced an older log cabin, introduced the boy to rocks, also to 'snails' and 'snakes' ('Trenton' fossils). Having been taught Genesis in its most literal terms, he found in these vestiges of creation no questions except as to how the great snakes (orthoceratites) got down between the layers. To the prairie the 'skies came down equally on all sides' and the boy lived in the center. He watched the northern lights and looked for shooting stars. He grew alert but not yet inquisitive or inquisitorial. In strong contrast with the untrammelled outlook of his natural environment was the limited scholasticism of his school training. Chamberlin's reaction was characteristic. When still a college boy, but taking his first examination for a teacher's certificate, he encountered the gymnastic problem: 'If the third of six is three, what would the fourth of twenty be?' The desired answer might have been an arithmetical calculation which would have shown that a fourth of

twenty is seven and a half, but the young student at once refused the fallacy. He replied: 'The fourth of twenty is five under any and all circumstances and is not affected by any erroneous supposition that may be made in respect to a third of six.'

"It does not appear that his environment developed favorable associations prior to his entrance into the faculty of Chicago University (1892). While at Columbian he was occupied with the more strictly geologic problems of Pleistocene classification. His associates, Gilbert, Dutton and other fellow geologists, thought in the narrower field of terrestrial processes and he with them. He was one of a group of similar thinkers similarly equipped. At Chicago it was different. In that newly organized faculty were leaders in related sciences, and among the students there appeared from time to time competent aids eager to work with the master of research. Two men stand out as Chamberlin's chief associates, Rollin D. Salisbury and Forest R. Moulton. In different fields each one contributed materially to his work. Salisbury, a student at Beloit, devoted himself loyally throughout his whole career to supporting Chamberlin. He worked with his chief in glacial geology, in the organization and conduct of the department of geology at Chicago, and in the editorial work on the Journal of Geology which they founded, and in the preparation of their comprehensive Manual of Geology. It was for Chamberlin a great good fortune to have drawn to himself a spirit so loyal, a collaborator so competent, a fellow teacher so superior as Salisbury. Moulton brought to the cooperation with Chamberlin the resources of a mathematician and astronomer. He was much younger than Chamberlin and during their association developed from graduate student to mature scientist. Chamberlin's constructive mind grouped facts, originated explanations, suggested tests. He reasoned by 'naturalistic logic.' Moulton's analytical genius checked Chamberlin's concepts against the principles of terrestrial mechanics and applied critical mathematical tests to the dynamical consequences. All hypotheses that withstood the tests of the realities were carried on as possible working material. Yet after twenty-five years of research only one hypothesis of planetary genesis, the Planetesimal, survived. Having failed to find a solution of their problem in the general concepts governing the movements and attractions of stellar bodies, Chamberlin and Moulton turned their attention to the specific peculiarities of the solar system, in the hope of finding in them a suggestion of the conditions to which they owed their evolution. The orderly arrangement of the planets nearly in a common plane of orbits, the distribution of masses which contrasts extraordinarily with the distribution of the moments of momentum, the directions of rotation of the planets and many minor peculiarities were studied. They suggested that two bodies had been concerned in

the birth of the planets from the sun—the sun itself and a visiting star. This hint was developed constructively by Chamberlin and mathematically by Moulton, until all the possibilities of a dynamical encounter had been traversed, and that which seemed to suit the actual facts of the solar system had been isolated from the general possibilities. This conception and demonstration belongs entirely to Chamberlin and Moulton: they constitute a great original contribution in the field of celestial mechanics. Directing his attention specifically to the evolution of the earth, Chamberlin postulated the eruption of its mass from the sun as a result of the enormous expulsive activities of the sun, stimulated by the attraction of the passing star. This concept he has described as the 'Soul of the Planetesimal Theory.' Chamberlin's great contributions to science relate to the two extreme stages of the evolution of the earth—the formation of the planet and the later history of the atmosphere. His research also traversed all intermediate phases of terrestrial history, and he cast a long look ahead. He hopefully forecast the evolution of man to higher and higher possibilities, without limitation of time or intellectual development. He himself set the example, advancing far and beckoning."

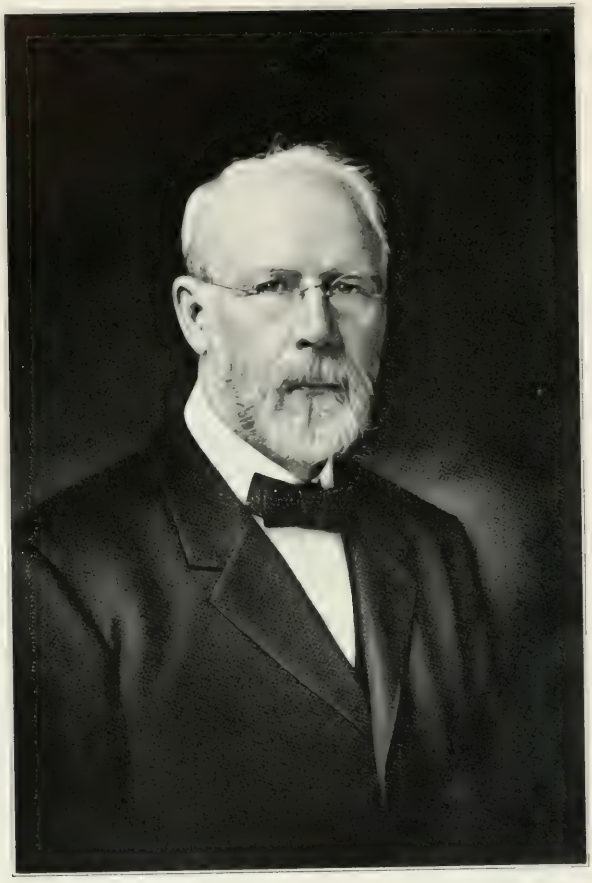
Professor Chamberlin held membership in the following technical, scientific and professional societies: Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, of which he was president from 1885 until 1887; Geological Society of America, of which he was president in 1895; Chicago Academy of Science, of which he was president for eighteen years, from 1897 until 1915; Illinois Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1907; American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was president in 1908-9; National Academy of Sciences; American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston; Geological Society of Washington; Philosophical Society of Washington; American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of Edinburgh, the Geological Society of London, the Geological Society of Sweden, the Geological Society of Belgium and the New York Academy of Science. He also belonged to the Greek letter fraternities Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. The list of honors and decorations conferred upon him is as follows: medal for geological publications, Paris Exposition of 1878; medal for geological publications, Paris Exposition of 1893; Helen Culver medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago; bust of Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin presented to the University of Chicago, February 7, 1903, "in recognition of the eminent services of Professor Chamberlin to the science of geology;" portrait of Professor Chamberlin presented to the University of Chicago on June 11, 1918; Hayden medal awarded by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for distinguished work

in geology, 1920; Penrose medal, Society of Economic Geologists, 1924; and Penrose medal, Geological Society of America, 1927.

In 1867 Professor Chamberlin was married to Alma Isabel Wilson, whose death preceded his by some years. Their son, Rollin Thomas Chamberlin, is professor of geology at the University of Chicago and editor of the Journal of Geology.



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Michael Cudahy

Michael Cudahy

BIOGRAPHY finds its justification not only in the fact that it is a memorial to the lives of great and good men but also in the fact that it is an incentive and an inspiration for the young. The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of Michael Cudahy. Entirely unostentatious and free from pretense, he devoted his life to his business, to his home and to his church, pursuing at all times the even tenor of his way. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with a total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. The world knew him as a successful man, yet attainment of wealth was never the ultimate aim and object of his life. He rejoiced in his prosperity because it gave him the opportunity to provide most liberally for his family, and to generously aid his fellowmen. Yet he was not always a wealthy man but started in the business world at a salary of six dollars per week. He was born in the historic old town of Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, December 7, 1841. His mother's people were for some time residents of Dublin but afterward removed to Callan, where they established a pottery for the manufacture of crockery. His grandfather, believing that better opportunities might be secured in the new world, brought his family to America in 1849, and soon afterward became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At the age of fourteen, Michael Cudahy went to work for John Plankinton in Mr. Plankinton's packing house in Milwaukee. The father died not long afterward, and the support of the family devolved upon the sons. Michael Cudahy always attributed much of his success to the influence and encouragement of his mother, a most saintly woman, devoted to her family and counting no personal sacrifice on her part too great if it would promote the welfare of her children. She would often gather them around the table at night and hear their lessons and when school books had to be put aside that they might enter the more difficult school of experience, she ever stood by them, their friend, their confidante, and their inspiration.

The industry which had ever been one of Michael Cudahy's marked

characteristics was manifest at the outset of his business career and won him promotion from time to time. He was nineteen years of age when he accepted a position with Edward Roddis, also a Milwaukee packer, with whom he continued until the business was closed out in 1866. He afterward became private meat inspector for the firm of Layton & Company, and at the same time secured the position of meat inspector on the Milwaukee Board of Trade. He went to the packing house of Plankinton & Armour, of Milwaukee, in 1869, at the time when the total investment of the company in their plant, including machinery, would not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars. In the meantime, P. D. Armour was watching the young man who had been made manager of the Milwaukee business, and in 1875 called him to Chicago, saying that he had a place for him in this city. Mr. Cudahy accordingly removed to Chicago and for seventeen years remained with Mr. Armour, having complete control of the manufacturing end of the business. Most of the modern machinery and methods for utilizing the by-products, without which the packing business of today could not exist, were invented by Mr. Cudahy. When asked by a friend why he never had secured patents for any of his inventions, Mr. Cudahy replied that one year's start on any competitor was all the patent he desired. It is said that no man before or since has had a more thorough practical knowledge of the packing industry. Eventually he became a partner in the firm of Armour & Company. The friendship between Mr. Armour and Mr. Cudahy continued until the former's death. When the latter left him to engage in business for himself, Mr. Armour offered him a loan if at any time he desired it, but Mr. Cudahy never needed the proffered help. He had in the meantime acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in all of its different phases. He had a strong hold on the cattle men who in dealing with him always considered that they were doing business with an individual and not a firm. It was a current saying among business men that the word of Michael Cudahy was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal. On severing his connection with Mr. Armour, Mr. Cudahy took over the Omaha plant, but always continued a resident of Chicago. In 1887, the firm of The Armour-Cudahy Packing Company was formed, and subsequently the business was reorganized under the name of the Cudahy Packing Company. The firm soon established packing houses in Omaha and Kansas City, and later in Sioux City, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; and Los Angeles, California; and the scope of the business was further increased by the organization of branches in every important city of the United States and many cities abroad.

Mr. Cudahy did not devote all of his attention to the packing business. During the last fifteen years of his life he was actively engaged in the oil business,—both in the producing of crude oil and in the re-

fining. He and his brother, John, were the pioneers in the development of the oil fields of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma; and in 1910, he organized the Cudahy Refining Company, which has a large refinery at Coffeyville, Kansas.

Mr. Cudahy was also a great trader, although he never approved of nor participated in "cornering" the market. He had a very unusual faculty of anticipating the future, and his trading operations were not confined to articles associated with his own business.

In 1866, Mr. Cudahy was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Sullivan, a daughter of John Sullivan, a prosperous farmer residing near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They became the parents of four daughters and three sons: Mrs. William P. Nelson; Mary; Clara; Mrs. John B. Casserly; John P.; Joseph M.; and Edward I.

Mr. Cudahy gave his political support to the democratic party, yet did not hesitate to vote independently if he thought that the best interests of city or country would be promoted thereby.

Mr. Cudahy was a great lover of music, paintings, and books, and devoted a great deal of his spare time to reading. He was a great student of Carlyle, Bacon and Shakespeare, and knew by heart a great portion of Shakespeare's works.

It was well known that Mr. Cudahy was a most generous donor to charities, yet the extent of his benefactions will never be known. He rarely spoke of them even to his family, yet various Catholic institutions have received sums of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars and to Protestant work he also gave liberally. During the last three years of his life, feeling that he had acquired enough of this world's goods for his individual needs and desires, he gave his entire income above that needed for the support of his family to benevolent institutions. One, writing of him said: "Home, religion and business—his devotion to this trinity was the key to the success in life of the late Michael Cudahy. So far as could be learned he had no rule nor set of rules which he followed. His was too broad a mind to be restricted to a formula from which he could not deviate." There were those who saw him at home who felt that his most active interest in life was his devotion to wife and family; those who knew him as a business man felt that the packing business was ever his first consideration; but his religion and his family were paramount in his mind. He ever held membership in the Catholic Church, being for over thirty years connected with St. James Church, and later he attended St. Mary's. He made provision in his will for the further support of many charities and benevolent institutions.

The secret of his successful life—and we use the term in its broadest sense—was his ability to concentrate his entire mind on the subject at hand, whether it pertained to religion, home or business. He was always

a most approachable man, and in the many years in which it was his daily custom to walk from the packing house to the stock yards, there were many men who made it their habit to meet him along the way "in order to extend a 'good morning' with the 'old man,'" a title which was spoken with reverence when applied to him. Many of his employes could come to him and discuss a situation arising from their connection with the business. He made them feel that they had a right to be heard and that the hearing was his first consideration.

Public opinion was not divided concerning the life of Michael Cudahy. His business integrity was recognized by all with whom he had dealings and it was well known that he was loyal to every profession and to every ideal which he advocated. The sixty-nine years of his life were indeed well spent and the world is better for his having lived.



John Patton Drennan

GENERATIONS ago a philosopher said: "Take away the sword—the pen can save the state." The truth of this admonition is many times manifest, for it has long been an acknowledged fact that the press is the most potent force in molding public opinion that has existed for centuries, and the newspaper that holds to high ideals becomes an inestimable influence for good as a factor in advancing public progress and indeed in shaping the history of community, state and nation. It was into this field that John Patton Drennan entered and he long held to the highest standards of journalism in the publication of the Decatur Review. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, September 6, 1861, a son of John Patton and Rebecca (Riley) Drennan. The father was a merchant of Mansfield and during the Civil war served in the Quartermaster's department with the Union Army. He removed with his family to Alton, Illinois, during the very early childhood of his son and namesake and afterward established his home in Roodhouse, Illinois, before the son had reached his teens. The boy attended the public schools there and afterward entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, from which he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1881, being a fellow classmate and a member of the same literary society as William Jennings Bryan. His lifelong associate in the printing business, Jerry Donahue, was also with him in his college days. After leaving the Illinois institution Mr. Drennan entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for the study of law, but during his second year there his father's health failed and he was forced to return home and enter business life.

His school work was marked by the interest he took in writing and while in Jacksonville he was the editor and manager of the college paper known as the College Rambler. During the summer periods at home he and a school-boy friend operated a small job printing plant, so that his career as a printer and publisher really began in his school days. In the early '80s, with a boyhood friend, William T. McIver, he established the Roodhouse Eye, a daily paper, in a town with about fifteen hundred population, and the little publication had the snap and enthusiasm of papers published in cities many times larger. In 1883 his former college chum, Jerry Donahue, became associated with him in the publication of the Eye and in August of that year they removed to Decatur and purchased the interests of R. E. Pratt and A. C. Thompson in the Decatur Review. From that time until his death the history of the paper and of

Mr. Drennan are synonymous. He gave practically his entire attention to making this a journal worthy of the city. He was always enthusiastic about Decatur's future and was ever planning for a bigger paper that would keep in advance of the development of the city. When he became one of the owners of the Review the plant consisted of a little building about forty feet square on Prairie street, off the corner of Main, and the circulation was less than one thousand. In the job printing department there were three employes and the paper's staff also numbered about four carriers. In fact there were only from ten to fifteen employes on the entire paper, though it was a daily and one of the four published in the city at that time. Under the able leadership of Mr. Drennan the growth and expansion of the paper was rapid. He met every requirement of newspaper publication, giving to the subscribers a clean, interesting journal which was the champion of every forward-looking movement. Its circulation continued to increase until it became a very profitable enterprise. In 1895 a separate company was organized to conduct the job printing business, under the name of the Review Printing & Stationery Company, and in the same year the first section of the Review building at the corner of North Main and North streets was erected. In this were installed the first perfecting press and the first linotype machines in Decatur and the progress continued from year to year, each annual period seeing some new development in the plant and in the processes of printing. Throughout his entire association with the Review, Mr. Drennan manifested a public-spirited devotion to Decatur's welfare and upbuilding and made the Review the champion of every measure that he deemed essential to the public good. He had an active part in the consolidation of the newspapers of Decatur in 1899, so that there were two dailies instead of four, the two having a strength and influence superior to the greater number.

In his political views Mr. Drennan was an earnest democrat and in his earlier years was quite active in politics. In one campaign he was the chairman of the democratic county central committee and he labored untiringly to support the principles in which he earnestly believed. He was remarkable in the splendid judgment with which he selected those about him to assist in the work he was directing. He knew men and was an excellent judge of character, being seldom, if ever, at fault in his estimate of any individual. He possessed great power of analysis and a genius for organization and he never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purposes. There are today many capable business men throughout the country as well as many of the older employes of the Review who gratefully acknowledge that they owe their advancement in large measure to the early training of "J. P. D." as he was affectionately known by those in his employ and his countless friends.

On the 6th of September, 1905, in Decatur, Mr. Drennan was married to Miss Winifred G. Elliott, a daughter of George and Marilla (Post) Elliott, of this city. They became parents of two daughters, Dorothy and Carolyn, both of whom are graduates of Oberlin College. Death called Mr. Drennan on the 18th of June, 1919, and the family lost a most devoted husband and father, one who had secured his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare of those at his own fireside. His humanity was by no means smothered beneath his business genius. He found a keen pleasure in helping others to help themselves and to develop their inherent talents and powers. His kindly nature prompted him to continually extend a hand of assistance to those who needed it and at all times he displayed a rare thoughtfulness for others and a deep sympathy for those in trouble. His acts of charity were many but were never extolled or made public by himself. He held friendship inviolable and exemplified in his life the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." He always found time for the intellectual joys which come in the perusal of good books and the best current literature. His range of reading was very wide. He read rapidly but possessed a very retentive memory and became a man of particularly wide and deep culture. This contributed to the interest of his conversation and he was ever a most delightful companion. His dominant traits of character were always stamped sterling and he possessed those qualities of greatness which arise from the steady development of one's innate powers and talents combined with simplicity of nature and lofty idealism as to integrity and dependability in every relation of life.

Perhaps the best characterization of Mr. Drennan can be given in quoting from the memorial booklet issued by his close associates: "Another feature of his school days' work, and something carried through his later life was that he had a lively interest in all the studies of the course. One might say that he got enjoyment out of mathematics as well as Greek, out of political economy as well as chemistry. No matter what the study, he had out of it more than mere preparation for recitation. It cannot be said of many that they enjoy school thoroughly, but all who were in Illinois College at the time will report that Jack Drennan did. Because Drennan did not have to give long hours to preparation of lessons, he had much spare time. But his mind was then active and reaching out, and because of this he began to read widely. Anything in print that came his way was grist for his mill; in the matter of mental taste he was catholic and impartial. One can hardly imagine a line of study of inquiry at which he would not have made marked headway. All this indicated the man that was to follow. Down to his last day John Drennan had a lively interest in almost innumerable subjects, in everything that came his way. Doubtless his mental range,

including only that in which he was interested in a lively way, was wider than that of any other man in Decatur. Those who knew him well were the ones aware of this, and the only ones, for with John Drennan this was something that was never put on parade. By the time Jack Drennan reached his senior year at Illinois College he was the best liked young man in the class. And by way of emphasis it may be mentioned that W. J. Bryan was a member of that class."

Something of the universality of his friendships is indicated in the words of another who said: "Mr. Drennan stopped to talk to the flagman at the railroad crossing. A little girl used to watch for him to pass and told him many things in short talks they had at the edge of the yard. In many ways he was remarkable, in many ways his character was unusual and beautiful. We are not trying to draw here a picture of perfection, or to deceive ourselves or anyone else as to defects. We are glad we do not care to think of them now. As we look at a massive, rugged mountain, we see only signs of greatness, but as we get closer, we find narrow canyons, where there are hidden away nooks in which there are rare flowers and birds with their music, scenes of beauty that charm. So it is with the character of our friend. Many knew he was big and fine and splendid in big ways. Others, knowing him better, knew he had the charm that comes with gentle thoughts and the finest mind. We are glad that we remember the pleasant; that unlovely things fade away. We read of a spiritual building, that 'house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' It is so with what we have of our friend. The part that felt pain, that grew weary, is not here, but the part that we liked best, the part that helped us, will stay with us and grow more beautiful as the days and years pass. It is here, and real, to become more dear to us. From it we will still learn, and learning, will still grow."

"He was one of the most religious men I have ever known," said Professor Weltmer. "He had a peculiar reason for not uniting with any church or any secret order, and that was that if he were to unite with that which was antagonistic to another, he could not in his objective life live as he felt he wanted to live. Instead of belonging to one, he belonged to all and he rendered his contributions and assistance not only to the churches but to every charitable, educational and morally uplifting influence that came before him. He never united with any particular organization and yet he was considered an integral part of all of them. He wanted to be free, and there are very few people who can do that as well as he did it. There was no prejudice in the mind of this man. He believed in universal freedom. When the church bells of this city rang out on Sunday morning, his thought joined with that call to worship, that invitation to prayer, and he sent out on each of those tones a prayer that there might one day be a universal religion."

The tribute of Rose E. Elliott was in part as follows: "Intellectually, he was a keen thinker, an insatiable reader, of everything—a sure and rapid sifter of the wheat from the chaff. Science, philosophy, poetry, history, fiction—all held about equal places, though not in rank, in his curriculum of reading, while he never wasted one moment that could have been given to absorbing something more. . . . This knowledge was never stored away in his mental attic for his own selfish use but it was subtly distributed—in his home, his office, anywhere it might do any good, so that everybody unconsciously felt the stronger for every meeting with him. Almost a passion was his love of music—not one kind but all harmony. . . . Art was another of his delights. He did not paint, but he loved pictures and his judgment of them was sure and discriminating. He loved beauty in architecture and recognized it. . . . His reverence for things high and pure and holy was perhaps the strongest part of him, and the least understood—because it wasn't voiced often, only lived in his own individual way. His love for nature, especially in all its bigger, grander phases, was another passion, perhaps, coupled with his idea of service—his religion. . . . It is easy to see that so free a soul would love vast spaces. He must have spaciousness—in his home, in his work places, in all his environment. Nothing cramping or distorting would do, since the soul as well as the body cannot be free in a narrow, barred cage. He didn't believe in freedom for himself alone, either, but demanded it for everybody, everywhere—without 'regard to color, race or previous condition of servitude'—a broadness which made him instinctively object to the narrow sort of patriotism which would regard only 'my country'—to the religion which does not feel in deed as in word, the absolute brotherhood of man—to the fettering restraint that would prevent each soul—child or grown-up—from developing naturally and working out its own salvation in its own way. . . . His exquisite attitude toward his own wife and children was possibly the most beautiful phase of his life, though only those few familiar with his home life could know it. To his little daughters, Dorothy and Carolyn, whom he taught to read between the ages of three and four, sitting on his lap of evenings, interspersing the teaching with stories—all a labor of love—always pausing to answer fully their eager-to-know-things queries—always patient of their faults and indulgent of their whims—he must ever remain a glorified memory of a wonderful father. To the family he so whole-souledly made his own he must always seem as the Rock of Ages suddenly removed yet somehow always enduring."



Robt. H. Parkinson

Robert Henry Parkinson

THE FOLLOWING resolutions for Robert H. Parkinson, who had attained the age of seventy-eight years when he passed away December 26, 1927, clearly portray his life of usefulness and honor and find appropriate place in this memorial.

"In the passing of Robert H. Parkinson, the legal profession lost a profound scholar, a forceful expounder of the principles of the law, and an energetic champion of the right. The general bar, and particularly those who practice in patent and trade protection causes, knew and honored him as one of the foremost authorities in that field. His honors were many and carried responsibilities entrusted alike by clients, courts, the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States and the president. The community which was enriched by the example of his sterling character and by his many benefactions and those who knew him personally have experienced a loss, the depth of which words, while tracing the incidents of his career, can but feebly express.

"Robert Henry Parkinson, son of the Rev. Royal and Juanna G. Parkinson, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, on August 10, 1849. He attended the public schools at Bangor, Maine, and prepared for college at Randolph (Vermont) Academy. In 1866 he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary scholastic society. He taught school several winters during his course, and after graduation became the principal of an academy in Maine. He resigned to turn to the pursuit of the law, and studied for a time in the office of Judge Barrett and the firm of Converse & French, of Woodstock, Vermont, and later with Judge Cross of the firm of Cross & Burnham of Manchester, New Hampshire.

"In 1872 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for a short time was a law student in the office of E. V. Adams, later United States circuit judge of the eighth circuit. He took his examination in open court, and was duly admitted to the bar in St. Louis. Beginning the practice of law in that city, he was soon afterwards made assistant atorney of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

"In 1874 he was invited to enter the office of Colonel S. S. Fisher of Cincinnati, Ohio, former United States commissioner of patents, and then recognized as one of the leading patent authorities in the United

States. Upon the death of Colonel Fisher, Messrs. Hatch and Parkinson established a partnership pursuing the practice of law at Cincinnati, specializing in patent and trade-mark law. This firm continued with signal success, and upon the retirement of Mr. Hatch, Mr. Parkinson was joined by his twin brother, Joseph G., and later by a third brother, George B., and the firm name was established as Parkinson & Parkinson.

"In 1893 Mr. Parkinson moved to Chicago and practiced for a number of years with one of his brothers under the same firm name. In 1910 a partnership was formed with Wallace R. Lane, in which firm he continued as an active member until his death, at his residence in Chicago, December 26, 1927.

"Robert H. Parkinson was married in 1873 to Helen B. McGuffey, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth McGuffey, of Cincinnati. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. Daniel Drake and a sister of Chief Justice Drake of the court of claims of Missouri, and later United States senator. Two sons and two daughters were born to them: Elisabeth Drake, June Griffin Manierre, Stirling Bruce, and Kelso Steele. The second son, Kelso Steele, perished in a storm on Lake Michigan in 1903. His other three children survive him.

"He was the author of many articles on legal subjects; was appointed by the United States circuit court of appeals of the seventh circuit as its representative on the committee to assist the United States supreme court in revising its rules for equity practice; and also served, by appointment of President Taft and the secretary of state, as one of the American representatives to the international conference of 1911 held in Washington, relating to laws governing industrial property—a conference at which forty nations were represented, and from which an industrial treaty resulted under which we are now operating.

"In 1874, with John E. Hatch, he completed the editing of Fisher's Patent Cases. For a great many years he was chairman of the patent section of the American Bar Association, and served as president of the Patent Law Association of Chicago in 1897. He was also a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Cincinnati Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the American Patent Law Association, the Lawyers' Club of New York; and was a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, supreme court of Illinois, and many other federal and state courts. He belonged to the Chicago Club, the University Club, Union League Club, Chicago Riding Club, Queen City Club of Cincinnati, and the New England Society of Chicago. He was a life member of the Art Institute and the Field Museum, and was a contributing member of the Illinois and Chicago Historical Societies.

"'A man of courage is also full of faith.' He was for many years a trustee and vice president of the board of trustees of Central Church,

and to him was entrusted the preparation of the masterful and loving tribute to his friend and pastor, Frank W. Gunsaulus.

"How beautiful was the friendship that existed with Gunsaulus, with the good Bishop Talbot, a classmate of over fifty-seven years ago and who survived him but a few weeks, and with the late Judge Dickinson.

"During his fifty-five years of practice before the bar, he saw the growth of, and played a most conspicuous part in the development of inventions, their recognition by the government, and their employment in the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country. He brought to the intricacies of patents and the safeguarding of industrial property, a keenly analytical mind. When working on a case, he was indefatigable, plumbing minutely to the depth every fact and theory. He took nothing for granted. He ascertained for himself. In adherence to his convictions was satisfied the admonition of Dante, 'Be steadfast as a tower that doth not bend its stately summit to the tempest's shock.'

"The measured cadence of his phrases, the inexorable logic of his contentions, made his briefs formidable. His arguments and addresses were vigorous, stimulating in thought, stately in diction, and majestic in the full glow of logic and reason.

"During his lifetime, many of the outstanding inventions in agriculture and manufacturing were perfected and developed, and his great learning and skill were claimed by inventors and manufacturing interests.

"Speaking at the presentation of the portrait and resolutions in memory of Judge Francis E. Baker, in 1924, in behalf of the Patent Law Association of Chicago, he said: 'It has been my privilege—a privilege I shall greatly treasure as long as I live—to know personally and appear professionally before every circuit judge of this circuit before and since the circuit court of appeals was created, beginning with the venerable Judge Drummond, the first to hold that office, who was still holding circuit court when I began coming here to argue cases before I became a resident of this city. I include in this every justice of the supreme court who has sat in this circuit, beginning with Mr. Justice Davis. I know what manner of men, what accomplished jurists, what patriotic citizens, have been, and are, among them.'

"However formidable as an adversary, he was in moments of relaxation a delightful reconteur of incidents interesting and epochal. He told Lane, his associate of so many years, of meeting and knowing practitioners in patent law in every part of the country and his acquaintance may be said to have encompassed every leading advocate in this field of the last fifty years.

"Because of his wide experience, coupled with an unextinguishable intensity of purpose, resourcefulness in expedient, firm grasp of the principles of law, almost uncanny memory for precise citation and applica-

tion of authorities, and logical presentation of a cause, he was called into consultation by clients and lawyers throughout the country. The chief justice of the supreme court was wont to speak of him affectionately and reverently as the Nestor of the American patent bar.

"Not only was the chief justice acquainted both professionally and fraternally with Mr. Parkinson, but in 1910, as president of the United States, he received earnest recommendations from eminent practitioners that he be appointed to the bench of the supreme court. Among his qualifications were urged his high character, his complete comprehension of our republican theory of government and the principles of jurisprudence. As soon as he learned of these suggestions in his behalf, Mr. Parkinson promptly withdrew his name from consideration on the plea that he preferred to remain at the bar.

"He tried cases with George Harding. Within his span of years appeared the mighty transcendant figures of now almost legal antiquity. His account of the patent case that lifted Lincoln into a presidential candidate was to have formed a prominent chapter of the Life of Lincoln being written by his friend, Albert J. Beveridge.

"And the torch he received from these legal and forensic masters of yesterday, he held aloft in a changing world, unwavering in his fidelity to the traditions of his early associates.

"The members of this Association will miss his kindly, dignified presence, his courteous consideration, the cordiality of his personal contacts, the confidence of his aggressive and courageous championship of principles and measures imbedded in the foundations of the law and well ordered society.

"Those who knew him intimately will tenderly cherish the heritage of inspiration and appreciation expressed in his 'Farewell' to his children—'I entreat my children to live earnestly, honorably, industriously, discharging every duty to each other and to mankind faithfully, affectionate among themselves, and devoutly revering and serving God and their country.'

"RESOLVED that as a loving tribute to our departed member Robert H. Parkinson, who long and worthily served and genuinely honored this association, this memorial be inscribed on our records and a copy be sent to his family.

"For the Patent Law Association of Chicago,

Geo. P. Fisher,
Henry M. Huxley,
Ralph M. Snyder.

Chicago, May 17, 1928."

Following is the substance of a tribute by Frederick F. Shannon, the minister of Central Church, Sunday morning, January 1st, 1928:

"I pause at this point in our service this morning to speak of the passing of Mr. Robert H. Parkinson. For many years a trustee and vice president of the board of trustees of Central Church, he was loved and honored in this group where he was so long a familiar figure.

"The rootage of Mr. Parkinson goes back to the sturdy New England stock. The son of a Congregational minister, he was nurtured in those principles and ideals which produce a strong and striking individual type. Consequently, he was a marked man. Not only by what he said and did, but by what he was, we were made to feel the impact of a personality distinguished by a ruggedness and simplicity akin to what is sublime in human life. His reverence for the work and memory of his father was only one of the many aspects of his sterling manhood.

"Born and reared in New England, he settled in Cincinnati, later coming to Chicago, where he lived for more than a generation. Herein, I think, does geography assert itself in what one might call the biology of character, for the thrift, integrity, and great good common sense which characterize the New Englander at his best were in Robert H. Parkinson beautifully focused with the midwestern sense of democracy, energy, and vision. A splendid specimen indeed is this, and one rarely excelled by any type of nationality.

"Mr. Parkinson stood at the forefront of his profession in patent law. Once, during a lecture engagement at the University of Michigan, I was the guest of an authority in this particular line of jurisprudence. When I mentioned the fact that Mr. Parkinson was a trustee of Central Church, the scholar's face lit up as he answered: 'When we patent lawyers get into a corner, it is a kind of truism among us that we send at once for Robert H. Parkinson.' Personally, I happen to know that Chief Justice Taft spoke of him as the Nestor among the lawyers who had chosen patent law as their special field of endeavor.

"He was a beautiful friend and father. The friendship existing between him and Doctor Gunsaulus was at once lovely and memorable. Some years ago the latter said to me, in the overflowing eloquence and enthusiasm which burst spontaneously from his great heart: 'Shannon, many a time has Robert H. Parkinson knocked me down with his gentle club of logic, and I was proud of it!' Mr. Parkinson's genius for friendship of this sturdier, nobler type is also reflected in some unforgettable words of Judge J. M. Dickinson. They made a deep impression upon me at the time they were spoken, and I wrote them down. 'Mr. Parkinson and I do not always agree,' said Judge Dickinson. 'We disagree in many things—in politics, and other matters. But the simple fact is, I think a great deal more of him than I do of many of those with whom I agree.' Thus did the circle of friendship, as drawn by Mr. Parkinson, become large and spacious enough to set the minor things of

life in proper relation even as the major things were at the same time duly magnified.

"We shall miss him sorely here in Central Church. His kindly, dignified presence, his gentlemanliness, his faithful attendance, his devotion to the welfare of this Christian institution—these and many other reasons argue that his going away from us leaves a vacancy that is large and a loneliness that is deep. I am sure that you wish to join with me in expressing to the daughters and son and surviving brothers, our profound sympathy in their mutual loss and ours. He has left us a noble heritage. We must be better, more useful during this New Year and all the years, because Robert H. Parkinson has lived among us. His father's motto, and which this dutiful son had carved upon his father's memorial stone, was: 'I would rather be right than seem right.' Let us make it our own, even as our beloved friend had made it his own."



Joseph Griswold Coleman

IN HARMONY with the record of a distinguished ancestry was the life of Joseph Griswold Coleman, who became prominently known in the commercial and social circles of Chicago, where he established his home in 1864—less than thirty years after the incorporation of the city. He was born September 20, 1847, in Ashfield, a village among the beautiful Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, and was the only son of Loring Eels and Lucinda (Griswold) Coleman. The father was a saddler and harness maker and also engaged in the manufacture of leather trunks. His wife was descended from a family the mention of whose name brings to mind many of the historical events which have shaped the annals of New England from early pioneer times. The name is inseparably associated with every stage of the history of Massachusetts and Connecticut, for members of the family have left their impress upon the progress of that section of the country in many ways. The lineage of the family can be traced back in unbroken line to Humphrey Griswold, a "lord of the manor," who flourished in the sixteenth century. The Malvern estate came into his possession in 1600 and Malvern Hall is still in possession of the English branch of the family. The American branch of the Griswold family claims as its first known English progenitor Matthew Griswold, Esq., of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, an uncle of Humphrey Griswold, the first lord of the manor. He had three sons—Thomas, Edward and Matthew, of whom the youngest and last named was the first representative of the name in the new world. While yet in early manhood he joined a company of pilgrims from Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire and Devonshire, who under the leadership of the Rev. John Warham left England during the reign of Charles I and landed on the shores of Massachusetts, December 30, 1630. Nine years later Edward Griswold joined his brother Matthew and the two removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut, Edward settling at Windsor. He was born about 1604 and was married before he crossed the Atlantic, being accompanied on the voyage by his wife and five or six children. He lived in Windsor, Connecticut, from 1639 until 1664, when he removed to that part of Killingworth now known as Clinton and gave to the town the name of his old home town in England—Killingworth being a corruption of Kenilworth. His wife, Margaret, died August 23, 1670 (old calendar style), and the tombstone which marks her resting place is still seen in the yard at Clinton. The following year Edward

Griswold married the widow of James Bemis, of New London, and the same year he passed away. The children of Edward and Margaret Griswold were: Edward, Francis, George, John and Sarah, all of whom were born in England; Ann; Mary; Deborah; Joseph; Samuel; and John.

Lucinda Griswold, daughter of Joseph Griswold of a later generation and mother of Joseph Griswold Coleman, to whom she gave her family name, died in 1852, when the son was but four years of age, and subsequently the father, Loring Eels Coleman, married Eliza A. Packard, who carefully reared the young boy. As soon as he was old enough he entered the graded schools and later continued his education in the Ashfield Academy. He felt that there was little business opportunity in his native town and in youth went from Ashfield to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he secured a clerkship in the dry goods store of the J. M. Kellogg Company, and at the age of sixteen years he came west, making Chicago his destination. This was the year 1864 and in a short time he began clerking for Partridge, Smith & Streeter, owners of the largest wholesale dry goods store in the then comparatively small city of Chicago. Subsequently he became a general salesman in the middle west for Field, Leiter & Company and his next business venture was made as a member of the Sherwood School Furniture Company, which several years later sold out. Its successor in the same location at Morris, Illinois, was known as the Ohio Butt Company—a company that used convict labor until the passage of a state law in Illinois prohibited further employment. In time the Ohio Butt Company was succeeded by the Coleman Hardware Company, organized and promoted by Joseph Griswold Coleman. Through his wisely directed efforts and unfaltering enterprise in the succeeding years this company became one of the most widely known manufacturers of sash pulleys of all kinds, screen door hinges, gray iron castings and many other specialties. The business covered a wide territory, for with the passing years notable success attended the enterprise, Mr. Coleman ranking as one of the foremost representatives of manufacturing and commercial interests of the middle west.

In young manhood Mr. Coleman married Leonora B. Cobb and they became parents of four children, but the first-born, Walter Cobb, died in infancy. Silas Cobb, the second son, married Daisy Derby and their children were Leonora and Catherine. Mary Louise became the wife of Jarvis Hunt and they have two children, Jarvis, Jr., and Louise. Joseph Griswold, Jr., married Agnes Almy and they had four children: Agnes, Joseph Griswold Coleman (III), Leonora and Walter Cobb. His second wife was Ruth Shaw Kennedy Prime. The second wife of Joseph Griswold Coleman was Anna Hand Wilkins, a native of Philadelphia, and the son of this marriage, Loring Wilkins Coleman, continues as his father's successor in business as the head of the Coleman Hardware Company.

In his political views Joseph G. Coleman was a stalwart republican, and in 1887 he was commissioned clerk of election in the fifth precinct of the third ward, this commission being signed by Henry Wulff, then clerk of the county court of Cook county. He figured prominently in the social life of Chicago, becoming one of the founders of the Calumet Club and a member of the old Union Club. He held the twenty-third stock certificate of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, was a member of the Casino Club and he and his wife were among the first forty members of the Saddle and Cycle Club. For fourscore years Mr. Coleman enjoyed excellent health and was active in business life to the end, which came suddenly February 15, 1929. Throughout his entire life his salient traits of character had commanded for him the respect, confidence and good will of all who knew him and those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance entertained for him the warmest friendship as well as the highest regard. His life was purposeful and resultant and at all times the highest standards of honor dominated his career.

Loring Wilkins Coleman, the only son of Joseph Griswold and Anna Hand (Wilkins) Coleman, was born in Chicago, November 23, 1892, and his preparatory education was received in St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, after which he entered Harvard and won his A. B. degree in 1916. Immediately he entered the Coleman Hardware Company, thus becoming identified with the business which had been established by his father many years before. He made it his purpose to master every phase of the business and therefore soon qualified for administrative direction and executive control, becoming a worthy successor of his father in the management of what has long been one of the foremost commercial interests of this section of the country.

On the 29th of April, 1917, Mr. Coleman married Christine Snelling, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have two children: Loring Wilkins, Jr., born April 27, 1918; and John Linzee Snelling, born January 13, 1923.

After the United States entered the World war Loring W. Coleman enlisted December 1, 1917, as a private, first class, in the Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A. He reported for active duty at Kelly Field in San Antonio, Texas, December 8, 1917, and entered Class No. 13 in the Ground Officers Training School. He was transferred to the School of Military Aeronautics at Columbus, Ohio, January 18, 1918, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps, S. O. No. 50, March 1, 1918, and reported for duty at Scott Field in Belleville, Illinois, on the 8th of March. He received appointment as assistant post supply officer S. O. No. 45, serving from March 8 until April 8, 1918. He was then transferred to the Aerial Gunnery School at Wilbur Wright Field in Fairfield, Ohio, where he remained from April 13 until June 8, 1918, and from June 15 until

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ARTHUR S. HOOK

Arthur Schermerhorn Hook

IF WEALTH could be measured by friendship and respect, Arthur Schermerhorn Hook was one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens, for few indeed are so well established in the affectionate regard of associates as was he. In business circles, too, he proved a forceful factor whose labors overcame difficulties and obstacles and successfully solved intricate commercial problems, so that in his later years he ranked with the well known representatives of manufacturing interests in the middle west. Illinois was proud to number him among her native sons and throughout his entire business life he was identified with the material development of the state brought about through industrial and commercial activity.

Arthur Schermerhorn Hook was born August 3, 1868, in Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, son of Charles and Anna (Schermerhorn) Hook. His boyhood and his early school days were passed in Ottawa. He made his initial step in the business world when a youth of fifteen years by entering the employ of the First National Bank in Ottawa, and fidelity and ability won him successive promotions there. The recognition of his worth and efficiency also led to his selection for the office of city treasurer and after his retirement from that position he also left the bank with which he had so long been associated and accepted executive connection with the Moline Plow Company, which necessitated his removal to Moline, Illinois. Ottawa, however, again claimed him as a citizen when he entered into active association with the J. E. Porter Company, manufacturers of farm implements, of which corporation he became treasurer, and when he resigned from that office it was to take a further step forward in his business career by accepting the secretaryship of the Inland Steel Company, with headquarters in Chicago. He thus became identified with the metropolis in 1902 and from that time forward until his demise was an outstanding figure in industrial, manufacturing and financial circles of the city. In 1907 he severed his connection with the Inland Steel Company to participate in the organization of the Calumet Steel Company, in which connection he was associated with J. H. Porter and S. S. Porter. Upon the completion of the organization he was elected vice president and treasurer of the company and until his demise he proved a forceful figure in controlling its affairs and developing its trade connections, making it one of the chief enterprises of this character not only in Chicago

and the middle west but of the entire country. In all of his business career he made it a point to study values and his judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in determining the true worth of a business situation or of the opportunities presented. The substantial prosperity of the Calumet Steel Company was attributable in large measure to this characteristic of Mr. Hook's business career. The recognition of his powers on the part of colleagues and contemporaries was shown in the fact that he was regarded as a leader in the American Society for Testing Materials, organized for the purpose of establishing standards for the steel business based on the best scientific information obtained through exhaustive research. The Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Chicago Heights Manufacturers Association also elected him to their directorates.

Mr. Hook was united in marriage in 1892 to Miss Annie Lens Porter, daughter of Joseph E. and Margaret (Hossack) Porter, and she survives him together with their son, Joseph Porter Hook, born in Ottawa, Illinois, March 27, 1901. He attended the Oak Park high school and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of that year he entered the employ of the Calumet Steel Company, learned the business as a workman and as salesman on the road and after the death of his father was made treasurer of the company. On the 9th of October, 1928, he married Esther Lindsten, daughter of Edward and Clara Lindsten of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Hook reside at 1033 Ontario street, Oak Park. Harmon Porter Hook, elder son of Arthur S. and Annie Lens (Porter) Hook, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, January 31, 1897. He prepared for college at the Oak Park high school. In February, 1917, he left his classes at the University of Wisconsin to engage in work for the Calumet Steel Company. In the summer of 1917 he enlisted in the Ambulance Corps to serve in the World war but was soon transferred to the aviation service and was sent to Riverside Field, California. The following year, while flying there, he had a "bump" but was not injured seriously. However, he was sent home on a furlough. The "flu" epidemic was at its worst, and while home he was stricken with the disease and passed away December 15, 1918.

Five years after becoming a factor in the business life of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Hook established their home in Oak Park and their beautiful residence at 514 Linden avenue was ever open for the reception of their many friends. Mrs. Hook is widely known in club as well as social circles as president of the Nineteenth Century Club. In the men's organizations of the suburb Mr. Hook was well known, being identified with the Oak Park Club, while of the Oak Park Country Club he was one of the founders and for four terms served as its president. He also belonged to the Westward Ho Club and for three terms served as its presiding offi-

cer. In the Chicago Athletic Association he did important work as a director and as chairman of various of its leading committees. He became one of the founders and was president of the Illinois Senior Golfers Association and he held membership in the Mid-Day Club and was ever loyal to the teachings and purposes of Masonry from the time when he was initiated into Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Ottawa. He ever delighted in clean sports and healthful pastimes and was particularly responsive to the social amenities of life. Those who knew him—and few men have had so extensive a circle of warm friends—ever delighted in his companionship, his unquenchable fund of humor and his cordial attitude toward those with whom he was brought in contact. After an illness of almost a year, in which a winter spent in Florida brought no improvement, he passed away on the 9th of May, 1927, but the world is richer because he lived, because of his business prowess crowned with successful achievement, because of his stimulating influence on the lives of those who served with and under him, because of his devotion to the ties of friendship and mostly because of his unfailing loyalty and love displayed at his own fireside.

John Francis Smulski

THE ACTIVITIES of John Francis Smulski touched life at many points and to the betterment of every project with which he became associated. His work as a banker made his name a familiar one in financial circles and he was closely identified with government affairs in a manner that gave him high rank as a statesman. He was regarded as the leading citizen of the new world of Polish descent, and while holding to the traditions of his ancestors, he manifested the notably progressive spirit which has brought about the present-day development of the United States.

Mr. Smulski was born in Posen, Poland, February 4, 1867, a son of William and Euphemia (Balcer) Smulski. He was a lad of fourteen years when he crossed the Atlantic in 1881 to join his father, who had first come to the new world in 1869. Previously he had attended the public and military schools of his native city and after reaching Chicago he became a pupil in the public schools here. He likewise spent two years as a student in St. Jerome's College at Berlin, Canada, and then having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he matriculated in Northwestern University at Evanston and mastered the branches that constituted the law curriculum. He was twenty-three years of age when admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the active practice of law, forming a partnership as a member of the firm of David, Smulski & McGaffey. That relation was maintained until 1905 and Mr. Smulski made continued progress as an attorney. He also acceded to the desire of his father that he continue in the newspaper business and for many years was the publisher of "Dziennik Narodowy," a Polish daily printed in Chicago. In 1906 he entered the financial field by organizing the North-Western Trust & Savings Bank, which developed with the passing years until it was the largest bank in the city outside the central business district. Through its foreign department and securities department activities, its influence and enviable reputation were extended to all parts of the United States and central Europe. Even this did not constitute the scope of Mr. Smulski's labors, for he became prominent in the organization of various other financial institutions, including the Second North-Western State Bank, the Marshall Square State Bank, the Inland Trust & Savings Bank and the Fullerton State Bank, and in each he was a director and of some was chairman of the board. Different corporations sought his cooperation and in all with which he became

affiliated he proved a contributing factor to growth and success. His judgment in business affairs was notably sound and keen and his enterprise carried him into important connections.

So comprehensive was his business in its purpose and scope that it would seem that Mr. Smulski could have taken care of few other interests, and yet he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon many lines of activity which had to do with Chicago's greatness and development. In 1898 he was chosen to represent the old sixteenth ward in the city council and for three terms filled that office, giving careful consideration to all the vital problems which came up for settlement. When he passed away the city council held a special meeting at which public recognition was made of his many accomplishments while a member of that body. In 1903 he was elected city attorney and fearlessly discharged his duties, his activity in this field resulting in breaking up a combine of unscrupulous lawyers who had been defrauding the municipality out of millions of dollars through crooked damage suits and settlements. The local political field, however, did not altogether claim his attention, for in 1905 his party named him as the candidate for state treasurer and he was elected for a two years' term, in which he brought about many and worth-while financial reforms in connection with handling the state funds. Chief among these was the practice which he instituted of turning back into the state treasury all interest received on state funds deposited in various banks. Early in 1908 Mr. Smulski was appointed a member of the West Chicago Park Commission and continued to serve as its president until 1909, remaining a member of the board until 1913. In 1917 he was again appointed president of the West Chicago Park Commission and held that office until 1921. There was no phase of public service with which he became associated that he did not study thoroughly from every angle and from every standpoint and thus was able to render needed assistance or institute various plans of progress and improvement. In 1911 he was elected vice president and treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and filled that dual position until 1914. He likewise rendered valuable service as a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Plan Commission, continuing on the board from 1909 until 1927 and taking helpful part in securing the adoption of many projects for beautifying and improving the city's streets, boulevards and parks.

On the 7th of June, 1889, Mr. Smulski was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Mikitynski, who has occupied a notable position in musical circles and in connection with the charitable and social activities of Chicago. In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Smulski adopted twin children, John F., Jr., and Harriet Smulski, who are now sixteen years of age.

One of the outstanding chapters in the life record of Mr. Smulski con-

cerns his work for the rehabilitation of Poland and the reestablishment of a United Poland following the World war, and his labors in that connection were far-reaching and resultant. He was active in the organization of the Polish National Department in America, which was a central society composed of representatives of Polish communities and organizations in each part of the United States. Millions of dollars were subscribed for the work, to which Mr. Smulski was a most generous contributor not only of his means but also of his time and efforts. This department recruited twenty-two thousand Poles residing in America who were not yet admitted to citizenship and were therefore exempt from draft into the United States regular army. The department paid all of the expenses of recruiting and shipping these soldiers to training camps established at Niagara Falls, from which point the trained army was sent to France, winning distinction at the front, where it was known as the Haller army. When the Peace Conference was in session, the Polish National Department was active in furthering the interests of the new Poland, and when the republic of Poland was finally established, the organization that Mr. Smulski had promoted took up the task of advancing relief work in connection with countless thousands of Polish families who had been rendered destitute by the ravages of the war and the Bolshevik invasion. Contributions poured in until the sum reached millions of dollars, which were expended for food, clothing and other relief work. During all this period Mr. Smulski labored for the organization in its high purposes and he also rendered invaluable aid in furthering the diplomatic relations between the new Polish government and the government of the United States until the Polish legation and consulates in America were organized and functioning. The difficult financial problems of the new Polish government, especially in their relation to the floating of Polish government bonds in America, were also part of his many labors in behalf of his native land.

Not alone were Poland and the United States cognizant of what Mr. Smulski was doing, for other countries as well recognized the worth and scope of his labors in the World war and afterward, and the French government conferred upon him the Cross of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, while the government of Poland conferred upon him the decoration of Polonia Restituta. When the emergency just following the World war had passed, Mr. Smulski took great interest in establishing sound economical and commercial relations between the United States and Poland and for many years was a director and vice president of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce in New York city.

Mr. Smulski was long an honored and valued member of the Press Club of Chicago, the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and various civic organizations, and all who knew him esteemed John F.

Smulski, the man, as well as John F. Smulski, the statesman and successful banker. After many months of weakness and suffering which involved three major surgical operations he passed from this life on the 18th of March, 1928, and Vice President Dawes voiced a general feeling, nation-wide, when he said: "Mr. Smulski has been one of the finest contributions of the Polish people to our citizenship." His fellow countryman, Ignace J. Paderewski, who like Mr. Smulski had given time, effort and capital to save his loved native country, said: "While serving his adopted country with the utmost loyalty and patriotism, he never forgot the sufferings and needs of his native land. My personal feelings for him, my high appreciation of his noble character, my profound affection and sincere gratitude cannot be translated into words, nor can I attempt to express the whole extent of my sorrow and pain. I mourn the loss of one of my dearest friends, a friend who for several momentous years, assisted me with unfailing devotion by his sagacity and fortitude, unmoved by opposition, unshaken by adversities, always strong, generous and fearless, always a hero of honor and duty."

From every walk of life were heard the words that commended the activities and fruitful labors of Mr. Smulski. Men high in social, business and government circles honored him for what he had accomplished. The president of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce, F. De St. Phalle, said: "In the death of John F. Smulski, this country has lost an outstanding citizen, especially dear to Americans of Polish descent, whom he served and led so faithfully and well through many years. Poland by his passing has been deprived of one of her loyal sons who proudly contributed toward her restoration."

Julius Rosenwald expressed a universal opinion in saying: "Both his native as well as his adopted country had cause to be proud of John F. Smulski. Chicago had no finer, more loyal, more useful citizen."

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, voiced his opinion as follows: "He was closely associated with my administration as governor of Illinois and I then learned to have the highest regard for both his ability and character. His death will be a great loss to Chicago because he was one of its most loyal citizens."

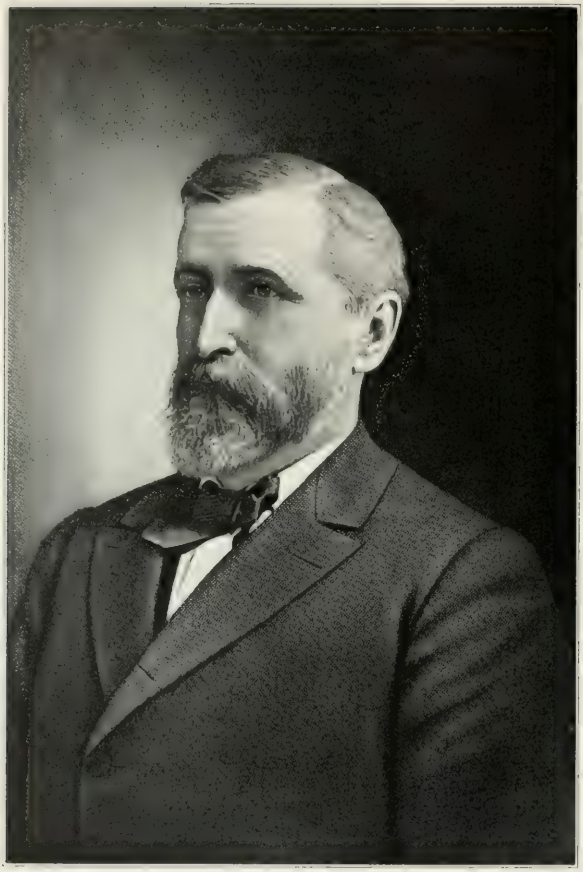
"I have known John F. Smulski for more than twenty years," said George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the Continental National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, "and have been impressed with his alertness as a business man and the care and conservativeness exercised by him in the management of the bank over which he presided. He will be missed as an outstanding exponent of the proprieties in public office."

From His Excellency Jan Ciechanowski, minister of Poland to the United States, came the message: "He will be mourned by all Poles. He was one of the foremost champions of Poland in her hours of need and a true patriot."

The president of France and others equally eminent sent messages expressive of their regret at the passing of one who had made such valuable contribution to the world's development. Dr. Graham Taylor said: "Though silenced so strangely, the voice of John F. Smulski still rings his own clarion call for a citizenship worthy of the home life he exemplified, for a party loyalty attested by its supreme devotion to patriotism, for a civil service tested by merit, not by pull upon spoils patronage, for honor to the foreign-born equal to that of the native-born citizen, and for an America which served itself the best by serving the world the most."

John F. Smulski was indeed a man who possessed the qualities of greatness and of leadership. His vision was world-wide in its scope and his activities touched the history of nations, yet he regarded it as equally essential to assist an individual, and there are countless stories concerning his kindliness and his generosity, yet these stories were never repeated by John F. Smulski. He gave generous assistance and also that kindly advice which enabled another to take up the duties and responsibilities of life with renewed courage. He is an outstanding example of a patriotic and public-spirited citizen who loved alike his native land and his adopted country and who served the greatest and the least with equal fervor and loyalty.

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Timothy Beach Blackstone

TO BUILD up rather than destroy was the broad policy upon which Timothy Beach Blackstone builded his business career. He attacked everything with a contageous enthusiasm and at all times his progressiveness was tempered by a safe conservatism that prevented unwarranted risks or failures. He was for thirty-five years the president of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company and previous to that time was connected for a brief period with other railway interests of the middle west. His birth occurred at Branford, Connecticut, March 28, 1829, and he traced his ancestors to William Blackstone, or Blaxton, as the name was sometimes spelled, who, according to authentic local records, was a resident of Boston as early as 1623. He owned and cultivated a small farm lying partly within the boundaries of what is now Boston Common. This William Blackstone was born in England in 1595 and arrived in New England about 1622, settling first in what is now Charlestown, Massachusetts. He had in England sold lands which had been held by at least eleven generations, having been handed down from another William Blackstone, who died in England in 1349. The American bearer of that name was married in Boston in 1659 to Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, widow of John Stevenson, the ceremony being performed by Governor John Endicott of the Massachusetts Bay colony. William Blackstone died in 1675 at Lonsdale, Rhode Island, to which place he removed soon after his marriage, and his grave is marked by an appropriate monument erected by manufacturers, who owned the land in later years. His only son, who was born in 1660, removed from Rhode Island to Connecticut and purchased land at Branford, whereon he died many years later. It was at the ancestral home there that James Blackstone was born and reared. He married Sarah, daughter of Asa Beach, of Branford, and he provided for his family by following the occupation of farming.

Timothy Beach Blackstone, son of James and Sarah Blackstone, devoted his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education, but early displayed special aptitude in his studies so that his parents sent him to one of the best known academies in the state. Ill health prevented the completion of his course and in 1848 he sought outdoor employment, becoming an assistant in a corps of engineers then engaged on the survey of the New York & New Haven Railroad. In this connection he displayed notable energy and perseverance and built up

his physical manhood through outdoor life and labor. He was employed as rodman for a year and in the interval devoted himself to the study of civil engineering ere he became assistant engineer of the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway, built in 1849 and now a part of the Housatonic Railroad. He was variously employed in the east, his position being constantly of increasing importance until 1851, when he became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad and came to the west, being placed in charge of that portion of the projected line between Bloomington and Dixon. For a number of years he was a resident of La Salle, Illinois, and when his surveys for the road were completed he superintended its construction. In 1856, two years after the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company had secured a charter, Mr. Blackstone was appointed chief engineer and in this connection personally supervised both the location and building of the entire line, which operated in connection with other local roads of the state, success attending the branch of which Mr. Blackstone had charge although other lines with which it affiliated were not as prosperous. He superintended the laying out and building of the Joliet & Chicago, which was completed in 1857, and in 1861 he was chosen its president. At length it seemed necessary to reorganize the different railway lines of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago and by legislative enactment a commission was created for that purpose, which in due time purchased the bankrupt portions of the line and perfected a new organization under the name of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. In 1864 this corporation leased the Joliet & Chicago Railroad and Mr. Blackstone was elected to the directorate. Soon after his colleagues, recognizing his efficiency, initiative and unfaltering enterprise, chose him for the presidency of the company, of which he remained the head from 1864 until 1899. He acted for a quarter of a century as president without salary or reward of any kind, although he was frequently offered a salary by the board of directors. He seemed to grasp every detail of the situation as well as the great business principles involved, and under his presidency the road kept pace with the progress of the times and rapid growth of the great middle west. In a series of articles entitled "The Railroad Men of America" mention was made of Mr. Blackstone as follows:

"While several of the men now at the head of great railroad systems in the United States have, like Mr. Blackstone, climbed to their present position from the lowest round of the ladder he has, perhaps, no contemporary who has for so long a time had so much to do with shaping the policies and controlling the destinies of a single corporation or who has retained so long the implicit confidence and good will of so large a body of shareholders in any similar enterprise."

Another biographer said, while Mr. Blackstone was still an active factor in the world's work:

"It is not too much to assert, that Mr. Blackstone's business qualities would have earned him success in any undertaking and prominence in any community. Like many another who has risen to eminence, accidental circumstances seem to have guided his early steps. Yet, by adopting the principle of doing with all his might whatever his hand found to do, he progressed steadily upwards; and at length, with a mind trained by study, observation and experience for greater things, he arrived at a higher goal than even his youthful ambition dreamed of, and one more replete with responsibility than many distinguished political positions. A quality possessed by many of the world's most successful men he has had in a marked degree, viz: that of quickly judging of the merits of his associates and assistants. His subordinates are all carefully selected as being the very best, each in his respective department. Merit is always recognized and in proper time receives its due reward. The most humble employe of the company does not work half so hard as its honored president, who regards himself as its chief servant as well as its chief executive officer, and labors assiduously and conscientiously to further its interests and to give a good account of his stewardship."

In 1868 Mr. Blackstone was married to Miss Isabella Farnsworth Norton, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and a daughter of Henry B. Norton. In public affairs Mr. Blackstone was deeply interested although he never sought to figure prominently in political relations. In the early days of his residence in La Salle, however, he was elected mayor of the town in 1854 and retired from the office as he had entered it, with the confidence and good-will of all. He always stood for progress and improvement during the period of his residence in Chicago, cooperating in many important municipal projects. He was a most just and a most unselfish man, and much of his time in later years was devoted to aiding others. He built to the memory of his father probably the finest monument in America, expending more than a million dollars on it. This monument is in the shape of a beautiful library and music hall, in Branford, Connecticut, which he endowed so that it will be maintained for all time, and yet in this memorial to his father and gift to the town he completely effaced himself, there being not a mark on the building to indicate that it was erected through the generosity and filial love of T. B. Blackstone. His father's face and form, however, are perpetuated in marble and upon canvas in the building, showing to this and future generations the likeness of the man who was prominent and honored in that town.

The death of T. B. Blackstone occurred on the 26th of May, 1900, and his widow has since erected the beautiful Blackstone Memorial

Library building which stands on Forty-ninth street and Lake avenue. It was built in classical style of architecture and is a fitting monument to him who ever maintained a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. Mrs. Blackstone later turned this over to the Chicago Public Library, so that it remains a radiating force in the culture and education of the people. Simple and unostentatious in his habits, remarkably genial and cordial in manner and open-hearted toward all benevolent projects, Timothy Beach Blackstone was indeed a useful, high-minded citizen.

Walter Reeves

NO WORD of praise or eulogy, no sentence of criticism can alter the life record of one who has gone; but the story truly told contains a lesson that others may learn and profit by. If it be the story of an honest man whose natural gifts are used for the betterment of his home community or, in a wider sphere, for the benefit of his country, it may serve to encourage and inspire others, indicating the possibilities that lie before the individual and demonstrating what may be accomplished through personal effort and ambition intelligently directed. Such a career was that of Walter Reeves, termed by many who knew him as Streator's foremost citizen. He aided in molding the history of state and nation, traveling the path of usefulness and honor. His start in life was most humble. His parents had little but respectability. They were poor in this world's goods and the farm upon which they lived gave but scanty subsistence to the family, so that without any special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career Walter Reeves worked his way upward by the sheer force of merit and ability.

He was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1848, a son of Harrison and Maria (Leonard) Reeves, who were also natives of the same locality. The father was of Scotch English lineage, while the mother came of German and Welsh ancestry. Harrison Reeves made farming his life work and in the year 1856 removed westward with his family, settling on a farm in Livingston county, Illinois, near Odell. Subsequently he removed to Iowa and continued a resident of the southwestern part of the state until his death several years later. In his family were six children: John, a retired farmer residing at Villisca, Iowa; Walter; Ella, the wife of John Frey, a retired farmer of Trenton, Nebraska; Ann, the wife of Miles Share, a farmer of New Market, Iowa; Norval, of New Market, Iowa, where he has held various local offices, including that of postmaster; and one who died in childhood.

Walter Reeves accompanied his parents on their removal first to Illinois and later to Iowa and attended the public schools, pursuing his studies through the winter months and working upon the farm through the summer seasons after going to Iowa. It was through following the profession of teaching that he was enabled to advance his own education. His parents were in straitened financial circumstances and he worked as a farm hand for his father and in the employ of others. The first sixty dollars he ever earned was turned toward the support of the family.

All through his youth and early manhood he had an unquenchable thirst for learning and displayed notable aptitude in mathematics. On one occasion he entered the school after the class had made considerable progress in algebra and yet he was the only member of the class to complete the algebraic course that term. Turning his attention to the profession of teaching, he followed it in Varna, Illinois, and studied to educate himself the while. Later he attended the school at Normal, Illinois, and subsequently became a teacher in graded schools. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his ambition to prepare for the bar and he began reading law. His studies were pursued at times without a preceptor and again he read under the direction of A. P. Wright of Odell. As the weeks and months passed on he mastered the principles of jurisprudence and finally was admitted to the bar. He had pursued his law studies while continuing his teaching and thus gave evidence of the elemental strength of his character, which as the years passed by placed him in an eminent position in relation to affairs of state and nation. Upon admittance to the bar he opened in 1875 a law office in Streator. He did not seek to benefit by the influence and aid of a partner but entered upon his chosen life work resolved to win success through individual merit. He was thereafter an active representative of the bar at Streator to the time of his election to congress. He was indeed well trained in his profession and displayed notable ability in the preparation and presentation of his causes. He was retained on one side or the other of nearly every important litigation heard in the courts of his district. His mind was naturally analytical, logical and inductive and he readily saw the relation of cause and effect. He possessed an extremely retentive memory and his knowledge of the law and of precedent constantly excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. He became attorney for many corporations and for various prominent individual interests, acting for the foremost banking institutions, for the bottle works and for the railroad company.

As the years passed on Mr. Reeves also became a factor in business circles of the city, making investments in various companies controlling industrial or manufacturing interests. After his return from Washington he became identified with the company or corporation formed for the development of a tract of coal land. He was a man of sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise and improved many opportunities which others passed heedlessly by, so that he won a substantial measure of success.

On the 27th of June, 1876, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Cogswell, who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, a daughter of Lucius T. and Catharine (Warner) Cogswell, who were

natives of Litchfield county, Connecticut. In early life the father was associated with the marble works at New Milford and continued in that business until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains to that state and engaged in mining. He became an expert in testing ore and other departments of the work and was connected with a mine that has since become very valuable, continuing in the business to the time of his death about 1880. His wife had passed away several years before. They were the parents of four children: Anna, the wife of Sherman Woodruff, of Washington, Connecticut; Weston, who joined the army at the age of eighteen years as a private of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and was promoted to the rank of sergeant but died a few months later at New Bern, North Carolina; Mrs. Reeves; and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves were members of the Park Presbyterian Church of Streator, in which Mr. Reeves served as a trustee. Mr. Reeves attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, his membership being in the Streator commandery. He was true to the teachings of that craft, recognizing the brotherhood of mankind. He stood for high ideals in every relation of life but came more prominently before the public as a citizen whose career was characterized by a lofty patriotism combined with marked ability. He was always a stanch republican and a protectionist and in 1894 was the republican candidate for congress from the eleventh Illinois district. He was given a plurality of nearly five thousand votes and in the three succeeding elections received increased majorities—a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. Regarding himself as a public servant whose duty it was to advance the best interests of those he represented, he began devoting his energies to the work of internal improvement in the country and was appointed a member of the committee on rivers and harbors. His work in that connection was most effective, indicating his thorough mastery of the situation and the country will for years to come reap the benefit thereof. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the river and harbor bill by the fifty-fourth congress whereby between eight and nine million dollars was secured from the federal government for improvements in the state of Illinois. He maintained the position that in the midst of exceedingly hard times the laboring people should be assisted by providing work on these internal improvements and that the farmers and business men would be benefited by the internal development of our country. Thus he accomplished more for the internal improvements of the state by the federal government than had been accomplished for a score of years. He also prepared and introduced a bill in congress to control the patent systems of the United States and while it was under consideration a

leading labor paper of New York said that if the bill passed it would accomplish more for the laboring people of the United States than any other ever introduced in congress. Mr. Reeves always favored progress. He disapproved of useless expenditure but he equally disapproved of that close retrenchment which hampers advancement, knowing that with the nation as with the individual—there is no standing still, it must be either progression or retrogression. Mr. Reeves was ever a man of action rather than of theory and utilized practical ideas and plans in the accomplishment of the ideal. At different times he was prominently spoken of and supported for the positions of United States senator and governor and in fact was regarded as one of the leaders of the republican party of the state. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the eminent men at Washington and was at different times offered high presidential preferments but always declined. He felt that the pursuits of private life were in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and after his retirement from congress he concentrated his energies upon his law practice, which was extensive in its scope and importance. While in congress he delivered a notable address on the subject of civil government for the Philippine Islands, after which he received a personal letter from Secretary Hitchcock and others commending the course which he had advocated.

Death called Mr. Reeves suddenly. He did not go unprepared, however, for each day and hour of his life had been worthily used and he could not have accomplished more in the same period. One of the local papers said of him: "Mr. Reeves was connected with so many interests in Streator that he was like the keystone of an arch. His support went out in many directions. He was attorney for leading corporations, for the Union National Bank, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason of high rank and a member of the Streator Club. As president of the Streator Improvement Association he was active in building up the material interests of the town. It was his admitted fairness and sense of justice that made him the unanimous choice for this position. It is perhaps the highest encomium that can be passed to say that no detractor will be found to call in question Mr. Reeves' personal honor in the multifold transactions of his public or private life, and there is no one that will not cheerfully pay tribute to his scrupulous conscientiousness and the absolute cleanliness of his life as a man and a citizen. After a career of strenuous industry, with opportunities that would have dazzled smaller men, he achieved only a moderate competency and was content to retire on it." The accumulation of wealth was never the end and aim of his life. He felt that there were higher things—things of greater importance, and to such he turned his attention. What he did for Streator can never

be adequately told in words, for the interests of the city were ever close to his heart and he was continually doing some service, either small or great, that benefited city and county. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the rural free delivery system out of Streator, thus greatly benefiting the surrounding districts. The La Salle County Bar Association paid tribute to his memory in a memorial meeting, in which it was said in part: "Honored as a representative from his congressional district for four successive terms, he greatly honored the office awarded him by his political party, whose principles and whose platforms he supported with signal ability and with unswerving fidelity. Active in all the legislation enacted while he was a member of congress, he accomplished more in the way of securing appropriations for public improvements in our county and state than had been accomplished in a score of previous years. Our brother was ever in love with the life that now is, and so entered upon its duties and assumed its gravest responsibilities with singleness of purpose and nobleness of heart. It is the shame of our time that so many of our loved profession and of all callings are given to high living and low thinking. But of Walter Reeves it may be most truly said that he was ever given to plain living and to high and ennobling thinking. Because of his love for knowledge he acquired knowledge, and by reason of his love for culture and for the beautiful and true in literature and in life he became a truly cultivated man and enjoyed companionship of the prophets and the seers of the past and the present. When a writer of the New Testament scriptures would most praise his friend he said of him simply: 'He was a good man.' And no better nor kinder thing can be said of our brother than that he was a good man. While we love to recall his ability and his industry as a lawyer—love to recount his patriotic and effective labors in the congress of our nation—his broad and discriminating knowledge and generous culture—standing now, as it were, with tear dimmed eyes and with uncovered head beside his newly made grave—we love more than all else to recall and tell over his uniform courtesy and frankness toward opposing counsel in the trial of cases and his never failing fairness and gentlemanly demeanor towards the presiding judge. And so with his pleasing presence and graceful address, with his industry and ability as a lawyer, his power to achieve, will ever be associated, in the memory of all who knew him, his manly courtesy to the bench and bar. 'Justice,' said Daniel Webster, 'is the great interest of man on earth.' And it was ever the high purpose and pleasure of our brother to assist in the administration of this justice. Though warned by failing health of approaching and early dissolution, our brother worked on with a courage born of an abiding faith, and on the very day of his demise was earnestly engaged in the

labor of a great trust that had been imposed upon him and which he was endeavoring with fidelity to discharge. The light of Easter falls athwart every human grave, and it was given to our brother to pass into the shadow of the tomb in the beautiful Easter time. And it is sweet to know that

> " 'Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, he approached his grave
> As one who draws the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.' "

Another wrote: "For the greater part of his business career Mr. Reeves has been a living integral factor in the life of the city; a man human, not without his faults, but whose virtues and whose ability were so strong that they will leave their impress on the city, an example of the self-made man and a lesson that character, energy and ability are the real roads to success. For these reasons the announcement of his death came as a shock to the city, and for these reasons we take pleasure in paying tribute to a life well spent. We speak of Mr. Reeves as a citizen; as one of us. Strong and vigorous in his personality, clean and moral in his habits, he commanded a vast respect in the state where he was known as a public man, and in the nation enjoyed the esteem of the greatest men in his party. His strongest characteristics were resolution, fearlessness and independence, the qualities that are recognized in leaders more than in friendly sociability."

Of Walter Reeves it might have been written:

> "An honest man—a man without pretense,
> Modest but brave—though silent, full of sense;
> His highest fancies are substantial facts
> And his best thoughts translate themselves in acts.
> A mind that in beginning sees the ends,
> Explores, compares, weighs, gauges, comprehends.
> A calm and lofty courage that can cope
> With direst perils, hoping against hope.
> Such are the traits that mark our chosen man—
> Note him, oh world, and match him if you can."

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Joseph S. Patten

Joseph Everett Paden

JOSEPH EVERETT PADEN, former mayor of Evanston and an attorney in Chicago from 1890 until his death thirty-eight years later, was born January 22, 1861, in Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois, a son of Samuel A. and Polly M. (Scherer) Paden. He was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors who arrived in America prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Paden's father, a native of Kentucky, removed to Litchfield, Illinois, and engaged in farming.

Joseph E. Paden was educated in the graded schools and high school at Litchfield, and later taught school there for two years. Choosing the legal profession as his life work, he studied law at the University of Minnesota and the Union College of Law in Chicago. After his admission to the bar in 1885 he practiced in Litchfield until 1890, when he moved to Chicago and became senior member of the firm of Paden & Gridley, his associate being Martin M. Gridley, who later became judge of the circuit court. The two continued in partnership for a decade and then Mr. Paden became a partner of William H. Mylrae, former attorney general of Wisconsin, under the firm name of Paden and Mylrae. They were thus associated professionally until the fall of 1902, when Mr. Mylrae retired from the firm to enter the lumber business, and Mr. Paden was soon afterward joined in the practice of law by Oscar A. Kropf under the style of Paden & Kropf, with offices at 175 West Jackson boulevard. As a lawyer Mr. Paden drafted many appeals in the interest of citizens of the state and urged their passage by the legislature. He prepared and obtained the adoption of many bills affecting general public interests. Before becoming mayor of Evanston he served as corporation counsel, from 1899 to 1903, under Mayors James A. Patten and Thomas Bates. His mayorship of Evanston was for three terms, from 1907 to 1913, and has been described as "an administration of progress and reform." He was known as a remarkable presiding officer. As mayor, attorney and philanthropist, he was actively engaged for many years in public affairs and was widely known for his humanitarian interests. One of his most notable contributions to the life of the city was the organization of the Central Association of Evanston Charities, which he conceived to coordinate all of the charitable bodies of the city. He served as its president from the date of its founding in 1911 until 1926, when his health forced him to give it up. One of the most important civic steps taken under his administration was the installation

of the filtration plant for which Evanston has now become widely known. His policy also carried forward the paving of streets begun under an earlier administration. He was president of the Illinois Mayors Association for two terms, and was active in the organization of the City National Bank of Evanston, the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago and the First National Bank of Chicago Heights. He also occupied the presidency of the Northampton Emery Wheel Company of Northampton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Paden was a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Historical Societies, the Union League, Bankers and Evanston Clubs, and was active in and president of the Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. A forceful and pleasing public speaker, he delivered addresses on "Pioneers of Illinois," "Abraham Lincoln," "Municipal Administrations" and other historical subjects and pertinent questions of the day.

In 1891 Mr. Paden was married in Litchfield, Illinois, to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. John Dennison Colt and Susan McAllister Colt. Dr. Colt was one of the ablest surgeons of his day and lived to the age of eighty-four years. He was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Connecticut, John Colt, who came with Dr. Hooker to America in 1638, settling in Hartford, Connecticut. He was also a descendant of the Connecticut Dennisons, who sprang from an ancient English family traceable to the time of the Crusaders.

To Joseph E. and Charlotte (Colt) Paden were born four children, all of whom were given the advantage of university educations. David Sheldon Paden, of Evanston, Illinois, married Margaret Desmond. Dennison Colt Paden also resides in Evanston, Illinois. Elizabeth Paden first married Donald H. Dawson and had a son, David Dennison Dawson, and afterward became the wife of Lieutenant Colonel James Kennard Tracy, in charge of the naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Philip, a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, married Elizabeth Root and has one daughter, Margarett Colt Paden, and a son, James Root Paden.

For many years the Paden home was at 1554 Asbury avenue, Evanston, but Mr. Paden's fondness for outdoor life led him to remove some time ago to a beautiful estate on the outskirts of Buchanan, Michigan. With a great love for flowers, he made this one of the most attractive places in that section of the state, and there he passed away on the 9th of August, 1928. A good citizen, a devoted father, an industrious and capable lawyer, a warm and loyal friend, it may be truly said of him that his life was an example worthy of emulation.

(Joseph) Medill McCormick

(JOSEPH) MEDILL McCORMICK, distinguished journalist and legislator, was senior United States senator from the state of Illinois at the time of his sudden death in Washington, D. C., February 25, 1925. He was born in Chicago, May 16, 1877, a son of Robert Sanderson and Katharine Van Etta (Medill) McCormick. In 1900 he was graduated at Yale University with the A. B. degree, and in 1923 the LL. D. degree was conferred upon him by Monmouth College of Illinois. He became vice president and publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune and also served as president of the City Press Association. He opposed William Lorimer and was one of the leaders in the movement to oust the latter from his seat in the United States senate. In 1912-14 he served as vice chairman of the progressive national committee and supported Roosevelt's candidacy for the presidency at the Chicago convention of 1912. In the same year Mr. McCormick was a member of a committee of his party which went abroad to study social legislation. He was twice elected to the general assembly of Illinois and was a member of the sixty-fifth congress, 1917-19, as congressman-at-large from Illinois. On the 5th of November, 1918, he was elected United States senator for the term ending March 4, 1925, so that he had only a few more days to serve when his career was cut short by death.

On the 10th of June, 1903, Mr. McCormick married Ruth Hanna, daughter of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and he was survived by his wife and three children. He was a valued member of the Chicago, Commercial, City, University and Hamilton Clubs of Chicago and the University Club of New York.

Melville W. Fuller

AMONG THE men of Illinois who have risen to eminence the name of Melville W. Fuller is enrolled near the head. Coming to Chicago in 1856, he carried on the practice of his profession as a lawyer for thirty-two years, and until his appointment by President Cleveland to be chief justice of the United States supreme court in 1888.

Melville Weston Fuller was born February 11, 1833, at Augusta, Maine. He received his education at Bowdoin College, and entered upon the study of law in Bangor, and, according to the custom of the time, in the office of a practicing lawyer. During his legal studies he spent a year at the Harvard Law School, then under the direction of Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons and Emory Washburn, excellent lawyers and great teachers.

In an address before the Chicago Bar Association, Judge Edward O. Brown said: "But though in the office and law school young Fuller had received the technical legal education, the development of which thereafter was to place his name on the roll of fame, it was in his previous academic course at Bowdoin College, if we may trust his own words thirty-five years later at a commencement dinner, that the foundations of his character and general culture were firmly laid. Speaking then of his teachers at Bowdoin he said: 'They labored to ground the student in the eternal verities, which would enable him when rains descended, and winds blew, and floods came, to withstand the storm as only one can finally do whose feet are planted on that rock.'

"Well did this gentle and courageous soul—this kindly, patient, much-enduring man exemplify in after years the spirit in which he had taken his teachers' lessons. Tried by griefs which tore his heart asunder in the midst of worldly success, he faced good and ill fortune alike with heart undaunted and faith in God and his fellowmen unabated. In 1856, he had begun to practice law in his native city of Augusta. He had always a keen relish and taste for participation in public affairs, and at the outset of his career he combined with his budding practice editorial writing for a democratic newspaper, and became a member and president of the city council of Augusta.

"But the call of the west was even stronger then for eastern youths than now. Thinking perhaps of the wonderful success which twenty years before his political leader Douglas had won in the decade after

his arrival in Illinois, Mr. Fuller came to Chicago before his first year at the bar had ended. He entered the office of the late S. K. Dow, a former townsman and acquaintance, at a salary of six hundred dollars a year.

"The rapid and spectacular rise to eminence and power of his leader and his future close friend, Douglas, Fuller did not have, but a little more than thirty years afterward, speaking of himself to his comrades at the bar, he could say: 'It has come to pass that as the star of empire moving westward hangs fixed and resplendent above the glorious valley of the Mississippi, a member of this bar and a citizen of Chicago has been designated to the headship of the mightiest tribunal upon earth. Of that tribunal, or the grave and weighty responsibilities of that office, it does not become me now to speak, nor could I, if it were otherwise appropriate, for I am oppressed with the sadness inevitable when one after long years of battle puts his armor off and retires from the ranks of his comrades.' "

Judge Brown, in his address, spoke of the fact that at the time of his appointment Fuller was comparatively an unknown man. Concerning this he said: "If he had not sooner achieved distinction in the world of politics and statesmanship, and thus become more widely known throughout the country, it was because during his rise at the bar the political party of his choice and deep conviction was out of power in state and nation. He had been a leader and wise counsellor in that party here at home, as we who were connected with it all know; representing it in the constitutional convention of 1861, and the legislature of 1862, and becoming, in a succession of national conventions, a leading figure among its Illinois delegates. I remember in his later years his deploring to me, that because of his intense interest in securing among the declarations of the national democratic platform of 1864 one in favor of the Monroe doctrine and against the European usurpation in Mexico, he had allowed to stand without sufficient protest that pronouncement of the convention concerning the failure of the Federal arms in the Civil war, that its candidate General McClellan so promptly repudiated."

In the course of his address Judge Brown referred to Fuller's law practice while in Chicago. "It is enough to say," he continued, "that with ardor and success he devoted himself to the duties of advocate and counsel for his public and private clients, and that although offered the most important and desirable of permanent corporation employments, he would bind himself for no continuous service to one client or set of clients, preferring the free hand and the life of the lawyer of the elder time. Through all his life he was in his profession as in other things a high-minded conservative, doing the best to make the law a noble and ennobling profession and no mere huckstering trade. Prudent and

thrifty as every man ought to be, and abhoring debt, he was never mercenary, avaricious or grasping. . . .

"And now we turn from the rising lawyer, the successful advocate and wise counsellor, to regard a clear-brained, simple, strong, single-hearted man, a patient, upright self-restrained, quietly dignified judge who for almost a quarter of a century filled the most exalted judicial seat of the world. He was the eighth chief justice of the United States. I do not intend to indulge in fulsome eulogy. I will not say that he equalled John Marshall in scope of intellect and keenness of appreciation of the great principles of jurisprudence, but I will say that in that great place he was no unworthy successor in the line. . . . That the late chief justice or any other judge who ever sat in high place was, in the performance of his duties, always and ideally wise and great, were a vain and foolish thing to say. Chief Justice Fuller will not, either in the decisions which he formulated for his brethren or in those in which, faithful to his high convictions of duty, he dissented from the majority of the court, be adjudged always right by the new age fast driving upon us its new aspirations, and its new standards of thought and social ethics. Some of them will stand the test of time as some of those of his predecessors have done; others of his, as of theirs, as time sweeps on, will doubtless be but historical marks that show the line at which the flood then rested."

Chief Justice Fuller died on the 4th of July, 1910, at his summer home near Bar Harbor, Maine. He was seventy-seven years old at the time of his death.

Of the opportunities of such a position as that held by Chief Justice Fuller for a period of almost twenty-two years, the New York World said editorially: "To be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is to wield a power that no other judge in all the world wields, and the man who holds that great office for twenty or thirty years leaves his indelible seal upon the life of the nation."

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T. J. Forchner

Thomas Joseph Forschner

THOMAS JOSEPH FORSCHNER, nationally known contractor and prominent Catholic leader, was born in Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, August 7, 1866, a son of Charles and Theresa (Kempter) Forschner, who emigrated to this country from Germany. Charles Forschner became a well known builder in Cleveland and for a time was county clerk of Cuyahoga county.

Thomas J. Forschner was reared on the home farm of the family on the outskirts of Cleveland and in the acquirement of an education attended the district school and the public schools in Cleveland. When his textbooks were put aside he began what proved to be his lifetime occupation by engaging in construction work in Indiana. He then came to Chicago and was employed on the construction of the old drainage canal. Reversing the oft quoted advice of Horace Greeley to "go west, young man, go west," he went east to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there engaged in construction work under his own name, building the Moon Island sewerage basin in Boston. He soon became identified with great construction projects throughout the east and middle west. In Vermont he was one of the contractors in the building of the Rutland Railroad; in Washington, D. C., he was one of the contractors who took government contracts and built the Massachusetts Avenue bridge and in the construction of the Connecticut Avenue bridge his company did the building, which is the largest concrete bridge ever built without reinforcement. His work on the water supply system for New York city included the New York Watershed Hemlock Dam at Croton Falls and similar work in Putnam and Dutchess counties and other parts of the Hudson River Valley.

In 1911, returning to Chicago, he organized the T. J. Forschner Contracting Company, of which his brothers, Anthony J. and William P. Forschner, were members. Business was carried on under the firm name of Cogan Brothers and Forschner in Boston and in Washington under the name of the District Construction Company, while in Illinois the firm was always known as the T. J. Forschner Contracting Company. The great projects completed by him in the vicinity of Chicago were the Calumet Sag channel, the Halsted Street sewer into Blue Island, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street pumping station, the Calumet Sewage Plant pumping station at Ninety-fifth street, and the West Side Sewage Treatment Works at Stickney, near Cicero, for the sanitary district. Earl-

ier in his career he owned and operated one of the first coal-tipping mines in the midwest, near Linton, Indiana. In 1914, while on a visit to this mine, he met with a serious accident, being caught between two cars and breaking a leg. So great was Mrs. Forschner's solicitude that she persuaded him to dispose of the mine before he was able to be out of bed.

Mr. Forschner was noted for his liberality in public benefactions and for the interest he manifested in promoting the welfare of the Catholic Church. After the close of the World war he paid all the expenses of four young men while they were studying for the priesthood in Germany and Austria. He assisted liberally in financing the Benedictine Convent at Mundelein, Illinois. During the Eucharistic congress in Chicago he was host to Cardinal Michael de Faulhaber, for whom he had a private chapel built in his beautiful home at 4800 Ellis avenue. In February, 1927, Mr. Forschner was made a Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester by Pope Pius in recognition of his charitble work in the archdiocese of Chicago. He was much interested in outdoor life and held memberships in the Broadview Club, the Midland Club, Villa Spiros, and the Smoky Lake Golf Club at Phelps, Wisconsin, the Illinois Athletic, the Lake Shore Athletic, the Calumet Commercial and Olympia Fields Country Clubs.

On the 22d of July, 1905, Mr. Forschner was married at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Grace M. Dempsie and for many years they made their home at 4800 Ellis avenue. On the 12th of December, 1930, after attending a bazaar at St. Ambrose Church near his home, Mr. Forschner passed to the future life from a sudden heart attack. The surviving members of his family were: Mrs. Grace M. Forschner; one son, Alfred J.; a granddaughter, Eleanore Grace; three sisters, Mrs. Emma Lakins and Sister M. Benedicta of Benedictine Convent at Mundelein, Illinois, and Mrs. Rose Schumann, of Cleveland, Ohio; and four brothers, Anthony J., of Chicago, Charles, John and Frank of Cleveland, Ohio. On Monday morning, December 15th, the funeral service was conducted at the home and at St. Ambrose Church, with interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery, Bishop B. J. Shiel attending.

Judge David Davis

TIME IS the master artist that paints the history of the world and the perspective of the years places each occurrence and each actor in their relative position. Occupying a central place was Judge David Davis, his position being with the foremost jurists and statesmen that America has produced. The record of few men in public life has extended over a longer period and none has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. Those qualities which men admire and commend were his in superlative degree. America has produced many lawyers of marked ability and statesmen of wide grasp of affairs but the superiority of Judge Davis' powers and talents placed him beyond the successful and among the eminent. Born on the 9th of March, 1815, in Cecil county, Maryland, he was descended from the ancestry represented in that locality for more than a century. He passed away in Bloomington, June 26, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years and there remain as a monument to his memory the grateful remembrance and appreciation of his fellow citizens throughout the entire country who recognized his valuable contribution to the world's work. He attended Kenyon College of Ohio, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen, and among his associates as pupils in that institution were Edward M. Stanton and others who have won distinction in connection with our national history. He was not ground down by biting poverty nor enervated by the expectation of wealth. His father at death left to him a fair patrimony but through the technicalities of the law and the greed of a guardian this was lost and the future distinguished jurist faced the necessity of providing for his own support but had as the foundation of his success and advancement an excellent educational training. In the latter part of 1835 when twenty years of age, he came to Illinois, settling at Pekin, but in consequence of illness which he thought was occasioned by too close proximity to the river he removed in the spring of 1836 to Bloomington and that city thus gained one of her most distinguished and honored citizens. For more than a half century he resided there, participating in the early pioneer development as well as in the later progress and leaving the impress of his individuality, his ability and his progressive public spirit upon the history of the state. He is described at the time of his arrival in Bloomington as a "young man, buoyant with hope, restless with energy and inspired with the forthcoming of that destiny which awaited the county and state of his adoption." It was his innate character and

ability that won him recognition for he had no acquaintance in Bloomington nor financial resources at the time of his arrival. He had early come to a recognition of the eternal truth that industry wins and he had determined to give of his best to the profession which he had chosen as a life work, holding ever to the highest standards. It was a rural community into which he made his entrance—a frontier district in which there was not a single railroad and very few evidences of the planting of the seeds of the civilization known to the older east. He entered actively upon the work of his profession but never in his entire career, even at the outset, did he give undivided attention to his law practice. He felt that there were other duties in life—duties that he owed to his fellow townsmen and duties of citizenship that he owed to the state at large, and even while he was establishing himself as an able lawyer by reason of his careful consideration of his cases and his clear and comprehensive presentation of his cause before the courts he was also promoting in every possible way the welfare and progress of his city and state. Appreciative of what he was doing his fellow townsmen made him a member of the constitutional convention of 1848 and sitting as a member of that body he preserved for McLean county the outlines which it now has, making it the largest county in the state and reserving for it thereby a tract of land which is unexcelled in fertility in Illinois and probably in the entire country. Many other phases of his public activity might be cited and as the years went on his increasing ability led to his selection for positions of still more far-reaching importance.

It was in the early years of his residence in Bloomington, too, that Judge Davis established a home of his own in his marriage, in 1838, to Miss Sarah W. Walker, a daughter of Judge Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts, a lady whose beauty of character and ability well qualified her for the high position which she occupied as a life companion of one of America's most eminent jurists. Many tales of her goodness, her charity, her sympathy are still told. The poor found in her a friend and the deep sorrow felt at her passing by those whom she had aided was one of the richest tributes that could be paid to the memory of anyone. With his newly established home to work for Judge Davis bent his energies to his professional duties and it was soon recognized that he was a strong advocate and a wise counselor. Marked analytical power characterized his practice of the law and as few men have done he seemed to grasp every point in a case and give to it its due relative value. While steadily advancing in his profession he was also coming more and more to the front in the political life of the state. That was an era when the successful business or professional man did not hold himself aloof from politics but felt that participation therein was a part of his duty of citizenship. From the early period of his residence here, therefore, Judge Davis was

closely connected with political activity. He first visited Bloomington during the memorable campaign of 1836 in which Van Buren was elected to the presidency as the successor of General Jackson. Judge Davis, however, was a supporter of General Harrison, thus adhering to his whig principles. He earnestly advocated his political sentiments as an adherent of the whig party and worked untiringly in his support of its candidates. It was characteristic of him throughout his entire life that he labored much more earnestly to secure the election of his friends than he did to promote his own interests in a political way. In fact in early life he seemed to possess no ambition whatever in that direction but talents such as his could not remain hidden and in 1840 the whig party made him its candidate in the Bloomington district for state senator. His party, however, was largely in the minority and he was defeated by Governor John Moore, at that time and for many years thereafter one of the most distinguished citizens and popular men of the state.

In following his profession he was diligent and his devotion to his clients' interests became proverbial. He regarded the pursuits of private life in themselves as abundantly worthy of his best efforts and felt the most unfaltering devotion to his profession, realizing its high mission as the protection of the rights and liberties, the life and property of the individual. He gave proof of his power to rank with the ablest men of the state in the professional field including Lincoln, Douglas, Stephen T. Logan, Baker, Trumbull and others. They felt his power, acknowledged his ability and honored him for what he accomplished. He declined to fill the office of clerk of the court though it would have given him four times the annual income that he was then deriving from his practice, and continued an active representative of his profession. His clientage grew gradually and for twelve years he maintained a high position at the bar to which he had risen through his capability, professional integrity and the keen discernment that enabled him to apply with absolute accuracy the principles of law applicable to the points in litigation. He had aided in framing the laws of the state as a member of the legislature following the election of 1844 and the clearness and force of his views enabled him to have a commanding influence in the committee room. That experience further qualified him for the splendid work which he did in the constitutional convention of 1848. In the proceedings of that body he took an important part, especially in the work relative to the judicial department of the state government. Upon the adoption of the new constitution there arose the necessity of reorganizing the judiciary and at the first election that followed he was chosen circuit judge in a district composed of fourteen counties extending from Woodford on the northwest to Edgar on the southeast. In the early years of his practice and during his initial service on the bench he became closely associated

with Abraham Lincoln and the kindred natures of these men of master minds drew them together in a strong friendship that existed until the death of the president. One of the strong characteristics of Judge Davis was his unerring judgment concerning men, their dominant qualities and ability. He recognized in Mr. Lincoln intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order and became one of those men active in indorsing his candidacy.

When Judge Davis took his position on the circuit court bench not a survey had been made in preparation for the building of a railroad, so that he had to ride over the country in visiting the fourteen different counties on his circuit in which he had to hold two sessions of court each year. Again we quote from one of his earlier biographers who said: "The clearness and quickness of his mind, his preparatory education at college and in the law and his twelve years of practice had fully capacitated him to discharge with promptness the various and arduous duties of the profession. In some of the qualities of a jurist he had few if any superiors in the long line of eminent judges who have graced the courts of the state. His administration of the law as circuit judge was most eminently satisfactory to the people of the district and to the members of the bar. But few appeals were taken from his decisions and his dispatch of business partook of the energy and industry which marked his entire career." Judge Davis went upon the bench in 1849 and wore the ermine until February, 1877, when without solicitation on his part he was chosen to represent Illinois in the United States senate. The favorable opinion which his fellow citizens entertained for him at the beginning of his judicial career was strengthened and augmented as the years went by, for he discharged his duties in a way that more than justified the most sanguine expectations of his supporters. In 1862 when a vacancy occurred in the supreme court of the United States in the circuit including Illinois he was the first mentioned as the most suitable candidate for the position. The power of appointment to this office was in the hands of Lincoln who for many years had practiced in the court over which Judge Davis presided and who recognized the strength of his intellect, the trend of his ability and his notable power in the interpretation and application of the law. The supreme court during the time of Judge Davis' services was engaged in settling questions growing out of the war and incident to the reconstruction. His appointment came to him from his old-time friend, President Lincoln, and as a representative of that high tribunal he made a record which places his name among the foremost of those whom history regards as America's most eminent jurists.

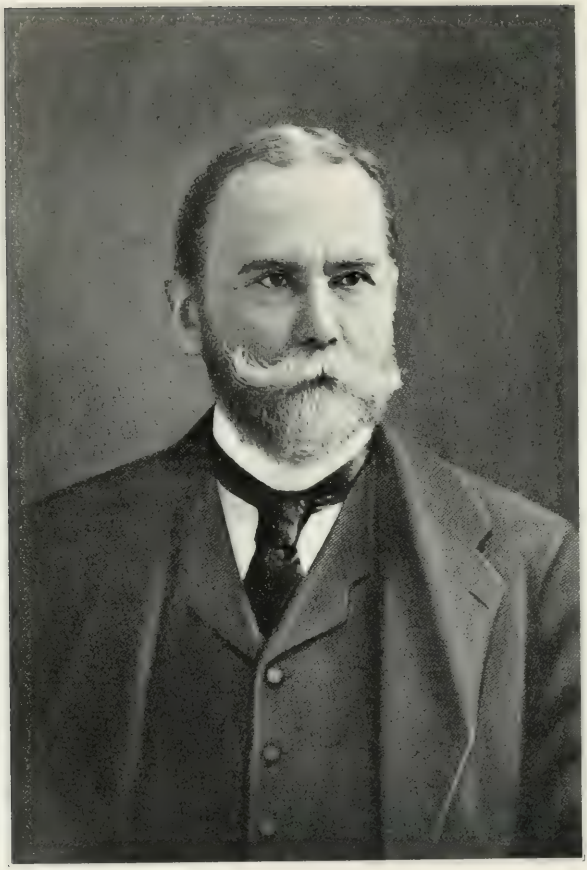
When he had served in the courts for nearly thirty years he was called to aid in framing national legislation in his selection to the United

States senate, where his standing as a judge gave him important prestige. He was placed on the judiciary committee with men of national reputation and renown, serving there as a colleague of Thurman, Edmunds, Conkling, Bayard and Carpenter. The experiences which he had in the state courts of Illinois and in the United States supreme court had given him a breadth of learning and experience which enabled him to at once win the regard and confidence of the entire senate, so that when a vacancy occurred in the office of vice president he was selected to preside over the senate which he did for nearly two years. Thus in another field he left the impress of his ability upon the history of the nation. With his retirement from office he returned to his old home in Bloomington to pass there the quiet evening of life, traveling the journey with undiminished honor and respect until its close. Though his activities had been of the greatest importance to the nation he did not regard it as beneath him to take active and helpful interest in municipal affairs and aided in guiding the destiny of the city which he called his home.

Upon his retirement from the senate, Judge Davis was married, in 1883, to Miss Addie Burr, of North Carolina, a lady of many estimable qualities. His home life was most attractive in its simplicity and its comfort and in its atmosphere of high intellectual attainment. To those who knew him in his home city Judge Davis was friend and neighbor. While his record graced the annals of the country he held himself as not above those with whom he was associated in the earlier years of his struggle for success and advancement and it is said that no one of his locality and generation performed more acts of individual kindness. To those who did him a favor or showed him friendship it was returned fourfold. It is only a great nature that can turn aside from the momentous things of life to participate with sincerity in the humbler activities. The man in Judge Davis, with all of his grave interests and responsibilities, was never lost. He was a statesman and jurist of eminent power but he was also a man in those qualities which make for strong friendships and which remember kindnesses. It might well have been of Judge Davis that the words were penned:

> "He leaves a patriot's name to after times,
> Linked with a thousand virtues and no crimes."

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John Hay

Hon. John Hay

ONE OF the counselors and advisers of Abraham Lincoln during his presidential administration and forty years later secretary of state under President Roosevelt and all through the intervening period active and prominent in affairs of government, there are few men who have exerted as strong an influence in shaping the destiny of the nation without occupying the executive chair as did the Hon. John Hay. He was in the early twenties when Lincoln called him to Washington to serve as confidential messenger and he stood very close to the president in his knowledge of the momentous questions decided during the Civil war. He was never afterward allowed to retire altogether to private life, as his opinions were constantly sought by the nation's leaders and both in public office and in the field of journalism he exerted a most strongly felt influence in meeting the problems which successive years brought forth. John Hay has made the name of Warsaw, Illinois, one familiar to American people throughout the length and breadth of the land, for in that town the period of his boyhood and youth were passed. He was born in Salem, Indiana, October 8, 1838, but was only three years of age when the family removed to Warsaw, where he pursued his early education in a little brick schoolhouse, there conning his lessons until he reached the age of thirteen. His father instructed him in Greek and Latin and when, at the age of thirteen, he went to Pittsfield, Illinois, to attend a private school for a year and a half and later entered Brown University at the age of fifteen, he passed his entrance examinations so creditably in both Greek and Latin that the examiner made special inquiry as to where he had received his preparation. He answered with great pride—from his father. At various times his college course was interrupted but as opportunity offered he continued his studies and throughout life remained a student in the school of experience and the post-graduate school of affairs. Early financial losses which his father sustained made it necessary for John Hay to provide for his own support at a tender age and he became newspaper carrier with the Warsaw Signal, in which appeared his first literary production, the editor encouraging his writing. He was graduated from Brown University in 1858 and during his college days he wrote poems and various articles which brought him fame in authorship in later years. Several decades had passed, however, before he would consent to publishing his writings in book form. In his early manhood he showed some tendency toward

entering the ministry but family persuasion influenced him to take up the study of law. Prior to this, however, he spent some time in Pittsfield, Illinois, where John Nicolay had a newspaper office, and while there he not only formed the acquaintance of Mr. Nicolay but also of General Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, afterward minister to Denmark, thus entering upon connection with distinguished citizens of the state. He became a law student in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay, a prominent lawyer who was associated in practice with Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, and while pursuing his law studies there John Hay formed the acquaintance of the martyr president. The story of the friendship thus begun has become a matter of history. He was invited to continue his preparation for the bar in Mr. Lincoln's office and he entered heartily into the work of supporting the Illinois presidential candidate during the campaign of 1860. That Mr. Lincoln was appreciative of his services is shown by the fact that after going to Washington he invited Mr. Hay to become assistant secretary to John G. Nicolay. From that time forward he rendered much able assistance to Mr. Lincoln, performing important tasks that had direct bearing upon the administration and the nation's welfare. He was often entrusted to carry messages too momentous to commit to paper.

Although a warm admirer of President Lincoln, it was with reluctance and regret that Mr. Hay turned from his chosen profession of the law to enter the political field, but Lincoln had recognized his discernment, his judgment, his tact and his discretion and realized that his services might be of the utmost value to the administration in Washington. He was constantly with the president in close conference throughout the four years of his term save for the brief period when he served, more as the president's personal representative, on the staffs of Generals Hunter and Gilmore, after which he was brevetted lieutenant colonel. Speaking of this period of Mr. Hay's life, Grandon Nevins has written: "No man in the president's official household was more overworked than the young major. He slept when he could and ate when he had the chance, and when he was not at the front he lived at the White House, always at the call of the president." Mr. Hay was but twenty-six years of age at the time of Lincoln's assassination, but so thoroughly had he proved his worth that it was decided to retain him in the government employ and he was sent abroad to become secretary of the legation at Paris under Minister Bigelow, in which capacity he served from 1865 until 1867. In the succeeding year he became charge d'affaires in Vienna and later was secretary of the legation at Madrid under Minister Sickles, there remaining until 1870. He refused a very advantageous offer from Horace Greeley, then editor of the New York Tribune, saying that he did not think it proper to turn his work over to other hands until it was com-

pleted. The same spirit of loyalty and fidelity to duty characterized his entire life. When he returned to the United States, free to accept the position, he became an editorial writer for the New York Tribune. In the meantime he was for a few months connected with the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, after which he succeeded Charles Dana as editor of the Republican at Chicago, Illinois. For five years he was connected with the New York Tribune and demonstrated his right to rank with the leading American journalists. He also became known as an author of considerable literary merit and ability. He brought forth a volume of poems, including Jim Bludso, Little Breeches and many others, which were published under the name of the Pike County Ballads.

On severing his connection with the New York Tribune, Mr. Hay went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for some years. He declined a position as editor in chief of the New York Herald, then published by James Gordon Bennett. He was afterward again for a brief period connected with journalism, having charge of the New York Tribune in 1881, during a brief absence of the late Whitelaw Reid in Europe. Much of his time during fifteen years was devoted to writing, in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, a history of Abraham Lincoln, which is beyond doubt the most exhaustive, accurate and authentic biography of the war president. Mr. Hay's writings altogether have embraced a wide field, for he was the author of various works, political and otherwise, and many attribute to him the authorship of a novel which appeared anonymously in 1893 under the title of The Bread Winners.

After retiring to Cleveland Mr. Hay was again called to public office, in 1879, to serve as assistant secretary of state under Evarts and continued in that position until the end of the administration. Sixteen years passed and he was once more in office, having in March, 1897, been appointed by President McKinley ambassador to England. His diplomatic service constitutes an interesting chapter of American history. He managed international affairs during the Spanish-American war with a delicacy and tact, combined with force and discretion, that gained for our government the support of England, and that country held in check the other powers of the world. Near the close of the war he returned to the United States and became secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley, in which position he was continued by President Roosevelt, thus serving to the time of his death, which occurred July 1, 1905, when he was nearly sixty-seven years of age.

In 1874 John Hay was married to Miss Clara L. Stone, a daughter of Amasa Stone, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio. They became the parents of four children. Mr. Hay passed away at the summer home of the family at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire. Of him it has been written: "There was perhaps no man in Washington or in diplomatic

circles more greatly loved, owing to his personal traits, and no man at the nation's capital was the object of more general affection that he . . . No man in public life has had so few enemies. Even those opposed to him politically entertained for him the warmest personal regard and admiration. It is said that he never forgot a friend; the playmates of his boyhood, the associates of his early manhood, those with whom he labored in diplomatic circles, in journalism and in the department of state were alike remembered through all the years, with their added responsibilities and honors."



Albert Wachowski

FEW NAMES during the past half century have been more indelibly stamped upon the memories of the Polish-American citizens of Chicago than the one introducing this biography. Albert Wachowski, president of two banks, organizer of building and loan associations and so prominently connected with Polish civic work in Chicago that he was considered the successor of the late John F. Smulski in leadership of his people, was born in Posen, Poland, March 15, 1858, son of Frank and Josephine Wachowski. Of the threescore and ten years of life allotted to him, fifty years were spent in active, useful work in Chicago. His early education was obtained in Posen and there he learned cabinetmaking. In 1878, following the mother's death in Poland, Frank Wachowski brought his family to the United States, coming at once to Illinois, and here Albert Wachowski worked at the cabinetmaker's trade for a few years. Subsequently he became a salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Henry Horner & Company, covering the trade in Chicago from 1888 until 1900. Turning his attention to the real estate business, Mr. Wackowski soon became interested in and organized many building and loan associations, and by reason of the numerous addresses which he delivered before such associations became well known throughout the state. In 1903 he organized and became president of the Albert Wachowski Loan and Savings Company, located at 3032 West Twenty-second street. Deposits soon grew so large that it was not long before he formed The Albert Wachowski Savings Bank. Business continued to increase and out of this institution there eventually developed the present Marshall Square State Bank.

The Marshall Square State Bank, located at 3113-15 West Twenty-second street in Chicago, was organized in May, 1920, by Albert Wachowski, Leon A. Wachowski and Xavier A. Czonstka with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its officers at the beginning were: John F. Smulski, chairman of the board of directors; Albert Wachowski, president; Leon A. Wachowski, vice president; William H. Schmidt, vice president; and Xavier A. Czonstka, cashier. The Marshall Square State Bank has devoted particular attention to the expansion of its savings department. Its statement of condition on the 12th of April, 1926, showed capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits amounting to fifty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-one cents and deposits of one million, five hundred and

sixteen thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars and fourteen cents. Its resources on the above date totaled one million, eight hundred and one thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-six cents. The Marshall Square State Bank of Chicago is an affiliated member of the Chicago Clearing House Association. The statement of condition June 30, 1928, showed a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and resources of two million, fifty-three thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seven cents.

The Brighton Park State Bank, of which Albert Wachowski served as president, was organized in Chicago in 1922 by John F. Smulski, Albert Wachowski, Leon A. Wachowski and William H. Schmidt with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its doors were opened for business December 12, 1922, with the following officers: John F. Smulski, chairman of the board of directors; Albert Wachowski, president; Leon A. Wachowski, vice president; Xavier A. Czonstka, vice president; William H. Schmidt, vice president; and Albert V. Tenczar, cashier. During the first eighteen months of its existence the institution conducted business at 4342 Archer avenue, whence removal was made to a modern bank and office building at Nos. 4363 and 4365 Archer avenue, near Kedzie, which was completed on January 1, 1925, and which it had erected at an approximate cost of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Of the many building and loan associations which Mr. Wachowski founded, the one at Gary, Indiana, still bears the name of The Albert Wachowski Savings and Loan Association. Outside of real estate, building and loan and banking interests, Mr. Wachowski was prominently identified with civic work among his people. He was one of the founders of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, of which he was a director for many years, and was also the founder of the Polish Welfare Association. In national affairs he was a republican.

In 1884 Mr. Wachowski was married, in Chicago, to Constance Korgeniewsky, also a native of Poland, and to them were born nine children. Jeanette, the eldest, is the wife of Xavier Czonstka, cashier of the Marshall Square State Bank, and the mother of three children: Regina, Joseph and Norbert. Veronica is the wife of A. H. Polley and the mother of two sons, Eugene and Anthony. Leon A., a lawyer by profession, married Gertrude Jendrzejek and has two children, Lucretia and Leroy. Marie is the wife of W. L. Wyndham and the mother of four children: Louis, Virginia, Marie and Alberta. Stanley A., secretary of the Albert Wachowski Loan and Savings Company, married Florence Satkae. Eugene L., of the Marshall Square State Bank, married Rose Klawikowski. Casimir R. is engaged in law practice. Theodore is a medical student at the University of Illinois. Gertrude is the youngest of the family.

Mr. Wachowski was a man of domestic tastes and his home life, with a family of nine children and eleven grandchildren, was an ideal one. He had always enjoyed the best of health until the early part of September, 1928, when it was necessary for him to undergo an operation for a ruptured appendix. When it was believed he was on the road to recovery, he suffered a relapse, passing away September 18, 1928, at the age of seventy years. His life was one of loving devotion to his family and of valuable service to thousands of his fellowmen. Among the many tributes to his memory, the following letters from W. B. Whitlock, secretary of the Building Association League of Illinois, show the esteem in which he was held by that association:

September 18, 1928.

Mr. Stanley A. Wachowski,
Secretary—Albert Wachowski Loan and Savings Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return to the office today, I find your letter advising me of the critical illness of your father. I regret this very much, and hope that you will keep me advised as to his condition. I shall be glad to furnish this information to the readers of the American Building Association News.

Very truly yours,
W. B. Whitlock, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
W. B. Whitlock
701 Ridgely-Farmers Bank Building
Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Stanley Wachowski,
3032 West Twenty-second St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Wachowski:

I wrote you that I expected to attend your father's funeral, but a severe cold prevented me making the trip. I want to extend to you and your father's entire family my deep sympathy in your loss. The building and loan associations, especially those in Chicago, will very much miss the wise counsel and advice that he has always given them, and his service to this organization has been of much value. He will be missed both at Chicago and state meetings.

I shall be glad to have you send me a short sketch of his life, so that I can use it for publication.

Building Association League of Illinois,
Organized 1880.

W. B. Whitlock, Secretary.

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Paul E. Kirschl

Paul Emil Herschel

SOME YEARS ago a young German boy, fourteen years of age, arrived in Chicago. He was a lad with no knowledge of the English language or the customs of the people among whom he was casting his lot, but he possessed a splendid physique and, besides, he had a capital of three dollars with which to start out in the new world. He came to see America and to find out what the country had to offer him. Two of his brothers had previously crossed the Atlantic and were working in West Pullman.

Of an energetic, ambitious nature, the boy soon found a job in a soap factory, earning three dollars per week, but he had to pay that amount for board, so he made a little extra by holding horses while their owners enjoyed an hour or two in a cafe. His next job in a bottle factory brought him more money and selling papers gave him a little extra. It was about this time that the two brothers removed to Peoria and Paul Herschel joined them here. He found work in a grocery store sweeping out, waiting on trade and staying with the children of the family in the evenings. One day the yearning to travel and learn through experience started him on his way to Mexico. Proceeding as best he could, beating his way, he welcomed a job as handy boy in a general store, and to begin his day's work cooked the breakfast for the family of his employer. But a few weeks of the southern climate began to make inroads on his health and upon the advice of an Indian he was thrown into a yellow fever camp for ten days. He survived this, however, and as soon as he was released he made his way northward again. But he had gained something in the way of knowledge. He brought with him a soap root found growing in that country, showed it to a Peoria business man and the result was that the first bar of Amole soap was made in the man's kitchen. Thus it was that the young boy found his trade as a salesman for the Amole Soap Company. His first destination was Henry, Illinois, and his sample case was a bandanna handkerchief in which were tied a few bars of soap. Soon, however, the unlimited west became his territory and the alkali dust of the country responded well to his brand of soap. His next venture was with an advertising troupe in Kansas—an old stage coach, a singer, comedian and Paul Herschel as the master of ceremonies, selling soap, notions, electric belts, "all warranted or your money refunded."

On one of his trips home Mr. Herschel met the girl of his choice and

decided to find work nearer Peoria. It seemed propitious at this time when his older brother Robert suggested establishing a farm implement repair business on a small scale, believing there were great possibilities for such an enterprise in the middle west. They met on Sunday afternoon almost a half century ago and decided on a location in the basement of Kinsey & Mahler's store on Adams street in Peoria, and each invested his savings of two hundred dollars. Robert taking charge of the manufacture and Paul of the sales. Again traveling became the young man's lot and he spent most of his time away from his home and family for fourteen years. His father, mother, two sisters and a brother-in-law had joined the brothers already in Peoria, so it was a complete family that watched the growth of this small beginning of a business. Three brothers and a brother-in-law were now in the firm. A removal to another building was made, but this was razed by fire, forcing them to change. Undaunted, they secured temporary quarters in a building farther up-town, but it soon proved inadequate and, looking about for a location, they foresaw the future of East Peoria and determined to build across the river, though highly criticized at that time. It has been one of their great pleasures to watch the growth and development of the newer city. From its inception, the business of the company has constantly increased. The acquisition of a large site in East Peoria made unlimited expansion possible. A modern plant was erected and from time to time, owing to the growth of their patronage, this has had to be enlarged until it is now the largest of its class in the world. A few years ago the Herschel company purchased the entire knife and section business of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, which had taken over the business of the Steier company and had thereby thrown the Herschel brothers out of employment. It has often been said that the enormous growth of the company's sales resulted from the firm foundation laid in the salesmanship of Paul Herschel, backed up by the high quality of the company's products. Few have ever achieved such results as followed his early work in the trade field. His unfaltering integrity won him the confidence of patrons and his pleasing personality made him very popular with all with whom he had business relations. In later years when he was an executive of the mammoth concern that had been developed he adhered to the same policy which he instituted in the beginning, requiring his employes to follow the same course. For forty years Paul Herschel remained in the implement manufacturing business, contributing in notable measure to the development of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company until it became one of the important industries of the middle west. His versatility and enterprise were also manifest in other connections, for he became a director of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria, president of the Southern Implement

Supply Company of Dallas, Texas, a director of the Maple City Stamping Company of Peoria, and a director of the Avery Power Machinery Company.

Long years before Paul Herschel had inaugurated a happy home life in his marriage at Peoria, April 21, 1891, to Miss Mary K. Juelg, a daughter of William and Mary Juelg. They became parents of a son and a daughter. The former, Paul E. Herschel, Jr., who is connected with the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company, married Jean Nicol, daughter of William and Anna Nicol of Peoria, and has two children, Mary Jean and Paul E. (III). Emma Herschel became the wife of Edward H. Woltzen, of Benson, Illinois, who is also connected with the plant of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Woltzen are the parents of two children, Herschel and Jano S.

Mr. Herschel's love for his adopted country was deep and sincere. He rendered splendid service during the World war as a member of the industrial regional board, took an active part in promoting Liberty Loan drives and gave generously of his time and money to further American interests. He was a popular member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club of Peoria and the Minnesota Athletic Club of Minneapolis. He attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and belonged to Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also had membership with the Association of Commerce, was a director of the Child Welfare League, the Peoria Chapter of American Red Cross and the Peoria Public Library board. His response to any call for public service was immediate, hearty and helpful. He enjoyed travel and delighted in taking his family to places and scenes of interest. He enjoyed the love and esteem of those in his employ and those whom he met in every relation of life. It is said that he experienced the greatest moment of his life, when in 1927 he invited his entire family of ten—wife, children and grandchildren—to step inside his old home in Niederhaslich, where he was born on July 22, 1866, to see the hillside where he tended garden as a child, the old tile stove in the corner of the living room and the same old stone steps leading upstairs, well worn by footsteps. The immigrant boy of thirteen who had made his way to the new world returned to the land of his forefathers a most prosperous and prominent business man. A year later, on the 8th of September, 1928, he passed away but the world is richer and better because he lived, for he contributed to the material, civic and cultural development of his adopted city and state and because of a genial nature he had shed around him much of the sunshine of life.

Clarence Sidney Funk

CLARENCE SIDNEY FUNK, for many years a resident of Oak Park, Illinois, and distinguished in manufacturing, commercial, civic and educational affairs of Chicago and the state of Illinois, was born August 14, 1866, in Scales Mound, Illinois, a son of Sidney Britton and Frances A. (Cowen) Funk. His father, Sidney Britton Funk, was an honored veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted April 26, 1863, in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, received a bullet wound in the head in battle and many years later died of the effect of this injury.

Clarence Sidney Funk was educated in the public schools of Scales Mound, Illinois, Alton, Illinois, Apple River, Wisconsin, the Jacob Beidler grammar school and the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. He became proficient in law through study at home at night but never sought admission to the bar. In 1885 he began his business life as a clerk with Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and in 1901 was made sales manager. When the business was taken over by the International Harvester Company in 1903, Mr. Funk was made assistant to the president, and from 1906 to 1913 he was general manager of the corporation. From 1913 to 1916 he was president of the M. Rumely Company of Laporte, Indiana, and after 1916 for several years managed the Miami corporation handling the Deering holdings. In 1925 he organized and became president of the Agricultural Bond & Credit Company in the Engineering building at 205 Wacker drive. Surrounding himself with an able corps of officials, he soon made this company an outstanding figure in the financial affairs of the middle west.

Mr. Funk was a director of the Universal Training League, a director of the Chicago Theological Seminary and of the Oak Park Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. In his political activity he was a republican, and he was a frequent contributor to magazines on business and general topics. He held membership in the Union League Club, the City Club, the Press Club, the Oak Park Country Club and the Lawyers Club of New York city.

"Mr. Funk's interests and activities reached far beyond the narrow range of his business," said a contemporary writer. "One of the most significant of his avocations was the service that he rendered to the

Chicago Theological Seminary during a term of nineteen years, when he was a member of the board of directors, of the executive committee, of the finance committee, and finally of the building committee, of which he was chairman. He began in a quiet way, with characteristic thoroughness and sagacity, to study and quickly to master the organization, the problems, and the administration of the seminary. He assumed a larger place in the governing bodies of the institution as the years passed, until he was the trusted adviser and friend of all seminary teachers and officers. In the seventy-five years of its history, the Chicago Theological Seminary has enlisted the interest and support of business men in Chicago, who have served on its various boards and committees, such as Philo Carpenter, Charles G. Hammond, Eliphalet W. Blatchford and David Fales, to record only a few representative names. Among all these no one man has rendered so fundamental and lasting service as Mr. Funk, according to Dr. Davis and others associated with him. He gave his time without stint when problems arose which needed his personal help in their solution. The great opportunity for the use of Mr. Funk's unique talents came when the seminary began its expansion and building program in 1923. Large sums of money were needed; the success of the movement was finally assured when the bequest of Victor F. Lawson became available in 1926. A building project involving the expenditure of more than a million dollars was launched under Mr. Funk's leadership. These buildings were dedicated in June, 1928. 'Every essential item passed under Mr. Funk's careful and discriminating review; he was not merely a chairman occupying a nominal position; he was the generous and farsighted leader in the shaping and execution of the plans,' said a tribute from the seminary board. The board of directors expressed their appreciation of his leadership by naming the Clarence Sidney Funk Cloisters in his honor. These are considered by authorities the most beautifully decorated and characteristic unit in the group of buildings which includes structures visited by thousands of people every year since they were dedicated. Every department of the seminary was kept clearly and constantly in Mr. Funk's mind. He spoke often before groups of business men during the progress of the campaign for funds. His familiar line of argument was characteristic: 'Religion is the back-log of civilization in America; religion must come to expression through institutions; these must be guided by strong men; the preparation of such leadership demands schools commensurate with West Point and Annapolis in the service of religion.' He wanted every graduate of the seminary to bear the hall-mark of cultivated and efficient personality. 'His gift to the religious life of the middle west will never be fully realized until coming generations have entered fully into his ideals and labor,' said Dr. Davis.

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Charles Nicolas Strotz

Charles Nicolas Strotz

CHARLES NICOLAS STROTZ, for many years vice president and head of the manufacturing department of the American Tobacco Company, was born in Chicago, February 8, 1868, a son of Nicolas and Katharine (Scharlé) Strotz. His father, a partner in the firm of Gradle & Strotz, was one of the early manufacturers of tobacco in Chicago.

Charles N. Strotz acquired his education in the schools of Chicago and in young manhood became identified with the business established by his father, expanding its operations to such an extent that the American Tobacco Company bought the factory, of which he continued as manager for a year. In 1900 he took charge of the manufacturing plants of the corporation in New York city and two years later, in 1902, was made head of the production of the entire American Tobacco Company. Subsequently he became secretary and later vice president of the company. In 1906, on account of ill health, Mr. Strotz retired from business and thereafter spent several years in travel. From 1909 until 1920 he made his home in Winnetka, Illinois. In 1916 he bought Swann's Point plantation at Spring Grove, Surry county, Virginia, where he passed away April 18, 1928, at the age of sixty years.

Mr. Strotz was married in Chicago to Clara A. Heinemann. Mrs. Strotz and their three children, Harold C., Sidney N. and Kay, all survive him.

The chief characteristics that lead Mr. Strotz to outstanding success were his genius for organization and power for clear and direct thinking. After his retirement from business, and during his residence in Chicago and Virginia, leading business men, knowing his capacity for organization and for good business practice, constantly sought his counsel. Thus it was that during the World war, the Liberty Loan committee of Chicago turned to him to undertake the vast task of organizing the wards of Chicago. Despite the obstacles presented by all the racial and religious differences that are found in a great city, Mr. Strotz developed and held together, during the four Liberty Loan drives, a unified army of efficient and enthusiastic workers. No war service was ever given with a deeper measure of devotion, than was this man's contribution to his country's needs. The many hundreds of men and women who served with him in this great work will remember him always for the personal inspiration that he gave to them.

After the close of the war Mr. Strotz became more and more absorbed in the development of his Virginia estate. Here, as in all other periods of his life, he was called upon to adapt his business efficiency to the many problems at hand. Under his direction and with his financial backing, a cooperative dairy was established in Surry county for the benefit of all farmers in that community. This, together with his untiring efforts in getting good roads and his unfailing and practical interest in civic and educational interests, made him a well beloved man in his adopted state.

Both in Illinois and Virginia, he was a member of, and a liberal contributor to many charitable societies and a financial guarantor of the Ravinia and Chicago Opera Companies. He was a director of St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin; he was a member of the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Illinois, and of the Mid-Day Club of Chicago.

Mr. Strotz was a man well equipped for leisurely living as well as for business activity. He had a genius for friendship and strong family ties. His quick understanding of spiritual needs, his capacity for fairness and loyalty, his swift and subtle humor, were all qualities that brought him many close human relationships. He had resources within himself that enriched all his years; he was a patron of the arts; he was well known as a collector of early American furniture. His mental interests, which a catholic taste in reading and years of travel brought to him, were many and varied. Up to the time of his death he retained a youthful energy of body and spirit that made him combine a thoughtful mental life with a keen appreciation of the out-of-doors. From his quiet home with its background of reflection, he came and went in the larger world of action, with the surety of the man of affairs, the born cosmopolitan.

William Martin Connery

WILLIAM MARTIN CONNERY, pioneer ancestor of the family so well known in the business and political life of Chicago since 1862, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831 and was there educated. In early manhood he and his brother, Thomas Connery, left the home land for the new world. On the same boat came John Tobin and his family, which included a daughter, Ellen, who became the wife of Thomas Connery in Rhode Island, and there they spent their remaining days.

On the 6th of November, 1853, William Martin Connery was married in Warren, Rhode Island, to Mary, daughter of John Tobin. The early years of their married life were passed in Bristol, Rhode Island, where five of their children were born, while the younger members of the family were natives of Chicago. There were fourteen children in all: William Martin, who was born January 29, 1855, and died January 25, 1911; Thomas, who was born in 1857 and died in 1858; Robert, who was born in 1859 and died in 1861; John Tobin, born January 10, 1861; Michael Morgan, who was born in Bristol, October 5, 1862, and died June 3, 1923; James P., who was born in Chicago, May 5, 1865, and died June 30, 1929; Francis Daniel, born April 12, 1867; Ellen, born in January, 1869; Joseph F., born March 2, 1871; Helena, born December 14, 1872; Henry, who was born September 22, 1874, and died October 31, 1927; Catherine A., born December 21, 1875; Vincent, born January 22, 1878; and Elizabeth, born October 21, 1879.

William Martin Connery, following his removal to Chicago in 1862, worked for a time on the construction of a pier in the Chicago river and later engaged in the work of bridge building on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The early home of the family in Chicago was on Desplaines street and Grand avenue. The father conducted a grocery store at the corner of Grand avenue and Desplaines street and was engaged in business there at the time of the memorable Chicago fire of 1871. Shortly after the fire he established a retail coal business in the same block in which his grocery store was located. In 1881, however, feeling that he would like to have his children grow up in the country, he bought a farm near Jewel Junction, Iowa, about fifty miles north of Des Moines. In 1883 illness induced him to return to Chicago for medical treatment and here he passed away August 27, 1883. In a

short time the family, with the exception of the son Michael, returned to make their home in Chicago and after the Iowa farm had been traded for a building on West Lake street near Ashland avenue, Michael also returned to this city.

William Martin Connery, Jr., the eldest son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, January 29, 1855. He attended school in Chicago, assisted his father in business and for some years was certified weighman for the board of trade and city weighmaster in the weighing of coal. William Martin Connery, Jr., married Emma Duggan and had one daughter, Charlotte. In 1904 he and his brother, John T. Connery, organized the Miami Coal Company, of which William Martin Connery, Jr., became treasurer.

John T. Connery, the fourth son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, January 10, 1861, and was educated in public and private schools of Chicago and in the Chicago Athenaeum. In 1876, when fifteen years of age, he went to work as yard clerk for E. L. Hedstrom & Company, coal merchants, and for more than fifty years has been identified with the coal industry. From 1881 until 1884 he was cashier and bookkeeper for the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company and was its secretary from 1884 until 1894. From 1894 until 1904 he was manager of the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Company and since June 1, 1904, has been president of the Miami Coal Company, which has its offices in the McCormick building at 332 South Michigan avenue. He has also been president of the Edgewater Beach Hotel since 1919.

In January, 1922, John T. Connery was appointed by President Harding a member of the president's council on unemployment. This does not mean that Mr. Connery is a republican, for on the contrary he has been a lifelong democrat. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Edgewater Golf Club, and the Congressional Club at Washington, D. C.

On the 9th of June, 1886, John T. Connery was married to Mary E., daughter of Bryan Daly, of Chicago, and their children were: Mae E., deceased, who was the wife of Joseph E. Bidwell, Jr., deceased; Margaret, who has also passed away; Lillian, who is Mrs. Charles Martin; and John, Jr.

Michael Morgan Connery, fifth son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Bristol, October 5, 1862, was educated in the schools of Chicago and was with the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company of Chicago until it was merged with the Consumers Company. He then became identified with the Edgewater Coal Company, with which he was associated until his death June 3, 1923. He had married

Mary Murnane and their children were: William M., Mary Frances, Josephine, John M., Henry, Elizabeth, Aileen, and Lucille.

James P. Connery, sixth son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Chicago, May 5, 1865, attended school here and for some years was connected with the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company. In 1911, following the death of his brother, William M., he became secretary of the Miami Coal Company and so continued during the remainder of his life. He was at one time a business associate of Will Hays, who at that time was attorney for Indiana coal interests. Although he did not participate in political affairs, Mr. Connery was a close friend and associate of many leaders in democratic circles in Chicago and Cook county. He was chiefly known for his untiring application to his business interests and for his gifts to charity.

James P. Connery married Maria T. O'Donnell in 1885 and their children are: William J.; Loretta, who is Mrs. Boetius Sullivan; Helen, the wife of Dr. James J. McCarty; and Gertrude, who was married to Emmett J. Fallon. Following an illness of three months, James P. Connery passed away at his home, 3400 Sheridan road, June 30, 1929. The following newspaper paragraph appeared under date of August 18, 1929: "A number of Chicago political leaders will attend a memorial service tomorrow morning in the Lady of the Lake Roman Catholic Church, Riverside, Michigan, for the late J. P. Connery, who died three months ago. Mr. Connery, who was one of the stockholders in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, was a founder and trustee of the Lady of the Lake parish. The Rev. Wendell Phillips Corcoran will conduct the mass."

Francis Daniel Connery, seventh son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Chicago, April 12, 1867, and was educated in St. Stephen's parochial school, in St. Patrick's Commercial Academy, both of Chicago, and in the district school in Hamilton county, Iowa. He began business life as a clerk for the King & Bogle Company in 1883, was cashier for the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company from 1884 until 1889, and was clerk and assistant secretary of the James W. Thatcher Coal Company at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1889. The following year he became dock superintendent for the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company at West Superior, Wisconsin, serving until 1891. From 1892 until 1907 he was traveling salesman, dock superintendent and purchasing agent for the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago and from 1907 until 1909 was purchasing agent of the Miami Coal Company. From 1901 until 1903 and again, from 1907 until 1909, he was alderman from the twenty-eighth ward in Chicago and in the latter year was elected city clerk, serving until 1915. During the two succeeding years he was comptroller of the sanitary district of Chicago and in

1917 resumed his connection with the Miami Coal Company. He is a member of the Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Columbian Knights, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Illinois Athletic Club and the Iroquois Club.

On the 26th of November, 1891, Francis D. Connery was married to Ellen Gertrude Osborne, of Chicago, and they became the parents of the following children: Ellen Marie, who is the wife of F. J. Murnighan and has four children—John, Rosemary, Marjorie and Francine; Marie Jeannette, who married H. M. Bruns and has two sons, Herbert and James; Francis Daniel, Jr., who married Margaret Bresnan; Vivian, who is the wife of R. E. Gallery and has one son, Robert; Dorothy; and John Joseph, who died at the age of nine years.

Ellen M. Connery, the eldest daughter of William M. and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Chicago, in January, 1869. She married James J. Riordan and has five children: William M., Helen M., James P., Joseph F. and Vincent.

Joseph F. Connery, eighth son of William M. and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Chicago, March 2, 1871, was educated in a grammar school and the West Division high school. He makes his home with his sisters, Helena B., Catherine A. and Elizabeth M., and his brother, Vincent A., at 5228 Sheridan road. He started in the business world with the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company. Later he became bookkeeper for the trustees of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, of which he is now secretary. He is also manager of the George C. Walker estate and secretary and treasurer of the Graceland Corporation. Like others of the family, he has taken an active and prominent part in political affairs and from 1912 until 1916 was recorder of deeds of Cook county. He served as secretary of the Chicago District Ice Association in 1916-17, and in June, 1924, was appointed fire commissioner of Chicago by Mayor Dever. Mr. Connery is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Columbian Knights, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Edgewater Golf Club and the Edgewater Beach Yacht Club.

Vincent A. Connery, ninth son of William Martin and Mary (Tobin) Connery, was born in Chicago, January 22, 1878. He pursued his education in the Holy Cross, public and West Division high schools and gained his initial business experience as cashier of the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Company. Subsequently he served as assistant treasurer of the Pittsburg Coal Company and as treasurer of the Pittsburg Coal Company of Illinois, resigning to become general manager of sales of the Miami Coal Company, which is his present connection.

No history of Chicago would be complete without extended reference to the Connery family, so important has been the part which its

members have played in the commercial, financial and political life of the city. They have done much toward shaping its progress in many ways, giving their aid and influence to further projects looking to the material, civic and moral welfare of the city. They are prominently known, not only by reason of what they have achieved, but also by reason of those social qualities which have gained them the warm friendship of all with whom they have come in contact, including many of the leading and representative residents of the Illinois metropolis.



OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Otto Young

Otto Young

A CENTRAL figure passed from the stage of earthly activity in the death of Otto Young. He had played well the role of life assigned him and his advancement had been continuous from the time that he started upon a mercantile career in the new world at a salary of three dollars per week, until he stood as one of the foremost business men of Chicago. Success to him meant not only the attainment of wealth but the opportunity for helpfulness toward his fellowmen. As he prospered he gave generously to various philanthropies yet he spoke as little of his benevolences as he did of his business affairs to those who were not directly interested and connected with him in such undertakings.

Mr. Young was born in Elberfeld, Germany, December 20, 1844, a son of Johann C. and Marie (Von Wingender) Young. The father, who was an architect, died when his son Otto was but nine years of age. The fact that he had relatives living in New York and that favorable reports reached him concerning the opportunities offered in America, influenced him to come to the United States. When he arrived here his relatives decided that he needed a little more education than the country schools of his native land had offered him, so that for a year and a half he studied hard at the military academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He then accepted a clerkship in a cigar store in the Gilsey House in New York at a salary of three dollars per week. Such a condition made frugality and economy a necessity and developed in him habits which constituted the foundation of his business success in later years. He returned to Germany in 1861 but the following year again came to the United States. On his return he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer in fancy goods and jewelry. Success attended him in this venture as it did in almost every undertaking of his life. His judgment was seldom if ever at fault regarding the worth of a business transaction and the value of an opportunity. In 1867 he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for Hecht Brothers, owners of a New York house in the same line of business. All through his life he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity that offered for advancement and for investment. His work brought him into the west and it so happened that business interests had called him to Chicago just before the great fire of 1871. After the conflagration, recognizing the spirit of the city, he realized the fact that

there would be splendid chances here for the merchant and business man and in 1872 he purchased an interest in the wholesale jewelry house of W. B. Clapp & Company at Nos. 149 and 151 State street. From that time forward until his death he was continuously connected with the wholesale trade of the city. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Clapp's interest in the business, which was reorganized under the name of Otto Young & Company. In 1886 he made his initial step in the dry goods business when he became a stockholder and managing director of The Fair. It was in connection with that establishment that he won much of his fortune. The business had been organized by E. J. Lehmann as a small department store in 1875 on its present site on State, Adams and Dearborn streets. The trade increased year by year, necessitating the enlargement of its quarters from time to time until a new building was erected, covering a half block between State and Dearborn along Adams. The business was incorporated in 1886, Mr. Young taking over a half interest. From the beginning he assumed the management of the business and such was the increase in trade that in 1890 the capital stock was increased to one million dollars. His original investment later brought to him a return of millions. Mr. Young directed the interests of that great emporium for years but in 1905 sold out to the heirs of the Lehmann estate, saying that his fortune was as large as he cared to have it and he was willing that others should have the opportunity of winning success through the conduct and control of The Fair. However, he retained an interest in the real estate occupied by the business house. All through the years he had made investments in property and at the time of his death was the third largest owner of realty in the central district of Chicago. He had various holdings, prominent among which is the fee occupied by the Reliance building at State and Washington streets. He had equally prominent leasehold interests, including the southeast corner of State and Madison streets, where the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company's store now stands, and the Heyworth building. Very few people knew the details of Mr. Young's business transactions. He was quick to see the possibilities of every proposition and he had unswerving faith in the commercial greatness of Chicago, but he did not discuss his plans nor his business activities with those whose interest was merely that of curiosity. To those who had a right to know his words were always clear and decisive, expressing exactly the situation, and no one left him in doubt as to his position or the correctness thereof.

In 1868, in New Orleans, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Ann Elizabeth Murphy, a native of Virginia. They were the parents of a son and four daughters: William, who died several years prior to the death of the father; Mrs. Walter L. Wickes; Mrs. Joseph De Korwin; and Mrs. Samuel K. Martin, all of Chicago; and Mrs. L. G. Kaufman, of

Marquette, Michigan. Mr. Young had a city home on Calumet avenue and erected at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, one of the finest country homes in all the United States. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, attractive principally on account of its native beauty. Mr. Young was very fond of nature and the supervision of his large farm was a great pleasure to him and constituted one of the sources of recreation and interest in his later years.

Mr. Young always manifested a public-spirited devotion to Chicago and her welfare. Perhaps the event of his life that pleased him more than anything else was the raising of the five-million-dollar guarantee fund that won the World's Fair for the city against the rival bidding of New York. He was credited with securing the exposition for Chicago and it was ever a matter of personal satisfaction that he accomplished this. He was secretary-treasurer of the World's Fair Association and to the close of the exposition he took a deep personal interest in the enterprise. He was also a liberal patron of charity, being actively interested in several philanthropies. Those activities which became known to the world were the erection of a wing to the Chicago Home for Incurables, at Fifty-sixth street and Ellis avenue, a building for the Chicago Orphan Asylum and the donation of an immensely valuable south side property for a home for the aged. The wing for the Home for Incurables was erected in memory of his son William and was planned largely for tubercular patients. He bore the expense of that branch of the institution, costing him annually a large sum, and every Christmas he gave to each one of the patients a five-dollar gold piece. His private charities, too, were extensive and yet he never discussed these. He was entirely free from ostentation or display in such matters and he almost literally followed the injunction "not to let the left hand know what the right hand was doing." He belonged to the Union League, the Calumet and the South Shore Country Clubs. He was unassuming in manner, cared little for society and was noted for his dislike of shams. He greatly valued life's experiences, its contacts and its opportunities, for his own career had taught him how to judge of each. He was in the sixty-second year of his age at the time of his death, on the 30th of November, 1906. The unexpected ending of his career shocked the business and financial world of Chicago. Tributes to his memory and business ability were paid him by many leading citizens. All who knew him entertained the highest respect for him because of his genuine worth. He was like a young sturdy tree of the forest that reaches ever upward to the light, expanding and growing as it towers and grows above its fellows. Strong personality, individuality and laudable ambition were his possessions. His start in the new world was that of a humble youth, but the recognition and utilization of each opportunity that came to him brought him to a commanding

position where success and honors were multiplied unto him and he stood with those whom the world instinctively respects because of their attainments and the manner of their accomplishment. At death he left large sums to Chicago charitable organizations, the largest being four hundred thousand dollars to the Chicago Home for Incurables, an institution in which Mr. Young took great interest.



William F. Calhoun, D. D. S.

RICHLY endowed with all those qualities which make for honor, success and distinction, Dr. William F. Calhoun left an indelible impress upon the history of Illinois. A veteran of the Civil war, an able member of the dental profession, an editorial writer and financier, efficient in every field into which he entered, he perhaps reached the climax in his career in his service as speaker of the house of representatives. No one has ever occupied that position in a more creditable manner or discharged the duties thereof with greater justness and fairness, and under his leadership much constructive legislation was enacted.

Dr. Calhoun was born November 21, 1844, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, being one of the five children of John and Catharine Calhoun. He had two brothers and two sisters: Winfield Scott, Jennie, John Dill and Ellen. Speaking of his early youth, Dr. Calhoun once said: "Had our present income tax law prevailed then and had the net income of my parents been computed for the entire fifteen-year period of their married life, they would not have been assessed a penny. But they had an inheritance which was superior to all earthly goods—one which they carried out of the world into the everlasting kingdom above, namely, love for God and their fellowmen." The children of the household attended school for about four months in the winter, using the New Testament as a reader. There was no church nearer than five miles, but on Sunday mornings the mother would lead her flock to a near-by hill, where they would stand about her and listen reverently to the sound of that far-off church bell. The father was a carpenter and contractor, devoting his time to the building of Great Pennsylvania bank barns and dwellings in the summer and to making bedsteads, chests and other articles of furniture in the winter months.

The atmosphere in which Dr. Calhoun was reared was one of industry and of Christian belief and his early training was always manifest in his high qualities throughout his entire life. About 1857 the Evangelical Lutherans built a church within a mile of the family home and the parents joined that society and the children were baptized in that faith.

Never was Dr. Calhoun afraid of hard work and it is told of him that when nearing his tenth birthday he happened into a farmer's barn when

he was making ready to thresh his wheat. One man was required to open the bands that bound the sheaf and hoist it to a high table from which it was fed into the machine. When all was ready they discovered that they had no man to open and hoist the sheaves. At length W. F. Calhoun ventured: "I can do that for you." The men smiled at the idea but finally decided to let the boy try. Without pausing he fed that machine for three days and was paid the munificent sum of three silver quarters, which was the first money he ever received for any labor. The following spring he began working on farms for his board and clothing and after three summers thus spent he began to receive wages, spending six years in that way save for one summer when he attended a select school. He was only thirteen years of age when his father died June 5, 1858. As soon as possible after the funeral the mother gathered her children around her, talked the situation over in a business way and they resolved that the family should keep together. Dr. Calhoun at once resumed his farm work, which he followed until he sustained an injury in his right hip when seventeen years of age. It was a little later that he passed the required examination and secured a teacher's certificate, after which he was employed to teach the Manassas Gap school, to which he walked daily from his home—a distance of five miles. Later he taught a private subscription school, but after two months there he responded to the call for troops for service in the Civil war. General McClellan had met defeat in the Peninsular campaign near Richmond, Virginia, and more men were needed. Dr. Calhoun was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and the regiment moved to Newport, where he for the first time saw a railroad train. The regiment traveled by train to Harrisburg for equipment and in less than thirty days after enlisting Dr. Calhoun participated in the second battle of Bull Run, two weeks later in the battle of Antietam and subsequently in Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On the expiration of his first term of enlistment he was mustered out but immediately reenlisted in Company K, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, the regiment being sent to the Shenandoah valley and later attached to General Sheridan's command. He went through all of the hardships and privations of war with that army and following the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865, he returned to the north, was mustered out and reached home in June—then in his twentieth year.

In October, 1865, Dr. Calhoun came to Illinois, settling near Ottawa, where an uncle of his was living. A little later he was joined by his mother and her family. Teaching school in the winter seasons to provide for his support, he took up the study of dentistry and in 1867 began practice in Seneca. While there residing he met and married Miss Blanche

Derthick, the wedding being celebrated in 1869, when they located temporarily in Champaign. In 1870 they removed to Farmer City and Dr. Calhoun, who through the influence of his wife had joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, there became superintendent of the Sunday school. He practiced in Farmer City until 1879, when he opened an office in Clinton, and there again he was chosen Sunday school superintendent, in which capacity he served for twenty years or until his removal to Decatur. He continued active in the practice of his profession for about twenty-two years but on establishing his home in Decatur in 1889 turned his attention to newspaper publication. He was also postmaster of the city for sixteen years, from 1896 until 1912, and in addition to the duties of the office he continued as editorial writer for the papers with which he was identified. When he entered the journalistic field Decatur had four papers. He began the publication of the Despatch, which he consolidated after a few months with the Herald and then transferred his interests to the Republican, of which he became editor. There were still, however, too many papers for any one of them to be successful and in 1899 the Herald and Review bought out the Republican and discontinued it, while Dr. Calhoun became a stockholder in the Herald-Despatch. Later the Herald and Review purchased the News, formerly the Bulletin, and discontinued that publication. The Review then became an evening paper and the Herald-Despatch a morning journal. Later the paper became known as the Herald, with Dr. Calhoun as editor, and he continued writing for the paper during his incumbency as postmaster. In 1920, then well advanced in years, he retired from the newspaper field. A local publication said of him: "He wielded a forceful pen. His phraseology was colored largely by the King James version of the Scriptures, of which he never ceased to be a student. Convinced of the righteousness of the cause for which he fought, his articles always had a moral ring."

It was natural that Dr. Calhoun should have become a leader in the republican organization and it is said that at one time he and the late Sherry Tuttle were able to dictate nominations in the county. He was a stanch advocate of McKinley, with whom his acquaintance dated back to Civil war days, and the friendship continued until death separated them. It was while practicing dentistry in Clinton that he was elected to the thirty-third general assembly and entered upon a political career which was one of eminent honor and distinction. In the thirty-fourth assembly he was one of the managers that brought about the election of General John A. Logan to the United States senate. In his first term he promoted an appropriation for a monument in Chicago to the gallant Colonel James A. Mulligan of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. In the thirty-fifth assembly he was elected speaker of the house and proved an excellent

parliamentarian. The Chicago Journal said of him at this time: "Speaker Calhoun is in every respect a gentleman. He is a sincere Christian. His character is unquestioned for morality, integrity, cleanliness of speech and other desirable virtues. He has nothing of the dogmatic and harsh qualities sometimes thought desirable in a presiding officer, but he possesses a dignity of manner and cool presence that draw the line over which audacity dare not step." The Inter-Ocean said editorially: "The new speaker is a man of middle life, gentlemanly bearing, almost clerical cut in dress and manner, and dignified and cheerful in his intercourse with men. He is by profession a dentist, holding diplomas from colleges of dental surgery and practicing when not in politics at his home in Clinton, Illinois. He is a practical Christian of Methodist antecedents and his reputation for integrity and honorable dealing is such as to bespeak for his administration all that fairness and preciseness which marks the character of the man in his everyday life." After his retirement from office the press generally said that he made one of the best speakers the general assembly has ever known. D. W. Lusk, in his "History of Politics and Politicians of Illinois," says: "There was a sharp contest for speaker in the republican caucus between Messrs. Calhoun, Fuller, Littler and Messick. Each had strong friends and admirers, but the struggle resulted in the selection of Mr. Calhoun for speaker and Mr. Messick for temporary speaker. Mr. Calhoun filled the difficult and trying position with an impartiality and ability that won for him the universal respect of either political party. Not infrequently was he called upon to decide intricate points between contending parties, but in no instance did he fail to be equal to the emergency. Mr. Calhoun's rulings may not always have met the approval of the members, yet they were accepted as right, because they believed him incorruptible; he was never suspected of exercising improper methods, either in opposing or favoring measures, but held everyone alike to a strict observance of the rules. . . . Taking the character of the laws enacted by the thirty-fifth general assembly as our guide, it is fair to say that it was one of the most useful of all the assemblies that have ever met in the state under either of the three constitutions. There may have been, at diffrent times, a few men more distinguished in legislative councils, but there was never an assembly of lawmakers that came so near doing the will of the people as did this. There was little of what is known as corrupt legislation, and, therefore, there were no grave charges of scandal in either house or in either party." Dr. Calhoun never ceased to feel the deepest interest in vital political problems and remained an active worker in the party until after the campaign of 1912. He was a warm admirer of Richard Oglesby and John A. Logan, both of whom he knew personally, and a warm friendship existed between Logan and the Doctor.

A great sorrow came to him in the death of his wife in August, 1918. They had traveled life's journey together for almost a half century and had carefully reared their family of five children, who are now: Mrs. Elmer K. Towle of Rushville, Illinois; Mrs. Frank S. Dodd of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Catherine Bell of Chicago; Dr. J. C. Calhoun of Decatur; and Richard B. Calhoun of Indianapolis. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when Dr. Calhoun passed away June 10, 1929. In his later years, following his retirement from business, he had concentrated his attention upon reading, study and Grand Army affairs. He had repeatedly been elected commander of Dunham Post and in 1916, when the annual G. A. R. encampment was to be held in Decatur, Dr. Calhoun's friends in this and adjoining counties were determined that in the birthplace of the order the Doctor should be elected commander. He won a majority over his opponent of two hundred and four votes and thus became head of the organization in Illinois. In the year of his incumbency a beautiful commander's badge set with seven diamonds was presented to him in Bloomington. He always felt the keenest interest in the welfare of his comrades of Civil war days and he entertained the highest admiration for Generals Grant, Sheridan and other distinguished leaders. Throughout his life he gave much time to the study of the Bible and his was a practical Christianity that reached out in kindly ministration and assistance to his fellowmen from his early manhood to the time of his demise. If one ever questioned the strength of Christian teaching in these later years, Dr. Calhoun would reply that religion was practiced more today and expounded less than it was years ago, that Sunday schools were better now and that there were other sources of religious teaching besides the Bible. To the end of his days he kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and his influence was ever on the side of right, reform and improvement. His life was one of kindly service to his fellowmen and of beautiful and lofty devotion to high ideals.



HENRY L. STERN

Henry Levy Stern

HENRY LEVY STERN, for thirty years a prominent member of the bar of Illinois, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 7, 1875, a son of Levy and Babette Stern. The father was interested in the cattle business in the south and southwest for many years. Henry L. Stern was educated in the schools of St. Louis and in 1895 received the degree of A. B. from Washington University. He then matriculated at Chicago University, graduating in 1896. Of him Professor Freund said that he had one of the finest legal minds and was his most brilliant student. Mr. Stern continued his professional training in the Columbia Law School and following his graduation therefrom in 1898 came at once to Chicago, being admitted to the Illinois bar in the same year. After a short time spent in the office of Sigmund Zeisler he became a member of the law firm of Gardner & Stern, his partner being Henry A. Gardner. Subsequent changes in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the name of Gardner, Stern & Anderson and then Gardner, Stern, Anderson & Davis. In 1914 Mr. Stern became a member of the law firm of Newman, Poppenhusen, Stern & Johnston. He confined his practice to civil cases and corporation law and gained an enviable reputation in this connection. Aside from his professional activity he was a stockholder in Hillman's department store, the Tebbetts & Garland store and the department store of Becker, Ryan & Company. Moreover, he was a director of the Bank of America and the Greenebaum Sons Investment Company and a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

In state and national politics Mr. Stern was a republican, considering the principles of the party most conducive to good government. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees and the recording secretary of Sinai Congregation. A devotee of golf, he was frequently found on the links of the Lake Shore Country Club and the Ravisloe Country Club, while he was also a member of the Standard Club.

On the 20th of June, 1901, Mr. Stern was married in Chicago to Cora, daughter of Max and Fanny (Berg) Weinberg and granddaughter of David Berg, founder of the stockyards packing house of David Berg & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Stern became the parents of a daughter and a son, namely: Elizabeth Babette, the wife of Allan M. Loeb, of Chicago; and Gardner Henry, a graduate of Yale University, who is connected with the Stop & Shop grocery store. He married Hanchen, daughter

of Joseph and Augusta Strauss of Chicago, and has one son, Gardner H., Jr.

While traveling in California in February, 1928, Mr. Stern, who had always enjoyed excellent health, was taken suddenly ill from an infection and died in Pasadena on the twenty-second day of the same month. Services were held Monday, February 27, at Sinai Temple, and he was laid to rest at Rosehill. Among his salient attributes were his strong sense of justice and high conception of duty and honor. He was a hard and untiring worker and when he played he played just as hard as he worked. Early in his professional career he gained financial success. To so live throughout the years of life that when one is gone a pleasant memory is left in the minds of associates and friends, is to achieve the greatest success that the world gives. That Mr. Stern won this in marked degree is evidenced by the resolutions passed by the boards of directors of the Bank of America and the Greenebaum Sons Investment Company and by the board of trustees of the Chicago Sinai Congregation.

"Mrs. Henry L. Stearn: At a joint meeting of the boards of directors of the Bank of America, of Chicago, and Greenebaum Sons Investment Company, held on March 12, 1928, the passing away of Henry L. Stern, a member of said boards, was considered with deepest sorrow and regret. Mr. Stern's unusually keen intellect, his quick grasp of affairs, his earnest and unselfish labor in the interest of said institutions, his high ideals of honesty and fairness, and withal his kindly and compassionate attitude towards his coworkers, endeared him to his fellow directors, who regarded his death as a great loss to themselves and both companies.

"The directors at said meeting requested me to express to you their grateful appreciation of the privilege of having known Mr. Stern intimately and for his priceless service to said companies, and to assure you and the members of your family of their sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

Moses E. Greenebaum,
chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of America and president of Greenebaum Sons Investment Company."

At a regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, held March 3, 1928, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "It is with a sense of deep personal loss and sorrow that the board of trustees of the Chicago Sinai Congregation learns of the death of a fellow trustee, Henry L. Stern. The passing of Henry L. Stern is a loss not only to his many friends and to his community, but to his congregation, to which he was so whole-heartedly attached and which he faithfully served with untiring devotion as recording secretary and

trustee through many eventful years. In sparing himself no effort in the furtherance of the cause of Sinai, he gained the highest esteem of his fellow trustees. In every relationship of life in which he found himself he gave unstinted, loyal and highly intelligent service. In his chosen life work as a lawyer, his professional attainments were such as to be recognized as worthy of emulation. He had a high sense of civic duty and it was his pride and joy to aid in all that made for a finer and better community. His was a keen understanding of problems and purposes as they had a bearing on life. The dynamic qualities of his temperament were marked elements in his character, making him a forceful influence in the lives of others. His frankness of speech and hatred of sham and hypocrisy marked him as a man of honor and without guile. They who knew Henry L. Stern were glad to call him friend. He merited and received the outspoken, affectionate regard of all who came in contact with him. As a husband and father he lived an exemplary life, offering to his children a worthy ideal. Sinai Congregation will ever cherish the memory of Henry L. Stern. As a memorial of pride in a noble life well lived and in the deep and abiding sense of the irreparable loss of his passing, these resolutions will be inscribed upon the records of the congregation. To the nearest and dearest of Henry L. Stern, the board of trustees extends in the fellowship of grief their heartfelt sympathy.

Moses E. Greenebaum, President
Walter S. Baer, Secretary."

Cameron L. Willey

THE RECORD of Cameron L. Willey is the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action, and thus he came to be an outstanding figure in connection with the hardwood lumber and veneer business of the world. His association with Chicago covered a period of twenty-six years. His youth and early manhood were passed in the east, his birth having occurred in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, in 1855. He came of a family long associated with the lumber industry. His father was for many years a leading figure in lumber operations in New York and Pennsylvania, and when Cameron L. Willey had completed his studies in the public schools and in the Russell Institute at Leroy, New York, he entered his father's employ in 1871, then a youth of sixteen years, working in a sawmill at Warren, Pennsylvania. He thoroughly mastered every phase of the business having to do with the purchase of the raw material and the manufacture and sale of the finished product, and in 1877 he engaged in the lumber business on his own account at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Gradually he developed and expanded his interests, establishing an unassailable name for integrity and honor in trade circles as well as a patronage which contributed to a constantly growing success. He studied the trade thoroughly, and believing that a profitable field might be found in concentration upon the veneer business, he made plans to thus specialize with Chicago as the center of his activities. This was in 1890 and he opened a plant at Thirty-fifth and Iron streets. The new concern grew in popular favor and its business steadily developed until it was unequaled in volume elsewhere in the country. For a time Mr. Willey handled veneers that were manufactured for him under contract at the Astoria sawmills in Long Island City, New York, but several years later he decided to enter the manufacturing end of the business himself and not only maintained in Chicago the largest veneer plant in the United States but also at Memphis, Tennessee, owned and operated one of the finest hardwood mills of the south for many years, disposing of the latter, however, some time prior to his death. He specialized in mahogany, although manufacturing various other veneers, and it is said that no one else possessed his expert ability in judging the real value of a mahogany log. It was Mr. Willey who donated the mahogany for the Marquette Cross. His reputation as a veneer manufacturer was worldwide and all men in the lumber industry

had the utmost confidence in his judgment and opinions. Year by year his operations increased in volume and importance until his prosperity rated him with the capitalists of Chicago.

While a resident of the east Mr. Willey married Rose Leonard. Their son, Charles Berdine, became his father's associate in business. Mr. Willey ever found his greatest happiness at his own fireside and his keenest joy in promoting the welfare and comfort of his wife and son, yet he was a man of social nature and an eagerly welcomed member of various leading clubs of Chicago, including the Union League, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Lumbermen's Exchange, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Real Estate Board Club and the Chicago Automobile Club. That he was a stockholder in both the National League and the American Clubs of Chicago was indicative of his fondness for the national game of baseball, and he was equally enthusiastic in support of golf. He held membership in the Royal Automobile Clubs of London, Paris and Berlin, and although touring continental Europe in his Renault at the outbreak of the European war in 1914, he had no trouble in returning to London, although many other American travelers were being detained and their cars commandeered. Mr. Willey's machine was taken by the French while he was making the trip from Baden to Switzerland but was returned to him in Chicago in good repair. He was a supporter of many outstanding civic projects in his adopted city and of him it has been said: "The character of Cameron L. Willey was the positive expression of a strong, loyal and steadfast nature, and in following the course of his sane, distinct and productive life there is no need for indirection or puzzling, for interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. He was buoyant, genial and kindly; he won the stanchest of friends among all sorts and conditions of men, and was entirely free from bigotry and intolerance,—a true and loyal American citizen and veritable captain of industry. He played an unassuming but large and benignant part in Chicago industrialism and commanded the confidence and high esteem of all who came within the sphere of his immediate influence. He was the American par excellence, but yet was definitely cosmopolitan, as he had traveled extensively both in his own country and abroad, ever combining business with pleasure and getting the best out of both." Death called Mr. Willey November 28, 1916. He left his impress for good upon every field of activity in which he had operated and Chicago mourned the loss of one of her most honored and representative citizens.

Charles Berdine Willey

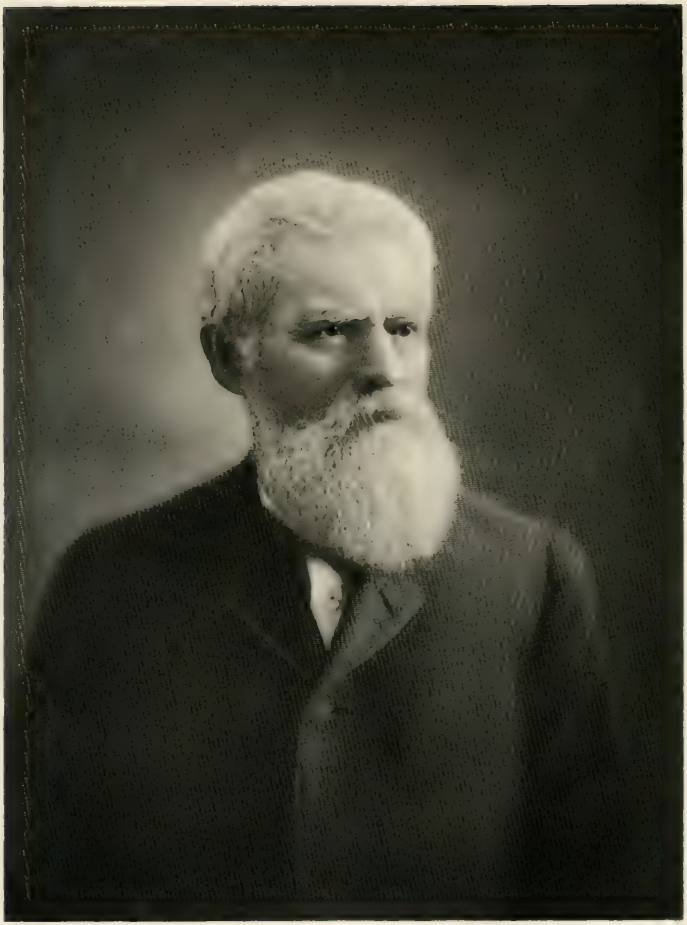
FEW MEN whose life span covers but thirty-seven years leave so deep an impress upon the community in which they reside or upon the lives of those with whom they are associated as did Charles Berdine Willey. It is true that in his commercial career he had the advantage of entering upon a business already established, but a man of less capability and less resolute spirit would have failed in carrying the enterprise forward to further and enlarged successes. Business, however, was but one phase of his character. He was particularly gifted in making warm friendships and back of this was his innate recognition of the good qualities in others. Few men are loved as was Charles B. Willey among his associates. Almost his entire life was passed in Chicago, his birth, however, having occurred at the family home of his parents, Cameron L. and Rose (Leonard) Willey, on the 11th of June, 1883, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a lad of but seven years when in 1890 his parents removed to Chicago and here his preliminary education was acquired as a public school pupil. Later he entered Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and completed his course by graduation with the class of 1901. His father had long been prominent in lumber circles and was engaged in the manufacture of hardwood veneer, specializing in mahogany. He advised his son to go abroad on leaving school in order to acquaint himself with every phase of the mahogany industry, and following this advice the young man spent about two years in the important markets of Liverpool and of Hamburg, gaining comprehensive and valuable knowledge concerning the purchase of the raw material to be converted into the finished product in his father's mammoth veneer plant in the United States. With his return to his native country he assumed charge of his father's business at Memphis, Tennessee, directing the affairs of the domestic hardwood plant there for a period of about five years. In 1912 his father appointed him to the superintendency of the manufacturing interests in Chicago and at his father's death in 1916 he became the head of the business, which he wisely and successfully directed until his own demise.

On the 24th of January, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Charles B. Willey and Miss Lula Emily Herman, of Antioch, Illinois. One who knew them well said their home life was ideal, the devotion of husband and wife amounting almost to worship. They had no children of their

own but, with great fondness for children, cherished as an own daughter a child of Mrs. Willey's sister who spent much time in their home.

Charles B. Willey was widely known in Masonic circles, holding membership in Sequoit Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also widely known in the club circles of Chicago, having membership in the South Shore Country Club, the Illinois Athletic and the Chicago Athletic Associations, the Union League Club and the Chicago Automobile Club. Therein were cemented many of the friendships which were an outstanding feature of his life. He found great pleasure in out-of-door sports, hunting big game, in fishing, in motoring and in golf. He died while on a hunting trip November 27, 1920. The years had ever dealt kindly with him and he merited all that came to him, for his life measured up to high standards and at all times showed an appreciation for the opportunities which were his, the opportunities in business, in citizenship and in those social relations whereby the world was made happier because he had lived.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Friedrich Brendel

Frederick Brendel, M. D.

FOR NINETY-TWO years, six months and twenty days, Dr. Frederick Brendel traveled life's journey. He was a physician, meteorologist, naturalist, poet and nature lover and his contribution to the intellectual and cultural life of Peoria was profound. There are today various valuable institutions and organizations which owe their existence to his high ideals and practical service to mankind. One who knew him well said: "Among all the gifted and ardent philosophers and scientists who wrought their own personalities and thoughts and efforts into the early history of Peoria and in so doing so solidly advanced her interests and ours, no one figure stands out with more clean-cut distinctness than that of Dr. Frederick Brendel. . . . He left a deep impress upon the life of his time, and when at last he left a world whose mysteries had always been to him a subject of profound, enlightened and passionate interest, he bequeathed to posterity a meteorological record extending over more than half a century the value of which can hardly be overestimated."

Dr. Brendel was born in Erlangen, Bavaria, January 20, 1820, and possessed that kindly nature which has so characterized the Bavarian in distinction to the Prussian spirit. His family figured prominently in the life of the university city and he was accorded most liberal educational opportunities, enjoying university training and gaining that broader knowledge outside of books which comes from contact with the world and that interest in all the great problems which affect the welfare of mankind. In early life he was prominent in the revolutionary movement which sought to establish a republican form of government in Germany and it was his activity in this connection that caused him to flee his native country and with many others prominent in that movement for larger liberties for mankind, seek a home in the new world.

Crossing the Atlantic, Dr. Brendel visited Eberhard Faber a short time and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, but a little later came to Peoria, where he arrived in 1852, in company with Carl Feinse, an attorney, and both became leaders in the German life of this city. Having qualified for the practice of medicine, Dr. Brendel took up the active work of the profession in association with Dr. R. Roskoten with offices on Water street. Peoria was at that time a little river town and the acquisition of a citizen of Dr. Brendel's intellectual caliber was of much significance to the community. He practiced successfully for many years.

He had proved a brilliant as well as a hard working student and had been graduated with high honors from the medical department of Erlangen University when twenty-three years of age. He immediately joined the Erlangen Burschenschaft and was rapidly winning fame in his native country when he fled to America and for a year he practiced as a surgeon in St. Louis, so that his success in Peoria was built upon thorough knowledge and considerable experience. He ever remained a close and earnest student of his profession and conscientiously adhered to its ethical standards. He was also regarded as a diagnostician of extraordinary skill and if he had given his undivided attention to his profession probably would have gained wealth in that field, but he regarded many other things as more important than wealth. All science made appeal to him, and particularly those branches which have to do with plant and animal life. He became one of the most widely known naturalists of the west through his wide research and incessant observation. He wrote many brochures on natural history and a number of his articles upon subjects of that kind appeared in the leading magazines of the country and have formed the basis for various standard text-books on botany and entomology. He also exchanged specimens all over the world. He studied astronomy and his researches in meteorology, with subsequent publications on that subject, won him the appointment of official meteorological observer and recorder for the Smithsonian Institution in this region. The public library of Peoria today has his local weather record covering a period of nearly half a century, in which is minutely recorded the temperature, weather and meteorological phenomena every day in that period. He received no compensation for his work of that character—it was purely a labor of love and was never neglected, no matter what might be the pressure of his interests and duties in other directions.

Dr. Brendel also kept a record of all the different disease epidemics which visited Peoria and this section of the state and he was a regular contributor to medical and scientific journals. His love for plant life also was one of the dominant interests of his active career. With the earliest warm days of spring he would make his way into the woods to welcome the wild flowers and it was he who discovered the yellow water lily on Peoria Lake, recognizing it as the sacred lotus flower of Egypt. It was also Dr. Brendel who first found the penstemon flower and later became the organizer of the Penstemon Club, which became one of the large and prominent organizations of Peoria. He was one of the founders of the Peoria Scientific Society and for many years served as its curator. He established the Peoria German Library and was one of the promoters and chief supporters of the old German school which has long since passed out of existence. His published works include "Flora Peoriana" and

"An Historical Sketch of the Science of Botany in North America from 1635 to 1858." Copies of both of these are now in the Peoria Library.

In 1861 Dr. Brendel entered upon a very happy married life, wedding Miss Elizabeth Mueller, a daughter of Frederick George and Katherine Mueller, and they became the parents of a large family. Those still living are: Mrs. E. G. Wagishauser; Mrs. H. R. Herschel; Mrs. E. B. Wykle; Mrs. Richard Wieting; Mrs. Edwin Best; Mrs. Clara L. Miles, of Glendale, California; and Frederick Brendel, of East St. Louis.

Ninety-two years, six months and twenty days had been added to the cycle of the centuries during the lifetime of Dr. Brendel and then he passed on to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. The press bore high tribute to his life and work, one writer saying: "The gentle, kindly savant lived to a great old age. I remember him in his last years—a mild, bearded, spectacled old man with the absent look of those whose minds are too full of real things to bother with the petty details of life. . . . I like to think of Dr. Brendel as I like to remember many others who lived among us in the pleasant days of simple, old-fashioned things—and to take comfort from the thought that those who set us so fine and inspiring an example as to what was best worth while in life did not live in vain." Beautiful is the memory of Dr. Brendel, scholar by training, scientist and poet by nature, making his trips into the woods for sheer love of the beauties which he there found and giving his services at all times for the benefit of mankind that life might be richer, fuller and deeper in all those possessions which are lasting and therefore worth while.

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H. P. Hunsicker

H. Robert Herschel

THERE are countless thousands who are content to plod along with no vision as to the future, no recognition of opportunity and therefore no notable progress. But now and again there are men who become outstanding in their respective communities because they dream dreams and have that practical ability which enables them to make their dreams a reality. Such a man was H. Robert Herschel, who for years was president of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company of Peoria. He was born near Dresden, Germany, October 16, 1859, a son of Robert and Emilie Herschel. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native land and in 1880, when twenty-one years of age, he came to the United States, making his way to Chicago, where he worked for a time as a file cutter, a trade which he had learned in Germany.

A little later Mr. Herschel came to Peoria, where he obtained employment in a small shop owned by Louis Steier, who was an expert in the manufacture of sections for mower and reaper knives and who obtained his patronage from the farmers of Peoria and adjoining counties. As the business began to grow it attracted the attenion of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, at that time leaders in the production of cutting parts. This company purchased the Steier business, which was removed to Akron, Ohio, and thus Mr. Herschel was out of employment. In the meantime he had saved about two hundred dollars from his meager earnings and resolved to engage in business for himself in the manufacture of sections and knives. His original "factory" was in the basement of the building occupied by the Kinsey & Mahler Company and he initiated the new enterprise under the name of the Peoria Saw & Sickle Works in 1886 at which time Mr. Paul E. Herschel, Sr. became a partner and which in 1887 was changed to the name of R. Herschel & Co., but in 1893 adopted the name of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company. The business was incorporated in 1893. At the outset they employed five people and the brothers, H. R. and Paul, also took a most active part in the work of the new enterprise. Their trade began to develop and after a short time they erected a factory at the corner of Persimmon street and South Washington, where they gave employment to twenty people. Year by year the business expanded until they were obliged to seek another location which would give them added space. This they secured in East Peoria and there they developed a plant covering twelve acres and em-

ploying six hundred people in the manufacture of cutting parts for mowers, reapers, self-binders and grain headers. Long since their business ceased to be a local one and covered not only the North American continent but many foreign countries as well, shipments often being made to many parts of the world. The R. Herschel Manufacturing Company acquired the entire knife and section business of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company which had left the brothers out of employment years before by the purchase of the Steier interests here. Theirs became one of the chief industrial enterprises of Peoria, the house ever sustaining an unsullied reputation for integrity and reliability as well as for excellent workmanship in its manufactured products. Mr. Herschel always had the full cooperation, respect and support of his employes because of his considerate and generous treatment of them. Resting upon a sound basis, the business developed steadily under the wise guidance of the Herschel brothers. In addition to his interests as president of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company, H. Robert Herschel was also president of the Cream Products Company and had various other important business associations.

Mr. Herschel was married twice. He first wedded Emilia, a daughter of Nicholas and Rosie Spicer, of Peoria, and the children of this marriage are Mrs. Fred W. Evans, of Los Angeles, California; Robert H.; Mrs. Irma Pierce; and Arthur D. On the 1st of June, 1899, Mr. Herschel was married to Miss Emilie Brendel, a daughter of Dr. Frederick and Elizabeth (Mueller) Brendel, the former an early and distinguished Peoria citizen who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Of the second marriage there is a daughter, Helen, an accomplished and talented young lady.

Mr. Herschel loved the great outdoors. Plants and flowers made strong appeal to him and he loved to wander through the woods and note the blossoms that greeted him on his way. Fishing was his chief hobby. In matters of citizenship he always maintained a most loyal attitude and ever sought to further the welfare and progress of the city in which he so long made his home, giving his active cooperation to all projects of vital worth and benefit to Peoria. He was particularly well known in Masonic circles, having membership in Schiller Lodge, No. 335, F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he attained the thirty-second degree as a member of Peoria Consistory. He was likewise identified with Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he was accorded the highest Masonic honors when he was laid to rest, the funeral services being held in Moslem Temple, while the lodge conducted the ceremony at the grave. To few men was accorded the warm friendship that was given Mr. Herschel by all who knew him, his employes, his business associates, his fellow lodge members and those whom he met through the social activities

of life. He was always genial and his good nature was traditional in Peoria. He never allowed business to warp his kindly nature nor dwarf his interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. He believed in the possession of good qualities by each individual and he believed, moreover, that it was his duty in so far as possible to seek out those good qualities. He gained the enduring friendship of young and old, rich and poor, and his passing on the 29th of April, 1925, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His life proved what can be accomplished when determination and enterprise point out the way. He won a notable measure of success but he gained more than that—the love and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and many years will come and go ere the memory of H. Robert Herschel ceases to be a kindly and inspiring influence in the lives of those who knew him.



Frank S. Foster

IN THE records of American business there often appears a tale as thrilling as that produced in fiction—a story of achievement, of initiative—something out of the usual, and which awakens the keen interest of all who know of it. Such is the story of Frank S. Foster, who was called the "feather king." His was the pioneer spirit in that he passed beyond the roads that others had traveled and carved out a new path of activity and achievement. He recognized possibilities that others had passed heedlessly by for centuries,—the utilization of poultry feathers that had hitherto been regarded as useless.

Mr. Foster was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 10, 1865, a son of Charles M. and Hannah (Pearson) Foster. He attended the schools of his native city, afterward went to Chicago and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he remained until he removed to Wyoming, Illinois, where he joined his brother, taking charge of a poultry dressing and packing plant. The poultry was brought in by farmers and prepared for market, while the feathers were tossed aside and later destroyed. It seemed a useless waste to Mr. Foster and he began to save feathers. He soon realized that the different kinds of feathers could be graded into two general classes or groups—those feathers used in the bedding trades and the like, and those feathers which could be used for fancy trimmings and special orders. There are special kinds of feathers from the chicken, duck, goose, guinea and turkey that have been in demand at some time or other. Mr. Foster, however, soon learned that it was the turkey that supplied most of the fancy feathers. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Foster specialized in the fancy feathers. That is, he devoted his energies to sorting and grading feathers that could be used by the different manufacturers in their business, and who did not want to buy all the feathers from a fowl just to get one or two special kinds of feathers that they could use. In order to assure himself of a well-rounded business, he had to enter the bedding end of the feather business so as to sell what soft feathers he could not sort. He therefore bought the feathers from the chicken, duck, goose, guinea and turkey. He employed women to sort all of the turkey feathers. He also had them select certain grades of feathers from the chicken, duck and goose—feathers that he could sell. Recognizing that there was a great future in the business, he began to develop it, first as a side-line to the chain of poultry houses which he owned. Before long

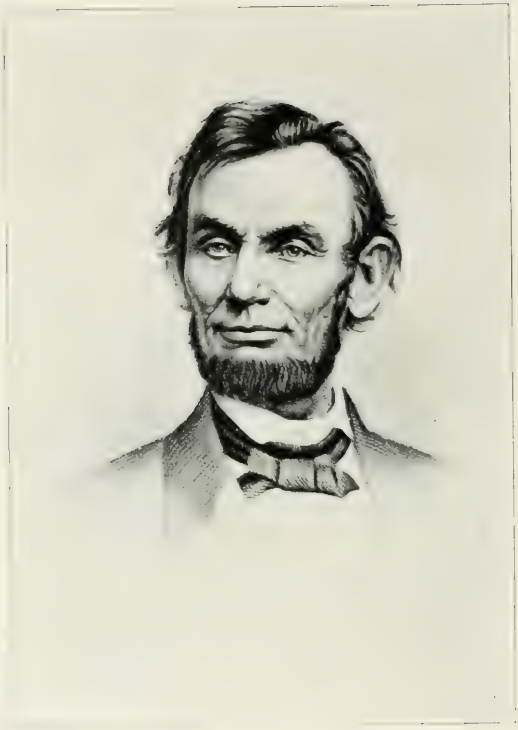
the demand for feathers was greater than the Foster plants could supply, and he was importing feathers from Iowa and Missouri as well as buying all that he could get in Illinois. As the business grew Mr. Foster devoted more and more of his time to it until his chain of poultry houses became the side-line and the feather business became his vocation. He clung to his original chain of poultry houses until the press of other business forced him to give them up, and he finally disposed of the last of his poultry houses five years before his death. The feather enterprise had its real inception when after sorting feathers for size and color he sent them as samples to a New York millinery jobber, asking if there was not some use for them. In a few days the samples were returned with some valuable suggestions, one being that the soft, downy feathers from the thighs of turkeys might be useful in the manufacture of marabou trimming, then very popular. At that time most of the marabou was imported from Africa. Mr. Foster acted on the suggestion, and gathering a few pounds of the best down he could select, he sent it to a manufacturer who dealt in marabou and in return received an order for a thousand pounds. It takes a ton of turkey feathers to yield sixty pounds of the down, which meant that he had to sort over thirty-three thousand pounds of turkey feathers to meet the order, which was to be filled immediately. He had no experienced help, but he set to work and in the required time shipped the thousand pounds of down, putting upon it a price of fifty cents. Immediately he received a larger order at the same price, but he soon learned that he was getting a low financial return and at one time was paid fifteen dollars per pound for dark downs. From that time forward until his death Mr. Foster continued the business of sorting and classifying feathers until the plumage from a single Christmas turkey was divided and subdivided into fifty varieties.

The trade underwent many changes as styles and demand changed. Aside from the down used in marabou or woven into dusters for polishing fine furniture, the short tail feathers were made into small feather dusters, the long wing pointers used for archery arrows, the long tail quills for deep sea fishing tackle, the heavy quills for feather-boning in whips, and all worthless parts sent to the chemical factory, where they were converted into commercial fertilizer. All through the years Mr. Foster was developing new ideas. He found it possible to make a splendid imitation of a bird of paradise by using the long tail quills of a black or white rooster, tearing out certain flues or barbs to give it an uneven appearance, then softening and bending the quill to give it grace; and the most expert customs inspector could not tell it from the imported paradise feather. Feathers have been sent to Paris in large quantities and returned to America as genuine "coque." He perfectly imitated the aigrette until imitation of the foreign aigrette was prohibited by law. He

received shipments of feathers from all over the United States in sacks containing about one hundred and fifty pounds. He developed a plant by utilizing buildings at Wyoming in which the feathers were graded to be converted into the various commercial products which found ready sale. He shipped feathers by car-loads to Germany, Switzerland and Spain for stuffing feather beds and pillows; to Detroit for automobile cushions; to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, or Dowagiac, Michigan, to be used for bass or trout flies; to California and the east for arrows; to Paris for millinery; to Italy to be used on the helmets of the police officers; and to New York for marabou trimming. An unusual thing about Mr. Foster's business was that he did not advertise, published no catalogues or price lists and had no salesmen on the road, yet he built up a business which utilized eight sorting buildings, three warehouses and a steam plant in Wyoming and which reached out into many sections of the world, carried on under the name of Foster's Feather Works. When he was asked concerning his success he always modestly replied: "Well, I did something different," but it remained to him to see the opportunity in this different line and to develop his idea into one of the important commercial assets of Illinois. Mr. Foster also operated a large modern farm. In the last ten years of his life he became actively interested in the banking affairs of his community, acting in the capacity of president of the National Bank of Wyoming.

It was on the 28th of March, 1901, that Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Edith Blanche Whitcher, of Wyoming. He perhaps found his greatest joy in his success in that it enabled him to provide for his family all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He had on Moss avenue one of the most beautiful homes of Peoria. The family numbered a daughter and two sons: Florence, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1926; Frank S. and Charles Miller, also graduates of the same school. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Peoria Women's Club and is very popular in the social circles of the city. A worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Foster had membership in Peoria Commandery, K. T.; Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of Peoria Court, No. 40, Royal Order of Jesters, and of the Creve Coeur Club, the Mount Hawley Club and the North Shore Country Club. His death occurred November 15, 1927, and there passed from the scene of earthly activities one who had occupied a unique place in business circles and one who at all times had commanded the respect and confidence of his fellows, while by his kindly nature and genial disposition he had endeared himself to all who came within the closer circle of his friendship.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln

A FEW months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination to the presidency he was asked for a sketch of his life by the republican state committee. He complied with this request by sending a brief autobiography, with a few apologetic remarks. "There is not much of it," he wrote, "for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me. If anything is made out of it I wish it to be modest, and not go beyond the material."

"One of the best ways to get acquainted with Abraham Lincoln," says Dr. Henry Johnson, "is to read his own words. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, while he was called upon in the course of his life to deal with some of the most difficult questions that have ever been discussed in America, what he said and wrote was so simple, so direct, and so clear that almost anybody could understand him. In the second place, his letters, speeches, and state papers bear everywhere the stamp of that quality which, when he was twenty-four years old, had won for him the homely frontier title of 'Honest Abe.' "

The autobiography, consisting of about six hundred words, worthy of a place in the shortest notice of this great man's life, is as follows:

"I was born on February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon county, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later he was killed by the Indians, not in a battle but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was

ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin',' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war; and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the campaign, and afterwards ran for the Legislature in the same year (1832), and was beaten—the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics; and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable it may be said I am, in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected. Springfield, December 20, 1859."

At this period Mr. Lincoln had been in law practice, with an office in his home city, for over twenty years. He had won a high place in his profession, had taken a notable part in the politics of the state, but was still in moderate circumstances as the following statement of his affairs will show.

After the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858 had passed into history the subject of expenses came up in the republican state committee. His reply throws light on the state of his own affairs. "I have been on expense so long without earning anything," he wrote, "that I am absolutely without money now to pay for even household expenses. Still, if you can put in two hundred and fifty dollars for me towards discharging the debt of the Committee, I will allow it when you and I settle the private matter

between us. This, with what I have already paid with an outstanding note of mine, will exceed my subscription of five hundred dollars. This, too, is exclusive of my ordinary expenses during the campaign, all of which being added to my loss of time and business, bears pretty heavily upon one no better off than I am." This was addressed to Norman B. Judd.

At this time he owned the house and lot where he lived in Springfield, and his income from his profession did not exceed three thousand dollars per year. Arnold says, "he was not then worth over ten or fifteen thousand dollars altogether."

While in New York during the day on the evening of which he made his address at the Cooper Institute, he met an old acquaintance from Illinois, whom he addressed with an inquiry as to how he had fared since leaving the west. "I have made a hundred thousand dollars, and lost all," was the reply. He then asked, "How is it with you, Mr. Lincoln?" "Oh, very well," said he, "I have the cottage at Springfield and about eight thousand dollars in money. If they make me vice president with Seward, as some say they will, I hope I shall be able to increase it to twenty thousand; and that is as much as any man ought to want."

In one of his addresses when a candidate for the legislature in the earlier days of his career he said: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms (by no means excluding females). If elected, I shall consider the whole people of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that oppose as those that support me. While acting as their representative I shall be governed by their will on all subjects upon which I have the means of knowing what their will is; and upon all others I shall do what my own judgment teaches me will best advance their interests."

An incident in one of his campaigns is related. A whig politician by the name of Forquer about this time changed his party allegiance and became a democrat, receiving the appointment as register of the land office. Forquer's house was the finest one in Springfield, and was distinguished by a lightning rod, the first that had been seen in that city. At a political meeting Lincoln spoke, and when he had done, Forquer announced that "he would have to take the young man down." Lincoln sat by and listened to the attack to which he made a spirited reply, concluding: "The gentleman has seen fit to allude to my being a young man, but he forgets that I am older in years than I am in the tricks and trades of politicians. I desire to live, and I desire place and distinction, but I would rather die now than, like the gentleman, live to see the day that I would change my politics for an office worth three thousand dollars a year, and then feel compelled to erect a lightning rod to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God."

On the 11th of February, Mr. Lincoln with his family left Springfield for Washington, never again to return to the west alive. The day previous to his departure he went to his office and taking a final glance over his papers he said to Herndon: "Billy, how long have we been together?" "Over sixteen years," answered Herndon. He then started to go, but before leaving he requested that the signboard which swung at the foot of the stairs should remain. "Let it hang there undisturbed," he said, "give our clients to understand that the election of a president makes no change in the firm of Lincoln and Herndon. If I live, I am coming back some time, and then we'll go right on practicing law as if nothing had happened."

Judge Gillespie remarked to Mr. Lincoln a few days before his departure, that he thought it would do him good to get down to Washington. "I know it will," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I only wish I could have got there to lock the door before the horse was stolen. But when I get to the spot I can find the tracks." He referred to the traitorous actions of some of the members of Buchanan's cabinet, in removing arms from northern to southern arsenals, and transferring troops and warships to distant stations.

On the platform of the car he turned to the multitude of neighbors and friends who had gathered at the station to bid him farewell, and addressed them as follows: "My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

In regard to the Cooper Institute speech Horace Greeley had this to say: "I do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Lincoln's speech at Cooper Institute, New York, in the spring of 1860, the very best political address to which I ever listened—and I have heard some of Webster's grandest. As a literary effort, it would not, of course, bear comparison with many of Webster's speeches; but regarded simply as an effort to convince the largest possible number that they ought to be on the speaker's side not on the other, I do not hesitate to pronounce it unsurpassed." Mr. Lincoln, he added, was "the foremost *convincer* of his day—the one who could do his cause more good and less harm by a speech than any other living man."

In the preface to a pamphlet containing the address in full, it is said: "The address is characterized by wisdom, truthfulness and learning. . . . From the first line to the last, from his premises to his conclusion, the speaker travels with a swift, unerring directness that no logician has ever excelled. His argument is complete and is presented without the affectation of learning, and without the stiffness which usually accompanies dates and details. . . . A single simple sentence contains a chapter of history that has taken days of labor to verify, and that must have cost the author months of investigation to acquire."

No former effort of the kind had ever required on his part so much time and thought as this one had done. "The historical study which it involved," says Holland, "study that led into unexplored fields, and fields very difficult of exploration, must have been very great; but it was intimate and complete. Gentlemen who afterwards engaged in preparing the speech for circulation as a campaign document were much surprised by the amount of research that it required to be able to make the speech, and were very much wearied with the work of verifying its historical statements in detail. They were weeks in finding the works consulted by him." Herndon says that Lincoln obtained most of the facts of his Cooper Institute speech from Elliott's "Debates on the Federal Constitution."

While in New York Mr. Lincoln was photographed by Brady, whose portraits of the distinguished men of the time have since become famous. It was a frequent remark of Lincoln's that this portrait and the Cooper Institute speech made him president.

The story of Lincoln's career would occupy much more space than can be allotted to the subject in this volume. The story has been so often written and is so well known that but a few episodes can be given here. Lincoln is too well known to attempt a detailed biography which would naturally occupy a great space, and has already been presented by many able writers.

While engaged in practice, passing from one county seat to another, Lincoln encountered such men as Leonard Swett, Stephen T. Logan, Edward D. Baker, O. H. Browning, Richard J. Oglesby and John M. Palmer. In the spring and fall of each year the lawyers went out on the circuit in the train of Judge David Davis, then on the bench of the state supreme court. Lincoln was a favorite with Davis, and when he arrived at a tavern he would inquire "Where's Lincoln?" Lincoln's stories were often told during the proceedings of the court when it was in session, among a knot of men about him in the courtroom. The effect was such that the presiding judge was forced to say on one occasion, "Mr. Lincoln, I can't stand this; there is no use trying to carry on two courts; I must adjourn mine or you yours." A few minutes later the judge would beckon

one of the group to the bench, and ask, "What was that story Lincoln was telling?"

His humor indeed was near akin to his brooding melancholy, and redeemed every situation in a life he knew so deeply as to feel its tragedy. "It was not for his stories that men loved him," says Brand Whitlock, in a sketch of Lincoln's life, "it was for his kindliness, his simplicity, his utter lack of self-consciousness. Of course there was the mysterious influence of his personality, and the fascination of a nature that seemed complex only because in the midst of many complexities, it was, after all, so simple. All his life long he strove to make things clear; and to men, to juries, to statesmen, diplomats, and whole peoples he was ever explaining, and he told his stories to help this purpose. Thus he drew interested groups about him, on the public square, in the courtroom, in the tavern."

Lincoln was married in Springfield, on the 4th of November, 1842, to Mary Todd, who bore him four sons, of whom the only one to grow up was the eldest, Robert. While his wife was rather less than medium stature Lincoln himself was unusually tall, six feet and four inches in height. Abstemious in his habits, he possessed great physical endurance. His patience was inexhaustible: in manner he was simple, direct, void of the least affectation, though entirely free from mere oddity or eccentricity. A writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica thus sums up his characteristics: "His mental qualities were—a quick, analytic perception, strong logical powers, a tenacious memory, a liberal estimate and tolerance of the opinions of others, ready intuition of human nature; and perhaps his most valuable faculty was rare ability to divest himself of all feeling or passion in weighing motives of persons or problems of state."

An instance of Lincoln's tender-hearted consideration for those suffering from bereavement is given in the following letter written by him to Mrs. Bixby. It is dated November 21, 1864. "I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Mr. Lincoln was president four years, one month and ten days. He had entered upon his second term in the presidential chair when on the 14th of April, 1865, he was struck down by the hand of

an assassin, thus cutting short the career of the wisest man that our nation has produced.

The funeral exercises were of the most elaborate description. A special train bore the remains from Washington to Springfield, stopping at many cities where in each the body was permitted to lie in state for a few hours. Arriving in his home city the body of the lamented president was borne to its last resting place. In later years a beautiful monument was erected to his memory, which is now under the care of the state.

The poem by Walt Whitman deserves place in any account of Lincoln's life and its tragic close. The following verses, printed in a volume of Whitman's poems, entitled "Leaves of Grass," sound the depths of the grief and woe into which every truly loyal heart was plunged when the dreadful news of Lincoln's untimely end was flashed over the country.

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
  But O heart! heart! heart!
    O the bleeding drops of red,
  Where on the deck my Captain lies,
    Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
  Here Captain! dear father!
    This arm beneath your head!
  It is some dream that on the deck
    You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
  Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
    But I with mournful tread
  Walk the deck my Captain lies,
    Fallen cold and dead.

"The world looks with amazement," writes Judge Cunningham, who as a young man knew Lincoln well, "upon the career which I have only imperfectly told of here; but it also adores the memory of Freedom's greatest hero. While it glorifies his great deeds, it loves to remember that he came from the common people, and that he never ceased to love the common people."

One of the sayings of Lincoln, inscribed on the walls of Lincoln Hall at Urbana, is here given: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."



George Leakin Cragg

GEORGE LEAKIN CRAGG, prominent as a patent attorney and an outstanding figure in church, scientific and art circles of Chicago, was born February 24, 1872, in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Cragg was of English ancestry. His grandfather, a sheep farmer in England, many years ago came to the United States and founded a new home in Baltimore, Maryland, where he became one of the pioneer builders of railway cars for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Henry Cragg, father of George L. Cragg, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and after receiving a thorough education he engaged in teaching and became principal of one of the schools. He was married in Baltimore to Mary Elizabeth Edwards, a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards of New England. In 1882 he came with his family to Chicago and engaged in the printing business with the Gunderson Company, but business remained a secondary consideration in his career. He remained a student throughout his life, and when his son began the study of law at Kent College, he attended the classes with him, was graduated and passed the bar examination but never entered the practice of law.

George L. Cragg was educated in the schools of Chicago, and at the old Manual Training School became an expert draughtsman. While pursuing his work as a draughtsman in an architect's office, he attended the evening classes of the Kent College of Law, graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He was first associated in practice with George Barton and later became a partner of Charles A. Brown. In 1903 he engaged in practice alone and he soon became known throughout the middle west as one of the foremost patent attorneys of his generation. The knowledge of the patent lawyer must be thorough as to patent law, and he must have an analytical mind and a familiarity with the arts and sciences. Mr. Cragg made a specialty of patent law as applied to electrical and radio devices. He took out patent rights for more than a hundred appliances which he originated, and these he turned over to clients who were engaged in the manufacture of similar contrivances. For thirty years he was counsel for the great Duncan Company of La Fayette, Indiana, and was a director of that corporation. He was counsel for many of the large manufacturing concerns, including the Kellogg Switchboard Company, Neely Printing Press Company, Cardwell Gear Coupling Company, Airmotor Company, Zenith Radio Company, etc. A list of his clients would almost seem to be a manufacturing directory. He was a

member of the American Bar, Illinois Bar, Chicago Bar and Patent Law Associations.

Outside of his professional life his interests were varied. He was interested in art, history and science, and was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Galleries, the Chicago Historical Society, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Arts Club and the Archeological Society. He was a member of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, was greatly interested in the Crossman School in the mountains of North Carolina and was an elder of the Kenwood Church. In memory of his mother, Mr. Cragg furnished and maintained a room in the new Passavant Memorial Hospital.

On the 9th of November, 1904, Mr. Cragg married Miriam Thomas, daughter of Professor George W. Thomas, of the department of Greek and Latin of the old University of Chicago, and granddaughter of Judge Jesse B. Thomas of the supreme court of Illinois. Mrs. Miriam Cragg is also a great-grandniece of Judge Jesse Burgess Thomas, who prior to the year 1802 had been for several years speaker of the legislature of Indiana Territory, which convened at the old town of Vincennes. Indiana Territory was then a vast and unwieldy tract of land out of which were finally formed the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1927 Miriam Thomas Cragg wrote the beautiful story of "Kaskaskia," which was published in booklet form by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and from this we quote the part Jesse Burgess Thomas played in the founding of Illinois:

"The settlers in what is now Illinois began to complain that they were too far away from the seat of government. They wished to form a separate territory with a capital of their own. With this end in view they set about to find someone who would present their case in Washington. This person they found in Jesse Burgess Thomas. He had been serving for several years as speaker of the Indiana legislature. The broader field of politics in Washington appealed to him and he promised to serve Illinois if he was elected senator with their aid. It was a very close fight and Thomas won the senatorship by one vote. Since each one voted for himself, it was his own vote which carried him to Washington. Once there, he was true to his pledge to his supporters and worked with might and main to carry out their wishes. Besides a separate capital, the Illinoisans wished the northern boundary of their territory pushed farther north to give them an outlet on the shores of Lake Michigan. All this Senator Thomas accomplished. Illinois Territory was organized with Kaskaskia as its capital and (most important of all) with many a long mile on Lake Michigan. That fact alone changed the history of the United States. Illinois before this had been practically a part of the south. Most of the settlers had come from Kentucky and

Virginia, bringing slaves and a slave tradition with them. Now by giving the territory another point of ingress, northerners began to flock in by way of Lake Michigan, bringing their ideas of equality and freedom. Soon their influence was predominant. Had Illinois remained southern in its sympathy, it never would have supported Lincoln. Without that support Lincoln would not have been president, and who can say what would have been written as the history of our United States! A bit of irony comes in with the fact that Thomas himself was an advocate of slavery and southern in all his sympathies. Yet his own vote (the vote he cast for himself) opened a train of events which led eventually to the abolition of slavery. It is well known that the destinies of nations have been changed by minor events. Yet it is unusual to find so clearly indicated the results which emanated from such an unimportant occurrence as the casting of one vote. All this happened in 1809. Thomas dared not return to Vincennes, for the people there were incensed against him for his action in establishing Illinois as a separate territory. In fact, they had indignation meetings against him and burned him in effigy. So, he secured a territorial judgeship from President Madison and settled down in Illinois. Both he and the newly appointed Governor Ninian Edwards lived on country estates just out of Kaskaskia. During the next few years that followed peace between England and America, people flocked to fertile Illinois. Improvements and comforts came also. The first newspaper in Illinois, the 'Illinois Herald,' was published in Kaskaskia. The inhabitants felt that their progress and numbers warranted statehood. Congress granted their petition and in 1818 a convention assembled at Kaskaskia to draw up a state constitution. Judge Thomas was elected presiding officer over the assembly. Later, the constitution having been adopted and the territory formally admitted as a state, Edwards and Thomas were chosen as senators to represent Illinois at Washington."

The names of Edwards and Thomas, founders and makers of Illinois, are perpetuated in the names of two of the three sons of George L. and Miriam Thomas Cragg: George Thomas, Henry and Richard Edwards Cragg. The father passed away August 17, 1930, when fifty-eight years of age.

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Philip A. Hauber

Philip Mueller

PHILIP MUELLER was in the sixty-ninth year of his age when his life's labors were ended. In a review of his career there are certain facts which stand prominently forth. He was a forceful and capable business man, possessed of inventive skill which he used for the benefit of the trade in which he was ever active. At the same time he was a lover of music and culture and was ever a friend of his fellowmen. His was a true nobility of character and thus it is that Philip Mueller has been greatly missed in the business, social and home circles in which he moved.

Mr. Mueller was born at Decatur, October 16, 1859, a son of Hieronymus and Anna F. (Bernhardt) Mueller, whose family numbered seven children, six sons and a daughter, Philip being the second in order of birth. Both parents came from Germany, the mother from Linden. The father was born in Mannheim and crossed the Atlantic when about seventeen years of age, while Mrs. Mueller was a maiden of twelve summers when she came to the new world. They were married in Chicago and soon afterward settled in Decatur, where Mr. Mueller opened a gun shop, having the only gun and locksmith business in this section of the state. He possessed considerable mechanical genius, being able to do almost anything along mechanical lines. He became one of the founders of the Decatur City Water Works and he invented a tapping machine for tapping water and gas mains under pressure that is now manufactured in Decatur by the Mueller Company and is sold in every civilized country of the world. With the establishment of the water works in Decatur, Hieronymus Mueller entered the plumbing business and for a long period was closely associated with commercial and industrial activities here.

Philip Mueller attended the Decatur schools and then served an apprenticeship in gas-fitting and installing engines, while later he learned the trades of plumbing and water and steam fitting. In 1886 he was admitted to a partnership by his father, who was then engaged in the plumbing business at 249 East Main street. Five years later the Decatur Plumbing & Heating Company was formed as an expansion of the plumbing business started by the father and Philip Mueller was connected with the new organization. After the death of his father he and his brothers carried on the plumbing business and were accorded a liberal patronage. They soon recognized the great need for better quality and for improve-

ment in plumbing fixtures and supplies and in a small way began the manufacture of plumbing goods in connection with their business already established. The new department grew so rapidly that it was soon necessary to concentrate their entire time and attention upon their manufacturing interests, so that they disposed of the plumbing business. In 1893 the H. Mueller Manufacturing Company was organized, with Philip Mueller as a member of the firm. He possessed a high degree of engineering, inventive and mechanical ability which was intensified by his years of active work in those lines and he earned the reputation of being an expert in his trade. He was instrumental in producing many of the great improvements in plumbing goods which have been brought out by the Mueller Company. He worked at an idea until it reached a practical fruition and his labors constituted a most important element in the success of the business. The good plumbing now in use, tending toward more complete sanitation, is due in no small measure to the genius of Philip Mueller. He represented the company at trade conventions, where because of his rare personality and thorough knowledge of the plumbing business he made hosts of friends and won high admiration for his achievements. He filled the office of first vice president of the Mueller Company to the time of his death, which occurred January 23, 1928. He belonged to various scientific and trade societies, including the American Society of Inspectors of Plumbing and Sanitary Engineers, the American Brass Founders Association and the Illinois Master Plumbers Association, of which he was one of the organizers and the first treasurer.

On the 22d of May, 1883, Mr. Mueller was married in Decatur to Miss Mary Elizabeth Shorb, a daughter of William H. and Mary M. (Berger) Shorb, of this city. They became parents of eight children, of whom a son, Harry, and a daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Cozad, have passed away. Three sons have followed in the father's footsteps and are active in the Mueller Company, these being: Robert H., who is now superintendent of machinery; Lucien W., who is works manager; and Frank H., an engineer. The other son is Clarence S. The two surviving daughters are Mrs. Fred W. Kaiser and Mrs. A. V. Brownback, both of Decatur.

Mr. Mueller had always had high regard for friendship and greatly enjoyed the social activities of the Decatur Club, South Side Country Club and Sunnyside Country Club, in all of which he held membership. He was also a loyal member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a life member of the Loyal Order of Moose. In his earlier years he was a musician and when only a boy belonged to one of the first orchestras sponsored by Professor A. Goodman, who was a very noted musician of this section of Illinois, while later he became a member of the original Goodman Band.

He was always a lover of the out-of-doors, enjoyed nature in her various phases, found hunting and fishing most congenial sports and "roughing it" was his favorite diversion. As a lifelong resident of Decatur he watched the city grow from a small town and was ever keenly interested in its welfare and supported all measures of civic virtue and of civic pride. There are few men so free from ostentation and display as was Philip Mueller. He possessed a sympathetic nature, displayed a keen understanding of the other fellow's problems and was always ready to extend a helping hand. The various interests and activities of his life were well balanced, but notwithstanding his outside affairs he derived his greatest enjoyment from the companionship of his wife, children and grandchildren, his keenest joy coming to him in his own home. He was a devoted husband, a loving and helpful father, and the priceless heritage of an untarnished name he handed down to his children, together with the substantial rewards of a life of intelligently directed labor.

Hon. D. W. Mills

VARIOUS business interests successively claimed the attention of Hon. D. W. Mills, and success attended his efforts, bringing him to a prominent position in business circles. Many public duties were also intrusted to him and his activity in the field of politics and his prominence in fraternal and social circles constituted a well balanced character, to which opportunity served as the entrance way to a field in which his efforts were forceful, resultant, influential and beneficial.

It has been said that to know an individual one must know something of his ancestry. D. W. Mills, who was born upon a farm near Waynesburg, Warren county, Ohio, came of Quaker lineage and in his life of strongly marked characteristics there was found this ancestral influence as manifested in his unassailable integrity and his consideration for the rights of others. There came to him also as an inheritance from his forebears a strong constitution and an alert mind. Both of his parents, David and Susanna (Brown) Mills, were identified with pioneer life in Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Lydia (Jay) Mills. His grandfather was a native of South Carolina and came to Ohio at a very early day, taking up congress land on the present site of Cincinnati, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre.

Our subject's father was reared upon a farm whose boundaries almost touched the corporation limits of the city of Cincinnati. Indian raids were common enough in those days, and while in the third year of her age Mrs. Susanna Mills was for a time held captive by savages who roamed through the forests that skirted the Ohio river. She was a granddaughter of Joseph Brown, one of the band of English Quakers who accompanied William Penn to this country in 1680. In early womanhood she married and after a few years was left a widow in straitened financial circumstances.

The limited resources of the family made it imperative that D. W. Mills should assume many of the responsibilities of manhood when but a boy in years. He worked on different farms near the old home and the urge of necessity prevented him from devoting much time to the acquirement of an education, although he availed himself of every opportunity to attend school and had mastered the course taught in the village of Raysville before he had finished his nineteenth year. In the postgraduate school of experience, however, he learned many lessons, con-

stantly broadening his knowledge through association and contact with mankind, through keen observation and from reading and research whereby he became acquainted with the vital questions of the day. When only eighteen years of age he accepted a position as clerk in a general store. Realizing that industry and economy are the basis of all honorable success, he carefully saved his earnings and on attaining his majority had a sum that, with the assistance received from Oscar Wright, a rich Quaker gentleman of Waynesburg, Ohio, he was enabled to engage in business on his own account. Mr. Wright recognized the ability and trustworthiness of the young man and gladly aided him so that he found it possible to open a general store at Corwin, Ohio. His experiences were those which usually come to the country merchant who handles all lines of goods needed on the farm and takes in exchange the produce which the farmer has raised. He extended the scope of his business by engaging in pork packing and was not long in establishing a good trade which seemed to promise success, but national interests claimed his attention.

The difference of opinion concerning the question of slavery leading at length to the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union found Mr. Mills on the side of the federal government and not hesitating to sacrifice his business interests, he offered his aid to the Union and went to the front as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with which he served until the close of the war, his loyalty and ability winning him promotion from the ranks to a captaincy. He participated in many important battles and the records show that he never faltered in the performance of any military duty, inspiring and encouraging his men by his own bravery and loyalty.

His officer's pay, with close economy, enabled him to save about five thousand dollars and with that capital Captain Mills came to Chicago in the spring of 1866. In the intervening years to his death he was closely associated with the business development of this city. He first turned his attention to the manufacture of candy and built up a good trade in that connection. He was afterward engaged in lake shipping interests and then, realizing that the real estate field promised large returns he engaged in the purchase and sale of property which brought to him substantial success, his keen discernment enabling him to anticipate appreciation in values, owing to the rapid settlement of the city and he therefore placed his investments so that later he reaped a handsome profit from his sales.

The duties of citizenship, notwithstanding his business grew apace, were never neglected by Captain Mills who proved as true and loyal to his country in days of peace as in times of war. He stood on the firing line when the weapon was the ballot box, and never retreated an inch from the position which his judgment and conscience sanctioned as right. His natural qualifications for leadership made him a strong factor in the

politics of the city and on a number of occasions he was called to public office. He served as warden of the Cook County Hospital from 1877 until 1881, and was one of the best officers ever at the head of that institution. He was twice elected to represent the old twelfth ward in the city council and was also chosen to represent the fourth Illinois district in the fifty-fifth congress. In the national law-making body he gave grave consideration to each question which came up for settlement and ever placed the national welfare before partisanship.

The social qualities of Captain Mills made him a favorite wherever he was known. He was never happier than when dispensing the hospitality of his own home to his many friends. On the 25th of December, 1871, he wedded Miss Lucy Morrison, a daughter of the eminent philanthropist, Orsemus Morrison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. It was to his home that his thoughts oftenest turned and his satisfaction over his business success arose from the fact that it enabled him to surround his wife with those things which add to the comfort and happiness of life. He held membership in the Loyal Legion and Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in Masonry gained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite, and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He held membership in the Illinois, Menoken, Hamilton and Lincoln Clubs and his companionship was prized by those who knew him because of his genial nature, his sound judgment and his kindly disposition. Coming to Chicago a young man of twenty-eight years, he entered fully and actively into the life of the city, in its municipal connections, its business and political interests and its social activities, and in each line left the impress of his individuality for good.

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Louis Ruechheim

Louis Rueckheim

STRONG and honorable purpose and intelligently directed energy were the outstanding qualities in the life history of Louis Rueckheim, who for many years was closely associated with the business development of Chicago. He passed away October 15, 1927, and because of his sterling character and lovable qualities his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. It was Mr. Rueckheim and his brother Frederick who established the Cracker Jack manufacturing business, in which connection they built up one of the foremost enterprises of the city, giving to the public a confection that is known throughout not only the length and breadth of this land but in foreign countries as well.

Mr. Rueckheim was born in Japenzin, Germany, September 30, 1849, and had therefore passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey when called to the home beyond. He was a son of John and Maria (Zander) Rueckheim and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof acquired a public school education, after which, in conformity with the law of his native land, he served in the German Army from 1868 until 1871 and participated in the war with France in 1870.

With the close of his military career Mr. Rueckheim came to America, settling in Chicago, where he arrived on the 9th of October, 1871, the day on which the memorable conflagration swept over the city, only to be allayed two days later, leaving a great portion of Chicago in ruins. Mr. Rueckheim took a position with his uncle on a farm located near what is now Halsted and Eighty-fifth streets, today a part of the city. His elder brother, Frederick, who came to Chicago in October, 1869, had established a little candy business in the spring of 1872 and in November of the same year Louis Rueckheim joined his brother Frederick in the conduct of this venture, and from that time until 1898 the business was conducted under the firm style of F. W. Rueckheim & Brother. Under their able guidance the business steadily grew and developed, and they were joined in 1898 by Henry G. Eckstein. In June, 1902, they incorporated their interests under the name of Rueckheim Brothers & Eckstein, Louis Rueckheim becoming vice president, in which office he continued until his death. As manufacturers of Cracker Jack the company became widely known. They brought out a confection that was at once popular and its slogan, "The more you eat the more you want" found its verification in the steady growth of a business that became one of mammoth proportions. Louis Rueckheim displayed sound judgment and keen

discrimination in the management of this growing enterprise and to his labors the success of the business was attributable in large measure.

On the 29th of November, 1877, Mr. Rueckheim was married in Chicago to Miss Margaret Hangartner, who survives him. They enjoyed almost fifty years of happy wedded life together and their marriage was blessed with five children: Estelle, the wife of Fred P. Warren; Florence, the wife of Richard T. White; Lillian C.; Arnold, who died in young manhood; and Herbert, who died in infancy. After residing for many years on the south side the family removed to 618 Sheridan square in Evanston. Mr. Rueckheim, however, had friends in every section of the city and its suburbs and was a valued member of the Illinois Athletic, the Diana Hunting and Chickaming Country Clubs. He was also for many years a member of the South Shore Country Club, severing his connection therewith on his removal to Evanston. He greatly enjoyed the out-of-doors, finding much pleasure in fishing and hunting. He spent several weeks or months each year in Michigan, Minnesota or Wisconsin, hunting game birds or fishing for muscallonge and black bass, and he also fished for tarpon in the gulf waters of the south. He mounted some fine specimens of each kind. He was a man who enjoyed life, and while most efficient in business, he knew how to play—a quality which is too often lacking in the American business man. He gave liberally to churches and charitable projects and in a quiet way to the poor whom he personally knew needed financial help. In his giving he was entirely free from ostentation or display and often only the recipients knew of his bounty. He was a great lover of home, delighting to entertain his many friends at his own fireside and finding the keenest pleasure in the companionship of those of his own household. He was a great lover of music, for years being a subscriber and season ticket holder of the Chicago Civic Opera. He owned a summer home at Lakeside, Michigan, and greatly delighted in spending his leisure hours there, for he was particularly fond of the country and was extremely happy in being by the side of Lake Michigan, enjoying its various moods and equally enjoying every phase of outdoor life. For many years he rode horseback daily and kept close to nature in all of his recreation. A man of strong and engaging personality, he won friendship and attracted the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Throughout his life he was actuated by the highest sense of honor, was proud of his good name, and it was said of him that his word was ever as good as his bond. While he won success, it was never the end and aim of his life but a means to that enjoyment which came to him from entertainment of his friends and from liberal provision for his wife and daughters. His entire career was an inspiration to those who were associated with him in business or social connections.

John William Farley

FOR MORE than forty years John William Farley was well known in the business circles of Cook county as a contractor, largely engaged in the construction of sewers, tunnels and water works. He was born in Haverstraw, New York, February 12, 1861, a son of Charles and Jane (Bartley) Farley. The father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and in that city studied chemistry as applied to textile manufacture. In young manhood he became a resident of Fall River, Massachusetts, a city of more than one hundred cotton mills, and there continued his chemical work for a number of years. He afterward removed to Haverstraw, New York, and in 1861 came to Chicago, where he formed a connection with the steel mill at Ashland and Archer avenues, of which he was made superintendent. He was thus actively connected with the business interests of the city for a long period and passed away at the age of eighty years. His wife, who was born in Manchester, England, died in Chicago at the age of sixty-seven years.

The family residence was maintained in the Hyde Park district of Chicago, where John W. Farley attended the grammar and high schools. In young manhood he entered the employ of Armour & Company but subsequently learned the brickmaking trade and to the end of his life kept his Union card in that organization. In 1887 he took up contracting on his own account and continued to follow the business throughout his remaining days. In 1892, upon being awarded a contract for the original sewer in La Grange, he established his family here in a home at the corner of North Catherine and Bell avenues, now occupied by Dr. J. A. Linnell, whence in 1897 a removal was made to the present family residence at 111 Seventh avenue. From 1894 until 1900 Mr. Farley was the head of the contracting firm of Farley & Green, his associate in the undertaking being John Green. From 1900 until 1912 he conducted business independently, with office at one time in the Chamber of Commerce building in Chicago, later in the Oxford building and afterward at 166 West Jackson boulevard. In 1912 he admitted his son, Charles W., to a partnership and the relation was maintained until Mr. Farley was called to put aside the labors of life.

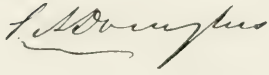
On the 18th of December, 1889, in Chicago, he was married to Miss Mary Ross Willmott, a daughter of Judge Henry Willmott, and they became parents of two sons, Charles Willmott and John William, Jr., and a daughter, Katheryn, all residing in La Grange. The elder son married

Dorothy, daughter of F. F. Miles of La Grange, and has two daughters, Dorothy Jane and Patricia Miles.

Mr. Farley was one of the charter members of the Suburban Club and also one of the early members of the Edgewood Valley Country Club. For some years he had membership in the La Grange Country Club and he was a member of Marquette Council of the Knights of Columbus in Chicago. Early in life he became actively interested in state politics and before attaining the age of twenty-five years was elected to the legislature from the Hyde Park district, serving in the thirty-fifth Illinois general assembly. In later years, after establishing his home in La Grange, he was elected to represent the seventy-first district and served through the sessions of the forty-third and forty-fourth assemblies. During his legislative term he was a strong supporter of the Mueller bill, which was passed at the time and which provided for municipal ownership of street railways in Chicago. He also took active part in framing the original sanitary district bill and throughout his life maintained his interest in local, state and national affairs and was recognized as one of the leaders in the councils of the democratic party of Illinois. Among his close associates in La Grange were F. D. Cossitt, Sr., John T. Allison, John A. Murphy, James McDonald and others who were actively interested in the early development of the town. Mr. Farley at all times bore his part in the work of general progress and improvement there. On the morning of January 5, 1929, while discussing a trip to Miami, Florida, with Mrs. Farley on which they were to leave later in the day, he was suddenly stricken and at the age of sixty-seven years passed away, a useful life being thus brought to a close. He deserved much credit for what he had accomplished. He started in the business world without special advantages and through his capability, determination and the innate force of his character worked his way upward, achieving success by methods which neither sought nor required disguise.

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Stephen A. Douglas

IN A SMALL blank book found among the private papers of Senator Douglas was written an account of his own life. The oldest son of Mr. Douglas, Judge Robert M. Douglas, of Greensboro, North Carolina, sent a transcript of this autobiography, in 1908, to a friend residing in Evanston. In a note accompanying the transcript Judge Douglas says: "It is in his own handwriting, hastily written and evidently never revised or continued. It is dated September 1st. 1838, when he was only twenty-five years of age, and does not extend beyond his service in the Legislature. It was evidently never intended for publication but may now have some public interest as the candid statement of the boyhood and early manhood of a young man who had bravely and successfully faced life's battle; and who was writing frankly purely for his own future information, and at a time when the circumstances were yet fresh in his mind. Autobiographies are generally carefully written in old age when the circumstances of early youth have grown dim, and perhaps unconsciously colored by the struggles and experiences of after life."

As will be observed Douglas even at that time in his life was possessed of a good style and narrates the events of his early life in excellent and straightforward language. "I this day," he begins, "commence this memorandum or journal of passing events for the purpose of refreshing my mind in future upon subjects that might otherwise be forgotten. It may be well to turn my attention to the past as well as to the future, and record such facts as are within my recollection or have come to my knowledge, and may be interesting or useful to myself or others hereafter."

He relates that he was born in Vermont on the 23d of April, 1813. He was named after his father, Dr. Stephen A. Douglas, a physician by profession, a graduate of Middlebury College, who died when he was but two months old. His mother took her child and went to live with a brother who had no family of his own, and where young Stephen reached the age of fifteen living the life of a farmer's boy. He was provided with a good common-school education, but became anxious for a more independent position than he then occupied, and so determined upon leaving home and finding employment "in the wide world among strangers."

Accordingly he left his mother and uncle and engaged to learn the cabinetmaking trade with one Nahum Parker who had a shop at Middle-

bury. "I have never," he says, "been placed in any situation or been engaged in any business which I enjoyed to so great an extent as the cabinet shop. I then felt contented and happy, and never aspired to any other distinction than that connected with my trade." But a change gradually took place. "Towards the end of the year," he continues, "I became dissatisfied with my employer in consequence of his insisting upon my performing some menial services in the house." This resulted in his leaving his place and returning to his uncle's. Soon after, however, he obtained employment in another cabinet shop where he remained another year.

Young Douglas had developed a fondness for reading as he grew older, his interest being especially engaged with works of political writers. Even at this time he had become a strong adherent and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and remained throughout his life a believer and admirer of "Old Hickory." He says that from this moment his politics became fixed, and all subsequent reading, reflection and observation confirmed his early attachment to the cause of democracy. His health failed him at length and he was obliged to give up his situation.

He commenced now to attend the Academy in his native town, but his mother having married a man living in New York state, he followed her to her new home. He then became a student in the Academy at Canandaigua and devoted himself zealously to the study of Greek and Latin, mathematics and so forth. When he was twenty years old he left the Academy and entered a law office as a student, thus at last making a beginning in the profession in which he ultimately won distinction and renown.

"I pursued my law studies diligently five days in the week," he writes, "and the sixth I spent in reviewing my classical studies, until some time in the month of June in that year (1833). Finding myself in straitened pecuniary circumstances, and knowing my mother's inability to support me through a regular course of law studies, which would continue about four years longer according to the statutes of New York requiring a course of seven years' classical and legal study before admission to the bar, I determined upon removing to the Western country and relying upon my own efforts for a support henceforth. My mother and relatives remonstrated, urging that I was too young and inexperienced for such an adventure; but finding my resolution fixed and unchangeable, they reluctantly consented, and kindly furnished me with three hundred dollars, the last of my patrimony, with which to pay my expenses.

"On the 24th of June, 1833, (being twenty years of age), I bid farewell to my friends, and started alone for the 'great West,' without having any particular place of destination in view." Arriving at Cleveland he presented some letters of introduction and was well received.

Entering a law office at this place it then seemed that his career was fairly inaugurated. But an attack of fever unfortunately kept him confined to the house for some months, and after his recovery he determined to leave the place and push on farther west. His fortune was now reduced to but forty dollars, and by the time he had reached St. Louis, by way of the Ohio river, he was nearly at the end of his resources. He found that he must immediately engage in some employment which would defray his expenses, or go to some place not far distant where he could do so.

"My first effort," he continues, "was to obtain a situation in some law office in the city where I could write and perform office labor sufficient to pay my expenses, and during the rest of the time pursue my law studies." But in this he was unsuccessful, and soon after he left the city. We now see the future statesman on the threshold of his residence in the state of his adoption and the arena of his nationwide fame. His first point of arrival was at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he found himself with one dollar and twenty-five cents in his pocket. "One of my first acquaintances at Jacksonville," he says, "was Murray McConnell, Esq., a lawyer of some reputation, who advised me to go to Pekin on the Illinois River and open a law office. I informed him that I had never practiced law, had not yet procured my license, nor had I any library. He informed me that he would furnish me with a few books, such as I would stand in need of immediately, and wait for the pay until I was able to pay him, and did so to the amount of thirty dollars' worth, which I received and subsequently paid him for. He told me that a license was a matter of no consequence, that I could get one at any time I desired to do so. I concluded to take his advice, and consequently packed up my things and went to Meredosia on the Illinois River to take a steamboat to Pekin.

"Arriving at the river, I waited one week for a steamboat, and then I learned that the only boat which was expected up the river that season had blown up at Alton, and consequently there would be no boat until the next spring. What was now to be done? After paying my bill at the tavern I had but fifty cents left. I could find nothing to do there, and had no money to get away with. Something must be done, and that soon. I inquired as to the prospect of getting a school, and was told by a farmer residing in the country a few miles that he thought I could obtain one at Exeter, about ten miles distant; and if I would go home with him that night, he would go to Exeter with me the next day. I accepted his invitation, left my trunk at Meredosia, rode behind the farmer on the same horse to his home, and the next day we both went to Exeter.

"He introduced me to several citizens who were very polite and

kind: but did not think a school could be obtained there; but if I would go to Winchester, eight or ten miles further, they had no doubt I would succeed in obtaining one. . . . I therefore determined to go to Winchester and make another effort. Accordingly I parted with my friend, the kind-hearted, hospitable farmer, and taking my cloak on my arm, went to Winchester on foot that night. Arriving in the town, I went to the only tavern in the place, introduced myself to the landlord and told him I wished to stop a few days with him, to which he readily assented. The landlord introduced me to the citizens generally, who seemed pleased with the idea of a new school in their little town, and in a few days obtained for me a subscription list of about forty scholars.

"In the meantime there was on the second day after my arrival, an administrator's sale, at which all the personal property of a dead man's estate was to be disposed of at auction, and the administrator applied to me to be clerk at the auction, make out the sale bills, draw the notes, and so forth; which I very cheerfully consented to do and performed the duty in the best style I knew how, and received five dollars for two days' labor therein. About the first of December I commenced my school, and closed it about the first of March, having during the whole time a goodly number of scholars, and giving as I believe general satisfaction to both scholars and parents. During this period I attended to considerable law business before justices of the peace, and formed an extensive acquaintance with the people in that part of the county. There was considerable political excitement growing out of the veto of the United States Bank and the removal of the deposits by General Jackson, or rather the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury because he would not remove the deposits, and the appointment of Mr. Taney in his place, who did remove them from the vaults of the United States Bank.

"One evening at the Lyceum, Mr. ————, a lawyer of some distinction from Jacksonville, made a speech denouncing the leading measures of General Jackson's administration, and especially the veto and removal of the deposits. He characterized the first of these acts as arbitrary and tyrannical, and the last as dangerous and unconstitutional. Being a great admirer of General Jackson's public and political character and a warm supporter of the principles of his administration, I could not remain silent when the old hero's character, public and private, was traduced and his measures misrepresented and denounced. I was then familiar with all the principles, measures and facts involved in the controversy, having been an attentive reader of the debates in Congress and the principal newspapers of the day, and having read also with great interest, the principal works in this country; such as the debates in the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and the convention of the several states on the adoption of the

Constitution; the Federalist, and other works. I had read all of them and many other political works with great care and interest, and had my political opinions firmly established, I engaged in the debate with a good deal of zeal and warmth, and defended the administration of General Jackson and the cause of the Democratic party in a manner which appeared highly gratifying to my political friends, and which certainly gave me some little reputation as a public speaker; much more than I deserved.

"When the first quarter of my school expired I settled my accounts, and finding that I had made enough to pay my expenses, I determined to remove to Jacksonville, the county seat of the same (Morgan) county, and commence the practice of the law. In the month of March I applied to the Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and after a short examination obtained a license, and immediately opened my office, being then less than twenty-one years of age. During the first week of my residence at Jacksonville some members of the Whig (alias the Federal) party called a county meeting, and made speeches and passed resolutions denouncing the administration in the severest terms, and more especially in relation to the Bank and currency question. The next week the Democrats called a meeting, one of the most numerous and spirited I have ever witnessed in that county. It was composed principally of farmers and mechanics, men who were honest in their political sentiments and who felt a deep interest in the proper administration of the public affairs, although but few of them were accustomed to public discussion.

"It so happened that at that time out of twelve members of the bar there was not a Democrat among them. This meeting I attended, and at the earnest solicitation of my political friends (for personal friends I had not then had time to form) I consented to make a speech. The excitement was intense, and I was rather severe in my remarks upon the opposition; so much so as to excite the bitter hostility of the whole of that party, and of course the warm support of my own party. The next week the Patriot, the organ of the opposition, devoted two entire columns of that paper to me and my speech, and continued the same course for two or three successive weeks. The necessary consequence was that I immediately became known to every man in the county, and was placed in such a situation as to be supported by one party and opposed by the other. This notoriety acquired by accident and founded on no peculiar merit, proved highly serviceable to me in my profession; for within one week thereafter I received for collection demands to the amount of thousands of dollars from persons I had never seen or heard of, and who would not probably have known that such a person as myself was in existence but for the attacks upon me in the opposition papers.

"So essential was the service thus rendered to me by my opponents that I have sometimes doubted whether I was not morally bound to pay the editor for his abuse according to the usual prices of advertisements. This incident illustrates a principle which it is important for men of the world, and especially politicians, to bear in mind. How foolish, how impolitic, the indiscriminate abuse of political opponents whose humble condition of insignificance prevents the possibility of injury, and who may be greatly benefited by the notoriety thus acquired! I firmly believe this is one of the frequent and great errors committed by the political editors of the present day. Indeed, I sincerely doubt whether I owe most to the kind and efficient support of my friends, and no man similarly situated ever had better and truer friends, or to the violent, reckless and imprudent opposition of my enemies. Certain I am that without both of those causes united, I never could have succeeded so well as I have done."

The autobiography, thus quoted from, is continued at considerable length beyond the period mentioned. It is enough to say that, in 1838, Mr. Douglas made a visit to Chicago, and that he made a speech in that city. "It was there," says John Wentworth in one of his historical addresses, "where Stephen A. Douglas and John T. Stuart, candidates for congress, had a public discussion."

In the early part of 1841, "a law was passed reorganizing the judiciary of the State, abolishing the circuit courts, increasing the membership of the Supreme Court from four to nine, requiring Supreme Court Judges not only to attend to Supreme Court duties, but as individual members of the court to hold circuit court in the various circuits. The Legislature appointed to these five new places on the Supreme Bench, Thomas Ford, the next year elected governor, Walter B. Scates, for many years after leaving the bench one of the prominent lawyers of Illinois, Samuel H. Treat, afterward United States Federal Judge, Sidney Breese, one of the most noted judges of this State, and Stephen A. Douglas."

Thus Douglas became a member of the highest court of the state when he was yet under twenty-eight years of age, and "less than seven years from the time he had come here a friendless adventurer." In his busy career he had not been able to devote much time to study or investigation, but while on the bench an opportunity was afforded him to become well grounded in the fundamental principles of the law. During the time that he was a supreme court judge he wrote twenty-two opinions. "There was little in any of these cases," says Judge Carter, "that tested his capacity as a judge; enough, however, to justify the conclusion that had he given his life unreservedly to the legal profession he would have been known as an eminent lawyer and judge.

"In view of his subsequent connection with the slavery question it is interesting to note that he was a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois when a majority of that court of his own political faith held in a case in which Shields and Trumbull were opposing counsel, Judge Scates writing the opinion, that the presumption of law in this State was in favor of liberty and every person was supposed to be free without regard to color. Douglas, while on the Bench, wrote an opinion as to the adoption of the common law in this country, which has been frequently referred to with approval in other decisions. In it he said: 'The common law is a beautiful system, containing the wisdom and experience of the ages. Like the people it ruled and protected, it was simple and crude in its infancy, and became enlarged, improved and polished as the nation advanced in civilization, virtue and intelligence. Adapting itself to the condition and circumstances of the people, and relying upon them for its administration, it necessarily improved as the condition of the people was elevated. . . . The inhabitants of this country always claimed the common law as their birthright, and at an early period established it as the basis of their jurisprudence.' "

"Douglas resigned as judge of the Supreme Court to run for Congress in June, 1843, after serving two years and a little over three months on that bench; he was elected representative and twice reelected; shortly after his third election the Legislature of Illinois elected him to the United States Senate, and he served as a member of that body until his death. . . . A public prosecutor before he was twenty-two, leading counsel in some of the most important cases heard in the State during the next few years, a Supreme Court judge at twenty-seven, Douglas' career at the Illinois bar has few parallels for brilliancy in the annals of history."

Stephen A. Douglas was too broad a man to be judged solely by the part taken by him in the United States senate during the several stages of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Even the course he pursued during the exciting week in Chicago in the fall of 1850, or even the debates with Lincoln in 1858, do not afford sufficient ground for an unfavorable verdict upon his character and public services. Eventually Douglas showed himself to have the true spirit of a patriot, and hesitated not to sacrifice himself and his political standing with his southern friends, when it became apparent to him, as it did at length, that such was his duty.

The reader who wishes to understand the character of Douglas may profitably peruse the volume by Hon. Clark E. Carr, published in 1909, in which the career of Douglas is fully set forth and its results estimated. In view of the fact that he was at one time the champion of a losing cause, the author feels that "his nobility and purity of character, his

sublime patriotism and transcendant abilities, have not been appreciated as they deserve to be." The grandeur of the character and achievements of Lincoln "became so exalted as to overshadow, for a time, the work of the great senator; but the patriotic people of America," says Carr, "should never forget the public services of Senator Douglas. Great as is the fame of Mr. Lincoln, it may be doubted whether his name would ever have been known to any considerable degree beyond the limits of the state of Illinois, but for his proving himself to be able to meet and successfully cope with the senator in what are known as 'The Lincoln-Douglas debates,' and it may also be doubted whether President Lincoln could have been successful in the mighty work of maintaining the integrity of the nation but for the timely support of Senator Douglas."

It was Douglas' ambition to become president of the United States, but it is to his glory and honor that when the peril of disunion was clearly perceived he came to the support of his great opponent, and uttered words of patriotic loyalty to the Union. Himself a defeated candidate, he called on Mr. Lincoln, just after Fort Sumter had been fired on, and pledged his most earnest and active cooperation toward putting down the rebellion. He sent a telegram to his supporters in Illinois calling upon them to come forward and help save the Union.

On the occasion of his last public speech at the Wigwam in Chicago Mr. Douglas made an eloquent appeal to all loyal citizens to stand by the Union then threatened with dissolution. This speech was delivered only a month before his dying day. The closing words of this memorable address were as follows: "It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country."

"As he stood before that vast assemblage in Chicago," says Carr, "Senator Douglas was the mightiest and most potential figure in the galaxy of American statesmen. . . . Here patriotic men of every shade of opinion and of every political party listened with breathless interest for every word that fell from his lips, and vied with each other to do him honor. Such enthusiastic greeting, such rapturous applause, had never been accorded to another public man since the days of the fathers. Every one who took part in the great demonstration felt that the Senator's utterances were the expression of the emotions of all the patriotic people of the great nation, from ocean to ocean. . . . Patriotic men who then saw the great Senator, for the last time, recalled in later days the splendors of that great ovation; and as they realized that he had been withdrawn forever from their view, and that they would never again see his familiar face and form, they felt that they had witnessed his transfiguration."

Thereafter the name of Douglas, as well as his glowing words of loyalty, were fully identified with the Union cause. He did not live long to render the invaluable aid which he could have given throughout the coming struggle, for when he left the scene of his triumphant ovation, he did so never to return to the public gaze. The strain upon his physical and mental faculties had been too severe, and from the great hall of the Wigwam he was driven to the old Tremont House, which was his home when in Chicago. In a few days thereafter, he breathed his last, on the 3d of June, 1861. His message to his children was in these words: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States," and these were his last words on earth.

The remains of Senator Douglas are in Chicago, and rest in a marble sarcophagus placed within a crypt under a lofty monument of granite. Surmounting the shaft is a bronze statue of the statesman, the total height to the top of the statue being ninety-six feet. Upon the sarcophagus is an inscription giving the dates of his birth and death, and the words of his last message. The monument is situated on rising ground, overlooking the lake, and is surrounded by an ample lawn space adjoining the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad, at Thirty-fifth street.

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson gave this estimate of Douglas. "He was, in very truth," he said, "imbued with little of mere sentiment. He gave little time to discussions belonging solely to the realm of the speculative or the abstract. He was in no sense a dreamer. What Coleridge has defined as wisdom—'common sense in an uncommon degree'—was his. In phrase the simple and most telling he struck at once at the very core of the controversy. . . . Positive and aggressive to the last degree, he never sought 'by indirections to find directions out.' In statesmanship—in all that pertained to human affairs—he was intensely practical. With him, in the words of Macaulay, 'one acre in Middlesex was worth a principality in Utopia'."

Frank X. Rydzewski, Sr.

FRANK X. RYDZEWSKI, Sr., an eminent leader of Polish-American activities in the midwest metropolis and widely known throughout the state of Illinois, was for more than four decades a prominent figure in political and financial circles of South Chicago. A native of Suwalki, Poland, he was born January 17, 1867, a son of Vincent and Catharine Rydzewski. His early education was acquired in the parochial schools of his native town, which he left when a youth of sixteen years to try his fortune in the new world. Soon after his arrival in the United States he obtained employment with the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago and began attending night school in order that he might more quickly familiarize himself with the language and customs of his adopted land. His laudable ambition to make the best possible use of the advantages and opportunities here afforded early manifested itself. After a few years he became manager of the Fred Miller brewing interests, and though one would naturally not expect a man in this position to be a total abstainer, it is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Rydzewski never partook of any intoxicating beverage. He was a temperate man in all things. He early became interested in real estate development on the south side and was soon a political leader among the democrats of South Chicago, where for more than forty years he figured prominently not only in public affairs but also in the field of finance. At one time he was head of the election commissioners of Cook county, and he served on the board of local improvements under the administrations of Carter H. Harrison and William E. Dever, being vice president of the board under the latter's administration. During the last year of the Dever administration Mr. Rydzewski was chosen to succeed John Sloan as president of the board, in which connection he completed the Wilson avenue sewer system and the famous Wacker drive. A half million dollars of the appropriation set apart for Wacker drive was turned back by him into the city treasury. He also served as jury commissioner of Cook county for two terms.

Mr. Rydzewski was one of the founders and the president of the South Chicago Building & Loan Association and was a member of the board of directors of the Hegewisch State Bank, the Ogden State Bank and the Calumet National Bank, while for four years he occupied the presidency of the Interstate National Bank.

During the World war Mr. Rydzewski took an active part in the

Liberty Loan drives and aided the government for a time as a lieutenant in the secret service of the United States. Though he held membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus and all the local church organizations of the Catholic Church, Mr. Rydzewski was best known to his friends as a home-loving man. His favorite recreation in the outdoors was the care and cultivation of his beautiful garden at 7839 South Shore drive.

Mr. Rydzewski was married in South Chicago to Anna Furman, daughter of Albert Furman, a native of Posen, Germany, and an old settler of South Chicago. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters: Frank X., Jr., who was an all-American football star at Notre Dame and is now in the real estate business in South Chicago; Edward; Joseph; John; Vincent; Miss Marie Rydzewski; Mrs. Hattie Japczynski; Mrs. Catherine Palicki; and Mrs. Lillian Boreczky.

Soon after the completion of Wacker drive, Mr. Rydzewski was stricken with Bright's disease, and when the illness became acute, his physicians advised that he go to Florida, hoping that a change of climate would improve his condition. With him went his wife, Mrs. Anna Rydzewski, who remained by his side to the end, for the trip was in vain and Mr. Rydzewski passed away at the hospital in Coral Gables, Monday, January 30, 1928. On Monday, February 6, his remains were taken from St. Michael's Church at Eighty-third street and South Shore drive to Holy Cross cemetery, Calumet City. Bishop Paul Peter Rhode, formerly auxiliary bishop in Chicago, now bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and a lifelong friend of Mr. Rydzewski, officiated at the services. Resolutions were passed by the board of local improvements of the city of Chicago, the South Chicago Building & Loan Association and the various banks of which Mr. Rydzewski was a director, attesting the high esteem in which he was held by his associates of many years. On the day of his funeral the board of local improvements suspended business. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted land, an able and judicious leader of the Polish-American people in financial and political affairs, widely known for his benefactions in his section of the city, and best of all, in his household he was a loving, indulgent and devoted husband and father.

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Walter H. Linn

Walter Hermann Kirk

IN PROFESSIONAL circles of Peoria the name of Walter Hermann Kirk, attorney and counselor at law, was widely known. In all of his activities he held to the highest ethical standards of the profession and his keen intelligence was constantly manifest in the able manner in which he handled the litigated interests entrusted to his care. While the greater part of his life was passed in Peoria, he was a native of Baxter Springs, Missouri, his birth having there occurred December 5, 1870. His parents, John E. and Laura (Sevier) Kirk, were also natives of that state and there the father engaged in the cattle trade and in the grain business for a number of years in the vicinity of Kirksville, which city was named in honor of his ancestors, who had removed from Virginia and from Tennessee to Missouri at an early period in the settlement of the last named state. In the maternal line Walter H. Kirk was a descendant of the Sevier family, one of the well known and renowned families among the early residents of Tennessee. On leaving Missouri, John E. and Laura (Sevier) Kirk went to San Jose, California, but about 1876 returned to Missouri, where a little later Mr. Kirk purchased the patent of a hay-stacking device from James R. Hill. This he perfected, manufactured and sold, making his headquarters at Salisbury, Missouri, until the lack of facilities wherewith to carry on manufacturing interests caused him to seek another location. Accordingly in 1881 he removed to Peoria, where he organized the Acme Hay Harvester Company, of which he became president and general manager, continuing in that official connection until his health failed in 1890 and he disposed of his interests in the company. From that time forward he was not actively engaged in business except for the care and supervision which he gave to his extensive land interests in California, in which state he passed away in March, 1898.

Walter H. Kirk was a youth of ten years when the family home was established in Peoria and here he acquired his education, passing through consecutive grades until he was graduated from high school. He next entered the University of Michigan in preparation for a professional career and was graduated from the law department in June, 1894. It was during his college days that he became a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. With his return to Peoria he opened an office and entered upon the practice of law as a member of the firm of Kirk & Shurtleff and was soon widely recognized as one of the most brilliant attorneys of the

state. He was widely sought in council and was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. He readily recognized the value of a business situation and wisely counseled the course to pursue, knowing just what restrictions were placed upon it by legal procedure and what chances there were for legitimate expansion and control. Men eminent in business circles sought his advice, finding it at all times sound and logical. His knowledge of the law was comprehensive and exact and his corporation practice was of a most extensive and important character.

Mr. Kirk was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Matthews, a daughter of Newton Matthews, a prominent attorney, and his wife, Anna Matthews, of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk had one child, Evangeline, who is now Mrs. George B. Pattison and has two lovely little daughters, Mary Louise and Anne Elizabeth. They occupy a beautiful home on Grand View drive, living with Mrs. Kirk.

It was on the 18th of September, 1924, that Peoria was called upon to mourn the loss of Walter H. Kirk. He had long occupied a prominent place in the public life of the community, not only by reason of his ability in his profession but also owing to his qualities of leadership in other connections. He was a prominent and influential factor in republican politics and filled a number of offices, serving as assistant supervisor from 1901 until 1903 and as city attorney from 1903 until 1905. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knight Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine, and the rules that governed his conduct and shaped his relations with his fellowmen were furthermore shown in his membership in the Presbyterian Church, in which he served in several official capacities, acting as superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. His social nature found expression in his membership in the University, Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs. A love of nature was ever one of his dominant characteristics and he established for his family a handsome residence, known as "Vallenview," on Grand View drive in Peoria, affording a fine view of the Illinois River valley, and in this beautiful home he always felt great pride. He was active in various societies for the preservation of the beauties of nature, loving the wild flowers, the trees, the birds and all that expressed the care of the Omnipotent. In private as well as in public life he was distinguished for his upright character. He possessed a charming personality that always expressed itself in gentle kindliness to a host of friends and in unfaltering devotion to his wife and daughter. Those qualities which men most admire were his in large measure.

John Behrmann

AMONG THE notable business men of Chicago was John Behrmann, who passed away June 15, 1927. He was a man of forceful character, of broad vision and unfaltering determination, and as the years passed he won success in large measure as the result of his intelligently directed effort. His birth occurred in Bremen, Germany, June 24, 1883, and there he acquired a good practical education, after which he began working in a delicatessen store. The opportunities of the new world attracted him, however, and in 1904 he sailed for America, settling in New York city, where he began work as a clerk for four dollars a week. While thus employed in a delicatessen store, in which his capability won him promotion, he carefully saved his earnings and after a few years was able to establish business on his own account, which he began in a small way but which he developed as time passed and his trade increased. In 1919 he came to Chicago and founded the business that was to bring him fame and fortune as the manufacturer of the Blue Ribbon mayonnaise. This enterprise, too, was begun in a small way but it grew phenomenally until it became one of the important manufacturing interests of the city. His first plant was a small one-story building at Lake street and Kedzie avenue, and at the time of his death he was owner of an extensive plant at 4550 Jackson boulevard and his business had reached the sum of two million dollars annually. He studied closely to perfect the product in quality and make it a commodity that would be in universal demand, and today the output is sent to every part of the country. Mr. Behrmann possessed in strong measure those qualities which for want of a better term have been called the commercial sense. Determination, perseverance, broad vision and indefatigable energy entered into his make-up and the results which he achieved carried him far beyond the ranks of the many till he stood in a notable place among the successful few.

On the 8th of August, 1912, Mr. Behrmann was united in marriage to Wilhelmina Osterholtz, who survives him. Both having great fondness for children, they adopted a boy and a girl, John Marvin and Margaret, giving to them the same loving care, attention and opportunities that they would have bestowed upon children of their own.

Mr. Behrmann was never ambitious to hold public office and in the exercise of his right of franchise cast an independent ballot, voting for men and measures rather than party. One of his outstanding charac-

teristics was his spirit of philanthropy. He gave generously of his means to many worthy charitable organizations, constantly extending a helping hand where aid was needed, and he exemplified in his life the true spirit of Christianity in giving rather than receiving at the holy season. He found great happiness for many years in supplying to numerous individuals and families a Christmas basket or other needed supplies and rejoiced in the recipient's delight and pleasure. He took great interest in Masonic work, attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also belonged to the Mystic Shrine. He greatly enjoyed reading good literature and many of his happiest hours were spent in the companionship of the men of master minds in his own library. One of his splendid qualities was his loyalty to his friends. He was a believer in the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one, and he and his wife delighted to entertain their many friends at their own fireside, where they accorded to all a warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Behrmann also had the greatest appreciation for nature and out-of-door life, and so many were his sterling qualities that those who knew him counted his friendship as a most prized possession. He had, too, a warm appreciation for the social opportunities that came to him through his membership in the Medinah Country, the Illinois Athletic, the Chicago Yacht and the Midwest Athletic Clubs, the Oak Park Elks Club, the West Town Chamber of Commerce and the Westward Ho Golf Club. He resided at 337 Keystone avenue, River Forest, but it was a coincidence that he passed away in the land of his birth. He had gone back to Germany for the benefit of his health and had spent eight months there when death called him, his remains being laid to rest, therefore, in his native land. To his countless friends on this side of the Atlantic his demise came as a great blow. His business associates honored him as one who had truly earned the proud American title of a self-made man, having worked his way upward from obscurity to prominence by methods which at no time sought or required disguise; his social acquaintances esteemed him because of his kindly spirit, his cordiality, his geniality and his true hospitality; the recipients of his bounty remember him with gratitude because of his generosity, and in his home his position was that of the ideal husband who places the duties, the privileges, the opportunities and the happiness of home life above all other things.

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Edward D. Moeng

EDWARD D. MOENG, for fifty-seven years connected with the engraving and printing business in Chicago, was born in the midwest metropolis on the 5th of November, 1856, a son of Diedrich and Dora (Degenner) Moeng. The father, a native of Lüneburg, Germany, and a cabinetmaker and expert wood carver by trade, came to Chicago when a young man and established a home at the corner of Madison and La Salle streets. By his first marriage he had two daughters and a son who attained maturity, namely: Mary, who married Peter Stauff; Carrie, who became the wife of Henry Bruggeman; and Henry. To Diedrich Moeng and his second wife were born three sons and one daughter who reached mature years: William, now living in Chicago; Edward Diedrich, of this review; Louis, who resides in Chicago; and Emma, the deceased wife of William Droege.

Edward D. Moeng was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in 1871 began his business career as an errand boy with the house of Zeese & Rand, pioneer electrotypers, while after the Chicago fire he continued with A. Zeese, successor to the former firm. On February 2, 1872, he left Mr. Zeese to learn the plumbing trade and at the end of four years, in 1876, returned to his old employer to serve an apprenticeship as an electrotyper. Six years later, in 1882, he discontinued his connection with Mr. Zeese to accept the superintendency of the electrotype foundry of Blomgren Brothers, by whom he was thus employed until 1889. He then became superintendent for A. Zeese & Company and filled that position through the succeeding decade, during which period the concern was organized as the Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Company and its capital stock was increased from sixty to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Moeng served as manager of the company for two years, from 1899 until 1901, when he became its president. In 1902 the capital stock was increased to two hundred thousand dollars on account of the purchase of the Marsh and Grant printing plant. On the 1st January, 1905, the corporate name was changed to The Franklin Company and Mr. Moeng remained the active head of the business as president and general manager until 1920, when he was made chairman of the board, retaining that official title to the time of his death. Under his wise and able direction The Franklin Company developed an extensive business in designing, illustrating, engraving, electrotyping, commercial photographing, embossing, printing and binding work.

A man of high ideals and great business and executive ability, Mr.

Moeng led an active and useful life, and though he never took part in local politics, he was a stanch republican in state and national issues. He was an ardent lover of outdoor life, finding his chief sources of recreation in motoring and golf and in his garden. Artistic in temperament, his individuality displayed itself in the home which he built in 1903, on the shore of Lake Michigan, at 1054 Columbia avenue, where he passed away June 23, 1928. This handsome residence, with its beautiful garden, is of unusual architecture, the exterior being built of small stones, worn smooth by the action of the waves, which Mr. Moeng had employed a man to gather from the shore for a period of two years before he began to build. He bequeathed this fine home to a public charity and made many other generous gifts to religious and philanthropic organizations. Mr. Moeng joined the Pilgrim Church, which later became the famous Central Church at Orchestra Hall, and was a personal friend of Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, its founder and pastor. At the time of Mr. Moeng's death, Dr. Shannon, now pastor of Central Church, was absent from the city, and the funeral services were conducted by Dr. John, a lifelong friend. He was laid to rest in the mausoleum which he had been building in Graceland cemetery and which was completed just one day prior to his death. In his life he exemplified the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, to which he belonged, and his name was also on the membership rolls of the Royal Arcanum and the Chicago Athletic Club.

On the 9th of December, 1886, Mr. Moeng was married to Helen Jahn, daughter of Henry and Alvina (Luening) Jahn. Henry Jahn was a youth of sixteen when he arrived in Chicago, having crossed the Atlantic from Germany, and though he lived to reach the age of but forty-one years, he had become one of the leading and prosperous grain merchants on the Board of Trade. Mrs. Jahn, member of a highly cultured German family, came to Chicago when a maiden of fifteen years as a guest of her uncle, Rudolph Schloesser, and was forty-nine days in crossing the Atlantic. Mrs. Moeng is justly proud of the fact that her mother was responsible for the education of the children of her family. She was herself a music teacher and reads and writes German fluently. There were five children in the family of Henry and Alvina (Luening) Jahn, namely: Mrs. Louise (Jahn) Mohrmann, Mrs. Helen (Jahn) Moeng, August, Selma and Adolph. The last named, now deceased, was practically the owner of the engraving business of the firm of Jahn & Ollier.

Mr. Moeng willed five thousand dollars to Graceland cemetery for perpetual care and an additional thousand dollars for the fund of his father and mother, who were also interred there. In the bequest of the home to the Infants Welfare Society, a suitable bronze tablet is to be kept on the building for twenty-five years.

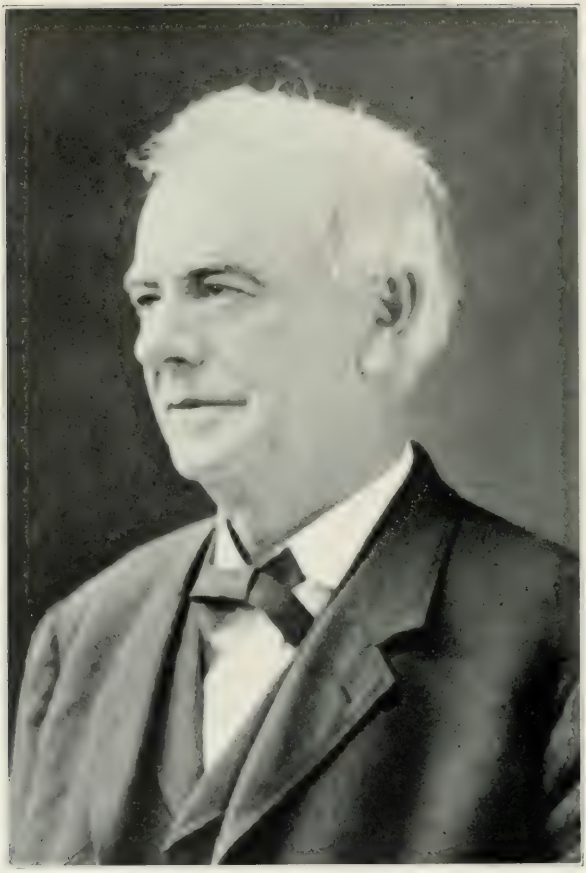
Louis Eisendrath

THE NAME of Louis Eisendrath stands well to the fore in the list of Illinois' honored dead as a pioneer merchant and banker of Chicago, where he passed away as a retired capitalist on the 11th of November, 1927, when seventy-four years of age. He was born in Germany, October 16, 1853, and in the early '60s was brought to Chicago by his parents, Levi N. and Helen (Felsenthal) Eisendrath. Early in the succeeding decade he began his business career as a traveling salesman and in 1878 became a member of the firm of Kahn, Nussbaum & Company. It was in 1885 that he organized the corporation of Strouss, Eisendrath & Company, manufacturers of ladies' and children's clothing, of which he remained at the head as president until his retirement from active business thirty years later, in 1915. During this period he developed an enterprise of extensive and profitable proportions and became widely recognized as a business man of keen sagacity, sound judgment and progressive spirit. For a decade prior to his death he was identified with financial interests as vice president of the Franklin Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

On the 2d of June, 1874, Mr. Eisendrath was united in marriage to Hannah Strouss, of Chicago, who passed away in 1913. Their only living son is Joseph L. Eisendrath, vice president and treasurer of the Chicago bond and mortgage firm of Baer, Eisendrath & Company. In 1916, Louis Eisendrath was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Henry Kahn.

Mr. Eisendrath was a trustee of Sinai Congregation and a director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago and was long identified with Jewish philanthropies. He also served as vice president of Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He was highly esteemed among his fellow members of the Standard, City, North Shore and Covenant Clubs of Chicago and indeed enjoyed a most enviable reputation among his associates in the varied relations of life. A resident of Chicago from boyhood, he was widely and favorably known here and in his passing the metropolis sustained the loss of one of its respected and valued citizens.

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RICHARD J. OGLESBY

Richard J. Oglesby

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, three times governor of Illinois, a distinguished military leader and statesman, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, July 25, 1824, and was of Scotch lineage. In 1833 his parents, Jacob and Isabella (Watson) Oglesby, together with two of their children, were victims of a cholera epidemic. Richard Oglesby, then nine years of age, went to live in the home of his uncle, Willis Oglesby, who in 1836 removed to Decatur, Illinois. When fourteen years of age he went to the home of his sisters, Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Peddicord, in Decatur. In early youth he worked on a farm, but at length he decided to return to Kentucky and learn the carpenter's trade. He had previously attended school in Decatur and made the best possible use of his educational opportunities, which, however, were limited owing to the fact that Macon county was then a frontier district. When nineteen years of age he decided that Illinois was the place to farm and not to build houses, and in connection with Lemuel Allen he rented a tract of land. The venture proved unsuccessful, however, and it was not until the later years of his life that Governor Oglesby again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

He first entered actively in politics at the time of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas. In later years he became a warm personal friend and adviser of President Lincoln, and being in Washington at the time of the assassination he was one of the first at the bedside of the martyr president.

In 1844 Mr. Oglesby took up the study of law under Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield, and upon his admission to the bar settled in Moultrie county, where he practiced successfully until the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846. He volunteered at the age of twenty-one and was elected first lieutenant of Company D, Fourth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. The regiment marched more than seven hundred miles through the interior of Mexico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter Lieutenant Oglesby commanded the company, and he displayed the military qualities which made him afterward a distinguished officer of the Civil war. On his return to Illinois he settled in Decatur, where he resumed the practice of law, but the discovery of gold in California attracted him to the west and in the summer of 1849 he was one of a party of nine who started for the mines. He was fairly successful in his search for gold, returning

home with a considerable sum of money after two years spent in California.

On his admission to the bar Mr. Oglesby began to cultivate the art of public speaking, for which he had much natural talent. He was recognized as a promising orator in the campaigns of 1848 and 1852, and was again manifest in his work at the bar, to which he devoted his attention from 1851 until 1856. In April of the latter year he carried out a long cherished desire of going abroad, visiting many points of interest, both historical and modern, in Europe and then making a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land. He visited a number of points of interest in western Asia and then went to Constantinople and to Athens, returning to this country after a visit to the more interesting Italian cities. He arrived home in December, 1857, and delivered several lectures on his trips abroad. He entered actively into the campaign of 1858, one of the most critical in the history of the country, and was nominated on the republican ticket for congress in a district very strongly democratic. His speeches in the campaigns in which he participated captivated the attention of the crowd and excited their admiration for the man, if not for the principles he advocated, and he succeeded in largely reducing the democratic majority although, like his friend Lincoln, he had to wait until 1860 for a personal triumph. In 1860 he became republican candidate for the state senate in a district containing eight counties, but the most sanguine hardly dared to expect his election because of the normal democratic vote there. He had shown, however, the elements of a popular leader and carried his district by a larger vote than was accorded Lincoln. He sat in legislative session from January 7 until February 21, and then after Fort Sumter was fired upon Governor Yates called the assembly in special session. On the last day of that session the Eighth Illinois Regiment unanimously chose Mr. Oglesby as its colonel. Without a moment's hesitation he repaired to Camp Yates. He had no taste for war beyond the requirements of patriotic duty, but to that duty, with all the determination of his soul, he exchanged his seat in the senate for the camp of the soldier. His military history is too well known to need minute recounting. He was ordered to the command of Cairo and participated in a number of the early battles of the war. In 1862 he was appointed brigadier general by President Lincoln for gallantry at Fort Donelson. At Corinth he commanded a brigade and on the afternoon of the first day fell upon the field, dangerously wounded. Six months of intense suffering and danger passed before he was able to leave home, and all of the surgeons who attended him despaired of his life, but fate had decreed that there was still great work for him to do. In 1863, in consideration of his meritorious service, President Lincoln appointed him major general, and though still suffering from his wound

he returned to active duty, but owing to his physical condition was forced to resign in July, 1863. His resignation was not accepted, but he was granted a leave of absence and returned home. After a short time he was detailed as president of a general court martial which sat in Washington from December, 1863, to May, 1864, trying some of the most important cases then pending in the military service.

In the spring of 1864 the predominant question was who should be the republican candidate for governor, and popular opinion trended so strongly in his favor that when the convention met he was nominated on the first ballot, being elected by a majority of more than thirty thousand. The newspapers of the time spoke of him as "a liberal hearted administrator of the high and sacred trust imposed upon him as the official head of a great commonwealth, showing himself eminently faithful, competent and able, combining in an admirable degree the qualities of a very man among men." His term as governor continued until January, 1869, and his record won high encomiums.

Another of his important public services was as president of the National Monument Association, which raised the means to erect an enduring memorial to the martyr president, and when the statue of Lincoln was unveiled, October 15, 1874, Governor Oglesby delivered the dedicatory address. At the close of his first term as governor he retired to private life, but in 1872 was again nominated and was elected by over forty thousand majority. When the next legislature convened he was elected to the United States senate for a full term of six years, serving until March 4, 1879. He served on various important committees, participated in the general business of congress, and was one of its prominent members. In 1884 he was again candidate for governor, and though some opposed him on the ground of a "third term," the people felt that his previous service had made him worthy of all trust and again he was elected, entering upon his third term in January, 1885. At its close he retired to a beautiful farm near Elkhart, in Logan county, determined to quit public life, but in the election of 1888 he was again active in campaign work. His opinions as long as he lived carried weight in the councils of his party. The people knew and trusted—nay more, they loved him, and his name stands out on the pages of Illinois' history, together with those of Lincoln, Grant, Douglas and others of fame and eminence.

In 1859 Governor Oglesby married Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph White, of Decatur. She died in May, 1868, leaving two children, Robert and Mrs. Olive Snyder. In 1873 Governor Oglesby married Mrs. Keyes, the eldest daughter of John D. Gillett, of Elkhart, and they became the parents of a daughter, Emma Louise, and three sons, Richard, John and Jasper. Governor Oglesby's speech at the Harvest Home banquet of the

Fellowship Club in Chicago, September, 1891, is regarded as a masterpiece. A paragraph from this remarkable address is as follows:

"Aye, the corn, the Royal Corn, within whose yellow heart there is of health and strength for all the nations. The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. This glorious plant, transmuted by the alchemy of God, sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song, and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life. Oh that I had the voice of song, to strengthen everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life. Oh that I had the voice of song, or skill to translate into tones the harmonies, the symphonies and oratorios that roll across the soul, when standing sometimes by day and sometimes by night upon the borders of this verdant sea, I note a world of promise, and then before one-half the year is gone I view its full fruition and see its heaped gold await the need of man. Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant! Thou greatest among the manifestations of the wisdom and love of God, that may be seen in all the fields or upon the hillsides or in the valleys!"

Governor Oglesby's military and official service are matters of history. They are interwoven with the very web and woof of the annals of Illinois. No one has stood for higher standards of citizenship or labored more earnestly and courageously to secure their adoption. He died at Elkhart, April 24, 1899. A contemporary biographer wrote of him, prior to his death: "The people of Illinois are to be congratulated upon the character of such splendor of development, such elevation and purity of purpose and such devotion to the highest and best interests of the state as are exhibited in the private and public life of Richard J. Oglesby."

Jens Gregersen

IN THE upbuilding of Chicago every field of business is represented, and among those who have been most active and prominent in developing the dairy interests of the metropolis was numbered Jens Gregersen, president and founder of the Clover Leaf Milk Company. It has often been said that the man of foreign birth has keener appreciation for the opportunities and advantages offered in the new world than those who have had their nativity in this land. Jens Gregersen was among those who came from Denmark, where his birth occurred March 10, 1856. His youthful days were passed on a farm and he acquired a good education in the schools of his home locality. He also attended the Danish dairy schools, which are similar to the agricultural colleges of America, and thus he acquired an intimate and scientific knowledge of the business to which he devoted his attention during the remainder of his life. After leaving school he was employed by a dairy corporation owning a chain of dairies, to inspect cattle and dairies, and thus he added still broader knowledge and experience to his preparation for the successful career which awaited him after his arrival in the new world. Considering the possibilities for advancement in his own land, he believed that he might have still better opportunities on this side of the water and in 1890 made the voyage to the United States. He did not tarry on the eastern coast but came at once to Chicago and rented a farm at what is now Sixty-sixth street and Western avenue in Englewood, there making his start in the dairy business. He began in a small way but gradually increased his interests as his means permitted, reinvesting his profits in the business, so that at the time of his death he owned two main distributing stations and two creameries in the country. He was acknowledged by dairymen not only in Illinois but elsewhere as one of the foremost representatives of this business in the country, not only from the practical but also from the scientific standpoint. He always closely studied the most advanced methods of handling dairy products and the excellent quality of milk which he handled, together with his reliable business methods, brought him to a prominent position among the successful dairymen of his adopted city.

In 1892 Mr. Gregersen was united in marriage to Miss Karen Krogh and they became parents of seven children, the living being: Helga, who is the wife of Bowman Hinckley, of Moline, Illinois; and two sons, Thorwald and Gunnar, who were associated with their father in busi-

ness. The wife and mother passed away in 1916 and on the 11th of November, 1919, Mr. Gregersen wedded Miss Petra Hoigard, of Chicago, who survives him. Mr. Gregersen was a great home man, finding his truest happiness in the companionship of his wife and children, and therefore he never sought to figure prominently in any public relation. He possessed a strong personality and a stranger at once realized that he was a man to be trusted and respected. He was generous of his means, giving liberally to charitable organizations, and he constantly reached out a helping hand to those who needed assistance. He was proud of his American citizenship, having lived for nearly forty years in Chicago, and he was keenly interested in all that pertained to the progress and upbuilding of the city, where he had directed his labors to such avail that success in substantial measure rewarded his efforts. He was truly a self-made man, owing his advancement entirely to his industry and determination, and he was long numbered among the substantial and valued citizens of Chicago. He made many friends, so that when he passed away on the 26th of October, 1927, his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

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John Sumner

John Sommer

IN THE records of those men who have contributed to making Illinois history, mention should be made of John Sommer, one of the founders and promoters of one of the large enterprises of the state. He displayed marked business capacity and power that enabled him to readily meet any emergency and any opportunity. He took a most active part in the development of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company and his inventive genius found expression in many of the improvements which from time to time marked the growth of the business.

John Sommer was born in Morton, Illinois, December 29, 1865, being the eldest son of Peter and Mary (Breisacher) Sommer, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. His father was at that time employed in connection with wagonmaking and blacksmithing at Morton, but a few years later he removed to a farm in the vicinity of Fairbury, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1880. He then established the family home at Tremont, where he continued farming until 1889. In the meantime the necessity of building eighty rods of fence annually upon the farm which he had leased, turned his attention to the subject of making wire fencing. This he attempted by a process which he soon learned had already been patented and yet was not entirely satisfactory. He and his sons, John and Peter W., began studying the problem with great thoroughness and it was John Sommer who one day brought to his father a twisted wire which he believed might be utilized in fence manufacturing and which has since become known to the world as the Keystone twist. A little later a machine was developed for making fencing of this character and in 1889 a small plant was established, where the business steadily grew until the demand for larger quarters, increased facilities and better shipment led to a removal to Peoria. From the beginning, John and Peter W. Sommer were associated with their father in the enterprise. In 1895 they opened a larger plant in Peoria, but after a brief period found this also inadequate to the demands of the trade which had been built up. A much larger plant was established at South Bartonville, a Peoria suburb, where the business has since been carried on with frequent enlargement of the shops. Today a mammoth enterprise is there maintained covering many acres and furnishing employment to hundreds of workmen.

John Sommer was closely associated with the business until 1901 when he removed to Tremonton, Utah, because of his health, there re-

maining until 1915, during which time he devoted his attention to farming, to the manufacture of drain tile and to the drainage business. Upon his return he resumed active connection with the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, of which he was vice president at the time of his death. He had also extended the scope of his activities by becoming president of the Mid-States Steel and Wire Company, which has its main offices in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was the result of a merger of the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail Company of Crawfordsville, Indiana, the Dwiggens Fence Company of Anderson, Indiana, and the Adrian Wire Fence Company of Adrian, Michigan. His duties in relation to the new organization required many trips between the various plants and he was giving a large amount of his attention to the company's affairs when death called him.

Mr. Sommer was a member of the Apostolic Christian Church and his religious belief guided him in every relation of life, making him a man whom to know was to esteem and honor. The sterling worth of his character was recognized by all with whom he came in contact and those who had business relations with him found him a most dependable as well as a most capable man. He was thorough in everything that he undertook and his ability contributed in substantial measure to the success of the mammoth enterprise which was built up by John Sommer, his father and his brothers and which remains one of the foremost industries of Peoria. Among his employes, Mr. Sommer was always approachable, looking carefully after their welfare and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and high regard of those who served him, while throughout the section of the state in which he long lived he had the friendship of a legion of people who knew him well, many from his boyhood days until his life's labors were ended. He found his greatest contentment in his home, in the presence of loved ones, and was to them a thoughtful husband, father and companion.

John Sommer married, on October 21, 1891, Eliza Schmutz of Tremont, daughter of Christian and Louise Fredericka (Spahr) Schmutz, natives of Germany, who settled near Tremont upon a farm when they came to this country. Mrs. Eliza (Schmutz) Sommer survives her husband and continues to reside in Peoria, Illinois. Of this union were born the following: Daniel P., who married Winifred Baker, and is the father of two children, Lucille and John Daniel, succeeded his father as vice president and director of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company; Samuel C., who married Edna Johnson and is the father of Curtis, Virginia and Betty Jean; Louise, wife of V. J. Mueller and mother of Marilyn and John; Edwin J., who married Sophia Koch and is the father of Edwin J., Jr., Murray and Sylvia; Alvin H., who married Lina Stuber and is the father of Miriam and William; Esther, wife of Walter

Baer; Lester B.; O. William; and John R. The two youngest children are students. Mr. Sommer was also survived by two younger brothers not heretofore mentioned: B. L. Sommer, president of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, who died in February, 1929, and W. H. Sommer, then vice president and general superintendent of the works, who has since succeeded his brother, B. L. Sommer, as president.

Mr. Sommer died April 7, 1928, at the age of sixty-two years. As previously mentioned he had done considerable strenuous traveling in the interests of the wire company of which he was president, and this perhaps taxed his heart. It is said, moreover, that the shock attending the death of his mother, who died only a few days previously, was a contributing cause. His brother, P. W. Sommer, with whom he had long been associated in the steel and wire business died exactly four years before, to the date and almost to the hour. A double funeral was held from the residence in Peoria for Mr. Sommer and his mother. Services were read in the First Baptist Church and interment was in the family lot at Springdale cemetery.

Death came to Mr. Sommer quietly in the night, closing a most worthy career replete of good to man. That which he accomplished in his three score and two years will continue to be of value to many, for he inspired all those with whom he came in contact and through the souls of those who survive him this inspiration toward an ideal will be conveyed to others and others in turn will pass it on until the nation and the world are the better for one life well lived.

Archelaus Southard Terrill

ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD TERRILL was long a prominent figure in the investment securities business in Chicago, where he organized the firm of A. S. Terrill & Company in 1894, while as the organizer of the United States Lumber & Cotton Company he represented extensive timber and land interests in the south. He was in the sixty-third year of his age when he passed away November 16, 1927, at his home at 305 North Euclid avenue in Oak Park, where he had maintained his residence for a quarter of a century. His birth occurred at Pichton, Ontario, Canada, December 18, 1864, and he was a young man of about twenty years when he crossed the border into the United States and came to Chicago, immediately making application for citizenship. It was a decade later, in 1894, that he organized the firm of A. S. Terrill & Company for the purpose of dealing in investment securities. Under his wise and capable control this developed into one of the largest investment securities houses in Chicago, with branch offices in New York and London, England. In the year 1906, extending the scope of his operations, Mr. Terrill organized the United States Lumber & Cotton Company with extensive timber and land interests in Alabama and Mississippi. Many prominent Englishmen were interested in this enterprise, and until the outbreak of the world war Mr. Terrill spent considerable of his time in England, maintaining a residence in that country as well as in the United States. He retired from active business in June, 1926, and was called to his final rest about a year and a half later.

In 1892 Mr. Terrill was united in marriage to Miss Helen Maud Johnston, of Pichton, Ontario, and they became the parents of a daughter, Ruth, and a son, Clarence A. Terrill. The latter has two children, Clarence A. Terrill, Jr., and Helen Shirley. Three brothers of A. S. Terrill survive him, namely: Alfred, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada; William, a resident of Chicago; and John, who lives in Seattle, Washington.

At all times appreciative of the social amenities of life, Mr. Terrill joined the Chicago Athletic Association on the 12th of August, 1904, and also held membership in the South Shore Country Club, the Westward Ho Club, the Oak Park Club, the Westchester-Biltmore and Bankers' Clubs of New York and the Royal Automobile Club and Devonshire Club of London, England. A worthy exemplar of the teachings and

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F. W. Sommer

Peter William Sommer

THERE IS perhaps no record in Illinois where family cooperation has been so thoroughly the basis of notable success in the building up of a mammoth enterprise as in the Sommer family, founders and promoters of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company. In this connection Peter William Sommer bore his full part, as with his father, Peter Sommer, he aided in the early work of developing the first wire fence which they produced, although he was at the time but a young lad. From that point forward he took active and prominent part in furthering an enterprise which became one of the chief productive industries of the state, and he was not only a man of notably sound judgment and keen insight into every feature of the business but he had, too, that genial, kindly nature which prevented him from ever regarding his employes as mere machines in the operation of a mammoth plant. Interested in their welfare and kindly in his treatment of them, he had their thorough cooperation, their high respect and unfaltering loyalty.

Peter W. Sommer was born in Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, September 10, 1869, a son of Peter and Mary (Breisacher) Sommer. His early youthful days were spent upon his father's farm with the usual experiences of the farm-bred lad. His father, owing to successive crop failures resulting from wet weather at a time when the use of drain tile was unknown, had much difficulty in making both ends meet for a time and the boy learned the value and virtue of work, also learned obedience to those in authority and developed characteristics which made him an outstanding man of his community. The prairies of Illinois did not afford a great amount of timber and there was long felt a demand for fencing material, as it was difficult to secure an adequate supply of rails, then used in fencing. It was this that led the father and his sons to ponder the question of producing a wire fencing and in course of time their study and experiments resulted in the production of what is known as the Keystone twist. Neighboring farmers recognized its value and placed orders with them. The story of the development of the enterprise is given in connection with the sketch of Peter Sommer on another page of this work. Their manufacture of the product was continued successfully, leading to the organization of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company of Peoria in 1907. Charles W. LaPorte, on the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet in memory of Peter and Peter W. Sommer, speaking of the latter said: "His honesty of purpose with words or with men you could

never question—so much so, that his motto could have been expressed in the words of Van Dyke: 'Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people, for they are both alive. Show me that as in a river, so in a writing, clearness is the best quality, and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed.' To 'P. W.' and his brother John much credit is due for their untiring help and the encouragement they gave to the early efforts of the father to build a practical farm fence, which resulted in the splendid testimonial of brick and mortar, throbbing machines and hundreds of employed men and women surrounding us today. The administrative work fell to the lot of 'P. W.' and John managed the shop work, until the continued growth of the business required other minds and more diversified efforts and then from time to time came into the business others of the family of Peter Sommer—Joe, B. L. and W. H. . . . It was during these latter years from 1893 that I knew 'P. W.' best and these were also his most productive years. No one knew him or was associated with him but loved and respected him. Friendship and charity were the two great qualities by which he was known to his friends, and he was generous to a fault. There are those here today who could testify to his great friendship and generousness and who would say, if asked, that in their greatest hour of need 'P. W.' was their best friend. My attention was called the other day to a blotter issued by the company several years ago, on which was printed 'A Plea' by 'P. W.' for fairness and sympathy in our daily associations and as it expresses in a large measure those qualities which he had I hand it on to you. 'Wherever men are associated together in their endeavors for the advancement of a common cause, whatever it may be, there is always opportunity for growth of those human virtues which carry life to a higher plane, and, alas, for the development of those human frailties which spring up like weeds in a fair garden of flowers or fall like a blight on the joy of life. This is a plea for fairness and sympathy in all affairs of our daily lives. If we had a multitude of square stones piled up in the form of a beautiful building, it would be nothing more than a dangerous pile of stones. If, however, each stone is carefully embedded in mortar, the dangerous pile is transformed into a permanent and useful building, a monument to the builder, and what is far more important, it becomes a comfort and a joy to our fellowmen. These square blocks of stone represent fairness in our relation to each other, and sympathy is the mortar which builds the multitude of stones into a solid building. It is that rare virtue which compensates for our imperfections; it crowns our lives with success and makes us a joy to our fellowmen. He who is not fair is a big failure. He who is fair and unsympathetic is not a success. He who combines these two virtues in their proper proportions is a true builder, a joy to others—a success. Be fair and be sympathetic.' "

On the 5th of November, 1893, in Tremont, Illinois, Peter W. Sommer was married to Miss Elizabeth Getz, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Wenger) Getz. Her father, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and made his way to Peoria on the first Rock Island train into the city. For two years following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sommer remained in Tremont and then removed to Peoria in 1895, at which time the business was there established. They became the parents of eight children: Mary Hannah, now Mrs. William C. Erkert; Henry Getz; Reuben Edward; Verna Lillian, who is deceased; Mark Alvin; Emily Hazel; Ruth Elizabeth, who has passed away; and Helen. The surviving members of the family reside in Peoria. The sons have all followed in the family footsteps and hold executive positions with the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Henry G. being vice president and treasurer and Reuben E. vice president in charge of sales.

In his political views Mr. Sommer was a republican but never took active part in politics, his interest centering in his family and his business. He was, however, a member of the Creve Coeur Club. His splendid Christian character as a devout member of the Apostolic Christian Church was recognized by all. He took very active part in the church work, serving as its elder, and was also an untiring worker in the Sunday school. He passed away in that faith April 7, 1924, and while nothing can measure the loss to wife and children, it is safe to say that few employers have ever been missed so greatly by those in their service as has P. W. Sommer. The narrow and petty things of life seemed not to touch him. He had a broad sympathy for all mankind and a hand ever down-reaching to uplift those with whom he came in contact. He found keen pleasure in helping others and keen joy in his association with his fellowmen, and throughout his entire career, by his kindly spirit and genial nature, he shed around him much of the sunshine of life.

Charles T. Luckow

CHARLES T. LUCKOW, a lifelong resident of Chicago and one of its respected and representative citizens, was a pioneer in the laundry industry here and became widely known as president of the Globe Laundry Company, developing one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the metropolis. He was born in Chicago, May 2, 1863, and here made his home until his death, which occurred February 9, 1927, when he was sixty-three years of age. He was actively engaged in the laundry business for more than four decades and in 1893 established the Globe Laundry Company, of which he remained at the head until the time of his last illness. "The Cherry Circle," in its issue of March, 1927, said: "Mr. Luckow's ability won recognition for him in the business world outside the scope of his own company, notably in banking and real estate circles. Until his death he was a director of the Reliance State Bank and of the Madison Square State Bank." He was elected to resident membership in the Chicago Athletic Association on December 14, 1923, and was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Steuben Club.

Mr. Luckow was survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosa Luckow, and six children, namely: Mrs. George L. Brannen, of Winnetka; Mrs. Aubrey H. Pember, of Janesville, Wisconsin; Russell Q., who succeeded his father in the presidency of the Globe Laundry Company of Chicago; and Ursula, Grata and Charles, Jr., of Chicago.

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B. L. Summer

Benjamin L. Sommer

WITH THE passing of Benjamin L. Sommer on the 8th of February, 1929, the Keystone Steel & Wire Company lost another one of its representatives of that generation who founded and developed the business, with every phase of which he was thoroughly familiar. While the enterprise was started in 1887 by his father and elder brothers, John and Peter W. Sommer, he had gone into the plant in his youth, had acquainted himself with every detail of operation and had long given his attention to management, filling various executive positions, including that of president, while at the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors. Not only Peoria but the entire state mourned the loss of a representative citizen and one who in every relation of life measured up to the highest standards.

Mr. Sommer was born in Fairbury, Illinois, January 17, 1880, a son of the late Peter and Mary (Breisacher) Sommer, who were natives of Tazewell county, Illinois, and of Germany, respectively. Extended mention of them is made on another page of this work. From the pioneer epoch in the history of Illinois the Sommer family has figured in connection with its agricultural and industrial development. Through the need of fencing upon his own farm the father, Peter Sommer, invented a wire fence the practical utility of which was at once recognized and led him and his sons to take up the work of manufacturing such fencing. Many of the first appliances used in the manufacturing of their product were invented by Peter Sommer and his sons John, Peter W. and Joe. In later years the other two sons, Benjamin L. and William H., helped in the work, and the last named is the only one still living. The steady and substantial growth of the enterprise led to the removal of the plant from the farm near Tremont, where operations were first carried on, to Tremont, but still they found facilities inadequate there and in 1895 established their business in South Peoria, where it was possible to secure materials in much less time and to make shipments. Finally the Keystone Steel & Wire Company moved to its present location near South Bartonville in 1901 and the plant was brought to completion in 1916. The business was being conducted at Tremont when Benjamin L. Sommer began working with the organization as a spooler. Indolence and idleness were ever foreign to his nature. He applied himself closely to the tasks at hand and worked his way upward through the various departments,

gaining an intimate and accurate knowledge of the business, so that he was well qualified to direct the labors of others when he was called to executive position, his final connection with the enterprise being that of chairman of the board. Those associated with him in the business speak in the highest terms of his ability and keen sagacity. He found ready solution for intricate and involved problems of manufacture and, moreover, he had the ability to correlate seemingly diverse interests into a unified and harmonious whole. Broad vision enabled him to see the possibilities of any situation and his habit of delving to the root of any matter enabled him to understand fully the value of any plan or proposition presented. He served for some time as secretary-treasurer of the company, later became its president and eventually chairman of the board, but in whatever relation he sustained he was held in the highest regard by his employes and his fellow officials. The business ranks of Peoria indeed lost a prominent and valued representative when he passed away.

On the 17th of June, 1923, Mr. Sommer was married to Sara Irene Sova, her parents being Frank and Fannie (Kolleda) Sova, of Peoria, the former a shoe merchant. Frank Sova, a native of Czechoslovakia, emigrated to the United States in early youth and in this country married Miss Kolleda, who was born in Austria Hungary. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer had four children: Thelma Irene, Benjamin Lloyd, Thomas Peter and Rosalie Mary.

Mr. Sommer's interest centered in his family and he found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of those of his own household. He maintained an attractive winter home at Coral Gables and it was there that he passed away, his death resulting from a heart attack from which he had suffered at intervals for a considerable time. It was said of him that his life was successful not only in material but in spiritual things. He was an active member of the Apostolic Christian Church and he was governed by principles that he endeavored to instill into his men. Charles W. LaPorte, long closely associated with him in business and also in the closer ties of friendship, said: "I am sure that from the character of the man we can reach no other conclusion than that he wanted us to be straightforward in all our undertakings; to put into every undertaking the best that is in us; not to shirk our responsibilities; to be as considerate in the treatment of our fellowmen as we would expect from them and finally that we have sincere belief in ourselves and apply ourselves to our daily duties in the honest belief that our work merits our best efforts. What tribute can we pay to Mr. Sommer better than that exemplified by the life he lived. A lovable character and a Christian. A genial and companionable associate. Generous to a fault. Alive to the needs of the community in which he lived and ever ready and willing to aid in its development and succoring its institutions of whatever character or kind they

may be. An example of industry. A good husband and father and untiring and unselfish in his devotion to his family and friends, and ever mindful of the needy and a desire and willingness to give of his means to add cheer and happiness to those about him. He will be missed and aside from his immediate family, none will miss him more than those of us who have labored with him down through the years which have gone."



Addison Elmer Yauger

FOR MORE than forty years Addison Elmer Yauger was identified with building operations in Chicago, his activities featuring prominently in the improvement of the city in which the greater part of his life was passed. His youthful days were spent in Ohio, his birth having occurred on the old homestead farm near Kenton, Ohio, on the 9th of September, 1864, his parents being William and Joanna (Weldin) Yauger. His grandfather was a native of Holland and in 1836 came to the new world, taking up a farm near Kenton, Ohio, where he built a log house, which is still in possession of the family. At the time of the arrival of the family in the Buckeye state William Yauger was an infant. The farm has now been in possession of the family for ninety-five years and it was upon this place that William Yauger passed away May 15, 1925. His wife had died there in 1922, at the age of eighty-two years, and thus both were long associated with the history of Ohio, dating their residence in that state from pioneer times. In their family were five children: Addison Elmer; Sophronia, who became the wife of the Rev. William Haynes, a Congregational minister who filled various pastorates in Ohio; Edward J., of Kenton; Jesse T., who lives on the home farm near Kenton; and Cora, the wife of Harry Halsey, who is engaged in farming and also resides in the vicinity of Kenton.

Addison E. Yauger, the first of the family, spent his boyhood days on the home farm in the Buckeye state and his experiences were those that usually fall to the lot of the farm-bred boy who works in the fields from the time of the early spring planting until the crops are harvested in late autumn and who devotes his winter months to the acquirement of an education in the district school. However, as he grew up he determined to learn a trade and entered upon an apprenticeship to a carpenter. When he had become somewhat proficient in that work he built a new house on the home place so that the family might abandon the log cabin in which they had so long lived. He afterward erected the little red brick schoolhouse in the neighborhood, about three miles from the farm.

On attaining his majority, or in 1885, Mr. Yauger came to Chicago and soon afterward was made secretary of the firm of Garthwaite & Company, being employed in that capacity in Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. Later he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm style of Garthwaite & Company and for a considerable period he maintained offices of his own in Des Moines, Iowa. From 1900 until 1903 he superintended the erection of many fine buildings in

Birmingham, Alabama, one of the notable ones being a marble bank building. In the latter year, however, not desiring to be away from home so much, he engaged in construction work in Chicago under the name of Yauger & Company, having an office in the old Chamber of Commerce building at 313 West Washington street, and he was later in the Conway building at 111 West Washington street, making a specialty of remodeling large buildings. He was accorded a liberal patronage and was widely known in building circles of the city.

On the 12th of June, 1901, Mr. Yauger was married in Waterloo, Illinois, to Miss Margaret S. Cramer, a daughter of Oscar and Elizabeth (Jehling) Cramer. Her father was born in Hermann, Missouri, a son of Dr. Edward and Margaret Cramer, and was educated in the Christian Brothers College. Her mother was a daughter of John Frederick Jehling, an Illinois pioneer, who bought land in Monroe county for one dollar per acre. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Yauger resided for about six years in Chicago and in 1907 came to Evanston to live in the new home which he had built on Hartzell street. They became the parents of four children: Addison Cramer, Elizabeth M., Muriel J. and Ruth M.

Mr. Yauger was a member of Evanston Lodge, No. 1060, F. & A. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. At one time he was president of the Builders and Traders Exchange of Chicago. He held membership in the Northminster Presbyterian Church of Evanston, serving for several years as president of its board of trustees and for two years as an elder in the church. He also supervised the construction of the new church. Mr. Yauger was a great lover of flowers and had planned to go to Michigan with his family to attend the yearly flower show when he was suddenly taken ill and passed away May 14, 1929, leaving to his family and his multitude of friends the memory of one who had fulfilled the highest ideals of manhood, of good citizenship and of love for God and man.

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WILLIAM H. WAGNER

William Henry Wagner

HISTORY convinces one that the Teutonic element has been a most potent force in bringing about modern civilization, in promoting progress and advancing to another stage of development the activities which have brought about present day conditions. Among the sons of Germany residing in central Illinois, William Henry Wagner, of Freeport, was prominent. He was perhaps best known by reason of his journalistic career as senior member of the firm owning and publishing the Deutscher Anzeiger. In this connection he exerted a broad and beneficial influence over the readers of his paper and held before them the high standards of American manhood and citizenship. Mr. Wagner was born in Gersbach, in the district of Schopfheim, Baden, March 14, 1841, a son of the Rev. William Wagner, who was born in 1803. The latter was one of the students at the University of Heidelberg and became a minister of the gospel, preaching in Baden from 1836 until 1849, when he was obliged to leave the country on account of his opposition to oppressive government measures that brought on the revolution of 1848. He arrived in the United States in 1851 and was joined by his family the following year. His wife bore the maiden name of Friederike Odenwald.

William Henry Wagner was in his twelfth year when the family crossed the Atlantic. Up to that time he had pursued his education in German and English in the village schools of Brombach and Neckarzimmern. For eight months after his arrival in Freeport he attended the public schools here, but the straitened financial condition of the family, owing to the heavy losses which the father sustained in Germany, made it necessary that the boy should go to work, providing for his own support and contributing as far as possible to the support of the family. His first work was in a harness-making shop but later he became a clerk in a cigar store, and when in 1853 his father began the publication of a German paper called the Deutscher Anzeiger, the son entered the office and learned the printer's trade, showing such ability in that direction that he was given entire charge of the mechanical department when but eighteen years of age. In 1863 he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of William Wagner & Son, a connection that was maintained until the father's death in November, 1877, when William H. Wagner became sole proprietor, and in 1880 he admitted three of his sons to a partnership. The father led a very busy life in which there

were few leisure moments. He gave the best of his talents and his ability to the publication of the paper and as chief editor he displayed a truth-loving spirit that manifested itself in his editorials. He ever desired to be just and would say only what he considered to be right. If he believed in a certain course, however, he defended it without fear or favor. He was absolutely sincere and he possessed, moreover, iron energy and will power. His paper stood for reform, improvement and advancement and Freeport has been benefited greatly by the influence which he exerted.

Mr. Wagner was married in May, 1861, to Miss Wilhelmine Seyfarth, who came from Germany to America in 1850 and removed from St. Louis to Freeport in 1853. They became the parents of the following children: Albert F., who married Julia Jungkunz; Otto, who wedded Marie Walz; Herman D., who married Lillie Kupper; Paul, who married Kate Kraft and passed away several months prior to the demise of his father; Oscar; Frederick, who married Emma Gund; and William, who married Jessie Wirts. The family are widely and prominently known in social circles and Mr. Wagner exerted much influence among the musical societies of the city. In 1863, when only twenty-two years of age, he became a director of the Saengerbund and filled that position until the end with few interruptions. He gave impetus to many of the successful concerts and entertainments which were held by that organization. At one time he was president of the Northwest Saengerbund and he belonged also to the Germania Verein, the German Mutual Benefit Association, the German Press Club of Illinois and the Press Association of the West.

In politics Mr. Wagner was a stanch democrat and the appreciation of his fellow townsmen for his patriotic citizenship and devotion to the general good was several times manifest in his election to office. He was city treasurer in 1871 and assistant supervisor in 1876 and 1877. In 1881 and 1882 he represented the third ward as a member of the city council and in 1895 was chosen president of the board of education for a year and again for an unexpired term in January, 1910. He passed away November 27, 1910. Of him it was said: "He was a noble man, noble in thought and action." He stood at all times for those things which are highest and best in the life of the individual and in the community and was a splendid type of the German citizen who fuses the best of his Teutonic nature into the American citizenship with results that are far-reaching and beneficial to the community in which he lives.

Benjamin Darling Anguish

BENJAMIN DARLING ANGUISH, for fifty years one of the best known commission merchants in Chicago, was born in Chittenango, Madison county, New York, November 2, 1848. In 1806 his grandfather, Henry Anguish, moved with his family from Canajoharie, in the beautiful Mohawk valley in New York, to Madison county and devoted his attenion to farming near Chittenango. His son, Andrew Anguish, was born on the homestead farm in 1814. He married Mary Skellinger, a native of Connecticut, and their family numbered six sons and two daughters, all of whom were born on the Madison county farm, namely: William Furman, Andrew Marvin, Henry Gustavus, Benjamin Darling, Mary Elizabeth, James Austin, Hobart Skellinger and Cora.

In March, 1868, Andrew Marvin and Benjamin Darling Anguish, following the advice of Horace Greeley—"Go west, young man, go west" left home with the intention of making Omaha, Nebraska, their destination. Crossing the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, they found a delay in train service which would cause them to remain there over night. The next morning Benjamin Anguish, leaving his brother to pack up their luggage, started down the street to see the town. At Second street, opposite the Lafayette Inn, he entered into conversation with a merchant who had a small general store there, and when the latter found that Benjamin and his brother were about to go on farther west, looking for a business location, he suggested that Clinton was a good town and that he might sell his store and stock to them, also pointing out the fact that Clinton was the headquarters of extensive lumber interests and the home of many wealthy lumbermen and that it was one of the most prosperous towns in the Mississippi valley. The brothers decided to purchase the store with money which they had saved when in the east and engaged in business in Clinton for four years. In 1872 Andrew M. Anguish opened a haberdashery in Clinton, while Benjamin D. Anguish engaged in the wholesale grocery business on First street. At the time of the widespread financial panic of 1873, however, he, like many others, failed in business; but his credit remained good and he used his opportunity of reentering the mercantile field by opening up a number of stores—one in Tipton, Iowa, another at Maquoketa, a third in Morrison, Illinois, and thus became a pioneer in the chain store movement. These establishments under his careful guidance prospered, so that he was soon able to

pay to his creditors every dollar which he owed them when caught in the panic of 1873. He extended his operations by establishing other stores from time to time and in 1879, finding that he could buy merchandise for these stores to better advantage if he were located in Chicago, he came to this city and for a number of years conducted a large establishment at the southeast corner of State and Kinzie streets. While operating at Nos. 17 and 19 North State street he issued an April Price List in 1881. It was in book form, with pages about four by six inches, and is reputed to be the first mail order catalogue ever issued. It listed lines of merchandise from seeds to pipes and tobacco and contained the following: "The Main Object of this book is to get business down on a cash basis. It not only does away with the middleman's profit, but places the consumer on the same footing as a country merchant. Instead of selling your produce such as butter, eggs, hides, etc., for them to realize a large profit on, you have the same chance to get as much for it as they do and have the same chance to buy goods as cheap as they can. Talk this thing up with your neighbors and send a trial order which will prove for itself. I am constantly closing out lines, and different numbers of goods and when I receive orders for a certain number of tea or coffee and have sold all of the line, I match it as nearly as possible and ship it at my own risk, subject to return if not entirely satisfactory."

Over this store where the mail order catalogue originated, Montgomery & Ward had an office, selling paints and oils, and from that small beginning developed the great mail order house now known from coast to coast. The business of Mr. Anguish steadily developed until he soon became recognized as one of the leading commission merchants of Chicago. From North State street he removed to South Water street in 1893 and subsequently to the Ogden building at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, where his business became known as a car-lot trade. When the South Water street markets had to give way to Wacker drive, Mr. Anguish removed to 216 South Water Market, Produce Exchange building. The years marked a constant increase in his trade and a constant expansion in his business relations. He was the pioneer importer of Holland cabbage seed in 1892, sending a man across the seas to select and buy this merchandise for him. For forty-six years Mr. Anguish continued a most active representative of the commission business in Chicago and one whose name was a synonym for progressiveness and reliability. In 1925, because of a stroke of paralysis, he retired from business as much as possible and, not being a real invalid, took the keenest joy in his home life and in his travel, while the business which he had established was continued under his name, being managed by V. L. Hanson, who was associated with Mr. Anguish for many years.

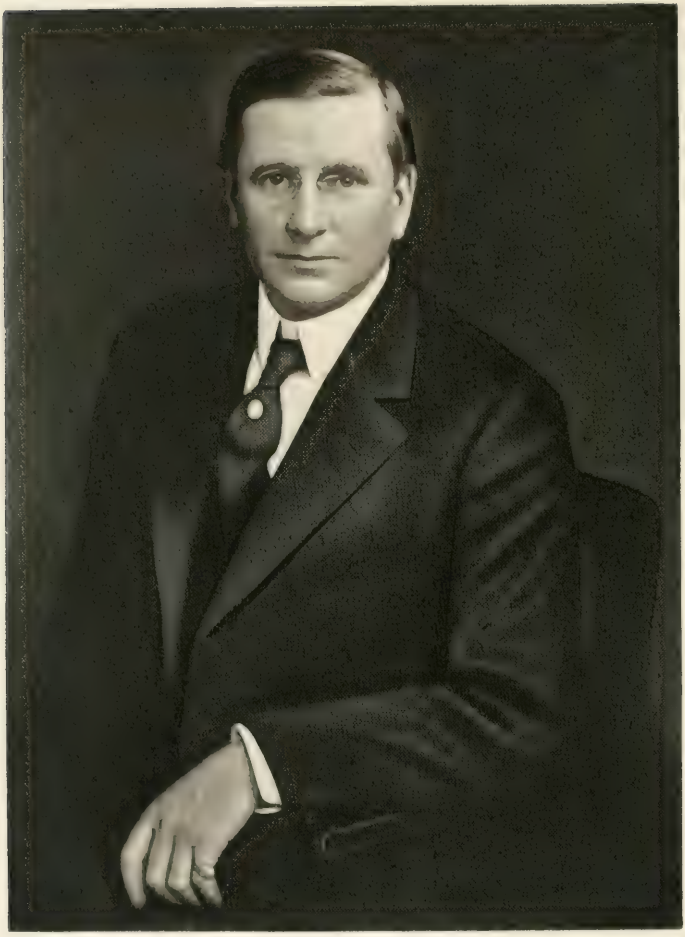
There are two interests which usually constitute the chief phases of

life for a man, his business and his home, and when not occupied with the cares of commercial management Mr. Anguish found the keenest joy at his own fireside. He was married February 28, 1872, to Nellie F. Kerwin. Mr. and Mrs. Anguish became parents of two daughters: Nelle, who married Roswell C. Bogue, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and has two children, Eunice and Benjamin; and Maude D. Anguish, who makes her home with her mother in Evanston, where the family has resided for thirty years.

In a review of the commercial history of Chicago it will be seen that few merchants were as well known throughout the middle west as Benjamin D. Anguish and none was held in higher esteem. A man of kindly social nature, he enjoyed his eighty years of life to the full, having keen appreciation for the best that is in others and of the pleasures of companionship. On the night of March 12, 1929, he retired to a sleep from which he did not waken on the following day. It was a fitting ending to a beautiful life. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the quiet rest of the night, so was the life of this good man. Not only was he an outstanding figure in commercial circles but was also the possessor of those qualities which called forth the best in others and were of inspirational value to those with whom he came in contact. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church in Evanston and Mr. Anguish was laid to rest in Clinton, Iowa, where he began his business life so many years ago. Through all those years which men have termed old age it could be said of him:

"While the snows of winter are on his head,
The flowers of spring are in his heart."

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Jackson K. Deming

Jackson Kemper Dering

JACKSON KEMPER DERING, for nearly forty years identified with the coal business in Illinois, was born at Darlington, Wisconsin, August 1, 1870, a son of Frederick and Ellen E. (True) Dering. He was named for Jackson Kemper, Episcopal bishop of Wisconsin, an old friend of the family. Mr. Dering acquired his education in the schools of Darlington, Wisconsin, and when a youth of sixteen years went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he obtained employment with a railroad company. He came to Chicago at the age of eighteen years and here engaged in the coal business in association with his elder brother, Charles Lewis Dering, until 1894, while during the three succeeding years he acted as general sales agent for the Consolidated Coal Company and the Riverton Coal Company. In 1897, Mr. Dering embarked in the coal business on his own account, and from February 1, 1905, until March 4, 1909, was vice president of the Dering Coal Company. During the last thirteen years of his life, from June 1, 1912, until his death on the 6th of July, 1925, he occupied the presidency of the J. K. Dering Coal Company. He was also vice president and general manager of the Oak Hill (Indiana) Coal & Mining Company from the year of 1904, and general manager for the receivers of the O'Gara Coal Company of Harrisburg, Illinois. Aside from his mining interests Mr. Dering operated a large farm at Lake Villa, Illinois, where he began raising Jersey cattle about 1912, gaining prominence as a breeder of fine stock. About 1916 he began the raising of Hackney ponies and saddle horses which were exhibited throughout the country with marked success. At the time of the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease, he was instrumental in preventing the slaughter of prize cattle at the Stockyards cattle show. Mr. Dering was a lifelong member of the Horse Show committee and served as its chairman for two years, while for many years he was in charge of the exhibition of horses at the National Dairy Show. He was a director of the Lake Villa Bank from the time of its organization.

In 1919 Mr. Dering went to Mexico to assist in the refinancing of the United Sugar Companies, located at Los Mochis, Sinaloa, on the west coast, near the port of Topolobampo, and in the following year became vice president. In 1922 he aided in the organization of the Mexico & Pacific Railway, a subsidiary of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, of which he became a director about 1925 and was also vice president. The

J. K. Dering Coal Company still owns Mr. Dering's interests in these enterprises. Mr. Dering was a personal friend of General Obregon, at whose home he was a welcome visitor.

On the 15th of October, 1896, Mr. Dering married Edith Stouffer, daughter of Charles Robert and Helen (Boggs) Stouffer. They had one son, Jackson Kemper Dering, Jr., whose wife is Mildred Lucas, daughter of the late A. Stanley and Ethel (Yeager) Lucas of Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Dering was a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Yacht Club, Fox Lake Yacht Club, Mid-Day Club and South Shore Country Club. His Chicago home was at 924 Hyde Park boulevard.

W. Gray Brown

W. GRAY BROWN, for more than half a century one of the leading real estate dealers in Chicago, was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, May 19, 1848, a son of Judge Ephraim and Nancy M. Gray Brown. Mr. Brown's paternal ancestors were early pioneers of Kentucky, and his maternal grandfather, William Gray, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestors, but spent the greater part of his life in Lancaster, Kentucky.

W. Gray Brown was educated in the schools of Lancaster and in his boyhood determined to leave his birthplace for a wider field of endeavor, for which purpose he began saving his money. In 1867 he asked Judge Michael Owsley of Lexington where to go, and the Judge replied that there was a very prosperous city growing up on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Illinois, and it was called Chicago. In 1868, therefore, at the age of twenty years, he came to Chicago and found employment with a collecting agency at eight dollars weekly, which salary was eventually raised to twenty-five dollars per week. Not content with this work, he opened an office in the old Reaper building and engaged in buying, selling and renting real estate, adding to this a growing insurance business. After the Chicago fire he took up the work of fire insurance adjuster. Perceiving the opportunities offered by reason of Chicago's rapid growth, he later changed his business office to the 2000 block on West Madison street, where he remained for more than fifty years and clients in real estate, renting and insurance reached him from near and far. Realtors by the hundreds came and went, but W. Gray Brown remained, his reputation as a square dealer and a southern gentleman growing steadily with the years. He radiated kindness and good humor and was generous in all good causes, and while he contributed at all times to all things which tended to the betterment of Chicago, he also maintained a deep interest in the town of his birth and in October, 1926, gave to Lancaster the deed of a piece of property for a hospital for Garrard county in memory of his parents. After a time the property was returned to him, as the project of raising the money to remodel the large old residence and equip it seemed too great for the town to undertake, which was a keen disappointment to Mr. Brown.

Throughout his life Mr. Brown had varied interests and was a great reader and a patron of educational and artistic affairs. He was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Athletic Association, the

British Empire Association, the Field Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Geographical Society. Fraternally he was affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Blair Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M.; Chicago Commandery, K. T.; Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and the Masonic Veterans Association. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the First Congregational Church of Oak Park.

Though eighty-two years of age, Mr. Brown remained continuously active in business until April, 1930, when he gave up his Chicago office on Madison street, near Robey, which he had occupied for half a century and where he had become an outstanding figure for integrity and sterling qualities which made for true success and made men say of him: "His word is as good as his bond." After his retirement he kept busily engaged in supervising the remodeling of some of his properties, going daily until a cold he had contracted took a critical turn and developed into bronchial pneumonia, from which he passed away Thursday, November 13, 1930, at his residence, 212 South Grove avenue, Oak Park, where he had resided for the past eleven years. The funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Saturday afternoon, November 15th, were largely attended, present being members of the British Empire Association and many Daughters of the British Empire, of which his widow, Mrs. Lotta Manuel Brown, had been the state president for two terms. Dr. Albert E. Coe, the new pastor, was assisted by the close friend of Mr. Brown, Dr. Ernest Bourner Allen of Pilgrim Congregational Church, who paid a sincere tribute to the long and useful life just ended. He reviewed Mr. Brown's unique business career of sixty-two years, told of his stainless record and his constant civic and philanthropic activities, the sincerity and rugged strength of his convictions, his deep loyalties to the things that were worth while and his happy married life of eighteen years with an ideal mate. Wiley M. Egan Chapter of the Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, conducted the beautiful and impressive Commandery service, the response sung by the Commandery Male Quartet. The pallbearers were men from the old Union Trust Bank, which recently merged with the First National and of which Mr. Brown was the oldest depositor and a large stockholder, and from the People's Securities Company. Mr. Brown's surviving relatives are his widow, Lotta Manuel Brown, two daughters by a former marriage, Mrs. Florence Stegaman and Mrs. Edith Bates of Long Beach, California, and three sisters: Mrs. Mary Royston of Lancaster, Kentucky; Mrs. George Bruce of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Mattie Lake of Terre Haute, Indiana. J. Rice Brown, a brother of W. Gray Brown, passed away October 31, 1929. Another brother died January 23, 1927, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and a sister, Mrs. Lavinia Park, passed away in Columbus, Mississippi, March 15, 1924.

The following memorial to Mr. Brown brings this memoir to a close:

"Tribute to the Memory of W. Gray Brown from the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic Association, November 13, 1930.

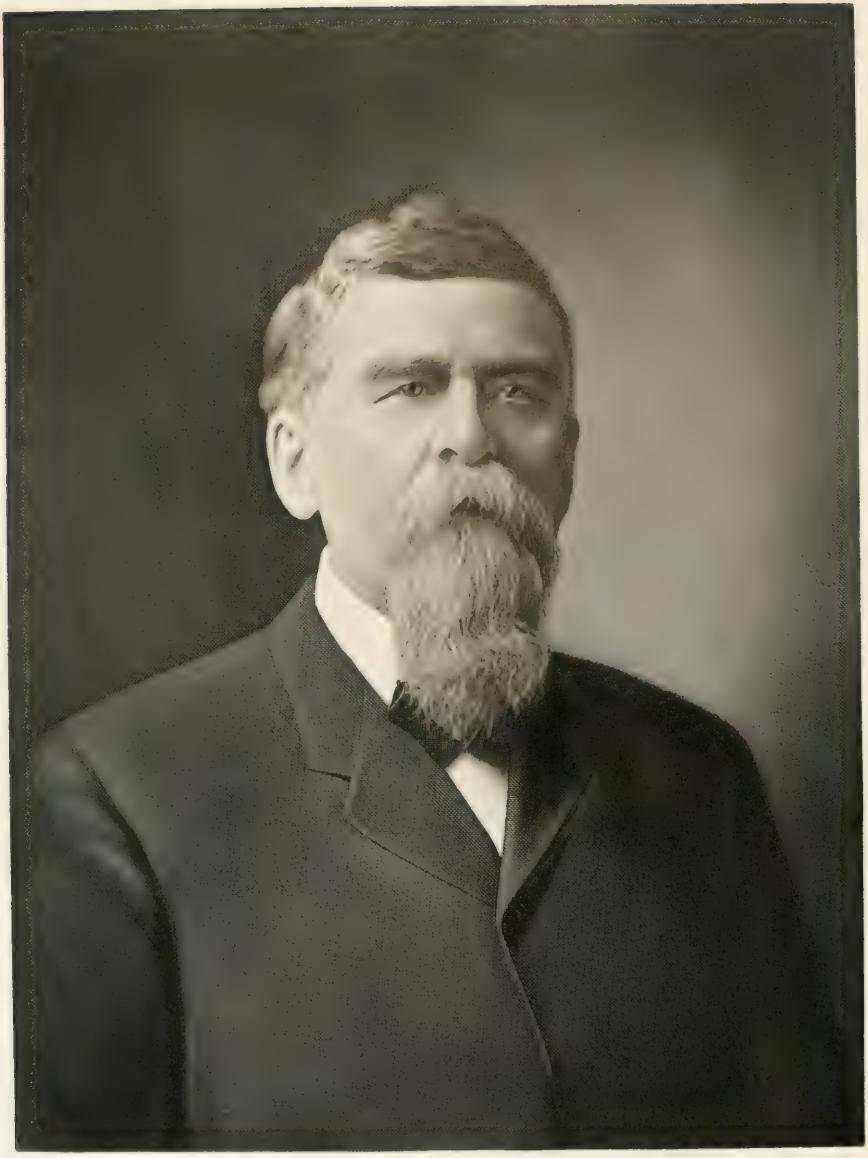
"To his family, the Board of Directors on behalf of the entire membership extends the deepest sympathy and every expression of condolence.

"Your grief, heavy as it is, may be softened by the knowledge that it is shared by a host of friends whose hearts are one with yours in this hour.

"It is not for us to enter the home where the drawn curtains hallow that sorrow which none may fully realize save those who have known it, but so far as human speech can express our thoughts we tell you that your grief is ours as your loss is ours.

C. B. Spaulding, President
Thomas H. Heneage, Secretary."

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Thomas J. Roberts

Thomas Tenbrook Roberts

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life," while a modern philosopher has written: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success." Thomas Tenbrook Roberts may well be judged by such standards. He was a capable business man, but he was much more than that. He felt that character building was the essential thing in life and he was a most generous contributor to schools and churches and to all agencies which he believed would contribute to the desired end. He gave freely to the world of his means and of his efforts and he sought continuously the good of his fellowmen.

Mr. Roberts was born in eastern Tennessee, March 1, 1839, and was the ninth in order of birth in a family of seven sons and three daughters. During his early childhood he was brought to Illinois by his parents, who settled on a farm near Charleston, and there he was reared, having the usual experiences and opportunities of the farm-bred boy of that early period. His only chance for an education was that offered by the country schools, but all through his life he studied men and events and learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. In 1862 he answered the call of his country for military service, enlisting as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained with that command until the close of hostilities between the north and the south. He was wounded in the arm in one of the last battles of the war—that of Selma, Alabama, which occurred April 2, 1865.

Following his discharge from the army in July of that year, Mr. Roberts returned to Illinois and after a brief visit with relatives came to Decatur, where he secured a clerkship in his brother's drug store. Due to his army service, however, he was in poor health and the confinement of the store proved detrimental, so that he was obliged to give up that position. In fact his family almost despaired of his life but the determined spirit which always characterized him made him cling tenaciously to life and in time he regained his health and strength, living for many years to play an important part in the material, intellectual and moral development not only of this community but of other sections as well. In 1872 he established the firm which afterward became the Decatur Coffin Company and which is still a successful, thriving concern of this

city. At the outset he was associated in the enterprise with O. Z. Greene and Captain R. P. Lytle in a partnership relation. A few years later, however, Captain Lytle retired from the firm but the partnership between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Greene continued until the death of the latter a few years before Mr. Roberts was called from this life. Starting with little capital, Mr. Roberts had a hard struggle to gain a financial foothold. He would go upon the road, sell the products of their factory, and often when the towns were not too far apart he would walk from one to another. In later years, as he prospered, it became a matter of interest to him to trade in farm lands and not only did he successfully control his manufacturing enterprise but also won substantial success in acquiring and selling farm property. At his death he was the owner of more than two thousand acres of valuable farm lands in Illinois. He was consistently successful in his business affairs owing to his close application, his reliability and his determined purpose.

Mr. Roberts' salient characteristic, however, was his willingness to help every good cause, provided he could do so quietly and without ostentation. He always followed the Biblical injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth, but he contributed most generously to all the institutions for good in Decatur. Every church, regardless of creed, had the aid of T. T. Roberts and the hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association were all materially assisted by him. The schools and churches among the mountain people in the southern states likewise received liberal contributions from him. He realized the value of education in character building and knew that with a broader mental outlook the individual might reach a point of sound judgment concerning the worth of things in this world. His philanthropy was wide reaching and he was constantly extending a helping hand to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the needy and unfortunate. He believed too in giving the youth of the country an opportunity for progress and he became one of the founders of Milliken University of Decatur and served for many years on its board of trustees.

In 1869 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Rachel Musgrove, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they became the parents of two children: Margaret, now the wife of Arthur Du Mont, of Detroit, Michigan; and Anna, who is Mrs. Robert P. Vail, of Decatur. The wife and mother passed away in 1882 and four years later, in 1886, Mr. Roberts married Miss Anna H. Jack, of this city, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Herron) Jack. The children of this marriage were: Jane Herron, now deceased; Ruth, the wife of R. C. McMillen, of Decatur; and Thomas Tenbrook, Jr., now of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Roberts resides at 631 West Williams street in Decatur.

Mr. Roberts, by reason of his military service, became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, connected with the post in Decatur, and took an active interest in its work. In politics he was a republican and he was also one of the first and most consistent opponents of the liquor traffic in any form. He became a member of the board of aldermen in 1883 and voted Decatur into the "no license" class. He always felt that the use of intoxicants was extremely detrimental to physical, mental and moral progress and did all in his power to further the cause of temperance. He came of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, was reared in that faith, and was long an active member of and worker in the First Presbyterian Church of Decatur, serving for many years as one of its elders. In a word, his was an earnest, sincere Christian life and one that reached out along constantly broadening lines of usefulness and service to his fellowmen. While successful in business, he will always be remembered, not by reason of his prosperity, but by reason of his philanthropy, and such were his benefactions that his memory will for many years be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew of his good work.

Jesse Spalding

JESSE SPALDING, for more than forty years one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers in the middle west, was born at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1828. He early began lumbering on the Susquehanna and at the age of twenty-three began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee river in Wisconsin, where with different partners and finally practically alone he carried on the business of the Menominee River Lumber Company, with offices at Menekaunee, Wisconsin.

Lumber interests did not, however, prevent him from giving his attention to current affairs. During the war of the rebellion he was a zealous supporter of the government and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, collector of the port of Chicago and in 1889 received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and on the death of Mr. Ogden succeeded to the presidency of the canal company, thus serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the federal government.

Mr. Spalding was also identified with many other public enterprises which were intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago and in July, 1899, became president of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

During his lifetime Mr. Spalding's liberality in helping all worthy causes was well known. Throughout the years the town where he was born and spent his boyhood days grew ever dearer to his heart. On March 12, 1897, just two years after the organization at Athens, Pennsylvania, of the Tioga Point Historical Society, it was announced in the annual meeting of the society that Mr. Jesse Spalding of Chicago, a native of Athens, had promised to erect a fireproof building for the use of said society, also for a public library. On August 11, 1897, the cornerstone was laid for this building with Masonic ceremonies by members of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, Hon. H. W. Williams of Wellsboro offi-

ciating. The Spalding Memorial Library is a stately looking two-story structure, built of brick with antique stone trimmings. The building is of the colonial style of architecture and has a handsome portico supported by four magnificent Ionic columns. The ground where the building stands is full of historic associations. It is the narrow neck of land between the Susquehenna and Chemung rivers which was the place of the war councils of the Algonquin and other Indian tribes and where General Sullivan's fort was erected in his campaign against the western Indians in 1779. In the reception hall is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Loving Memory
1872—Robert L. Spalding—1895
This Building was Erected by
His Father, Jesse Spalding,
As a Gift to the Inhabitants of
Athens Township.
—1897—

On each side of the tablet hang bronze bas-reliefs of Mr. Spalding and his son, in whose memory the building was erected. On June 8, 1898, the completed building was formally dedicated, and Judge Henry M. Shepard of Chicago, also a native of Athens, in his opening address said in part: "This splendid youth whose seemingly untimely death furnished the inspiring source of this building, will live in good deeds long after brick and stone shall crumble, if the high objects to which these walls are devoted shall grow and expand in the characters of the inhabitants of this region. So, also, shall the quiet, good man who has administered this noble deed, for his son's sake, live with him in the hearts of this people."

Here in Illinois, in the year 1928, the Jesse Spalding Hall was erected and endowed for the Glenwood Manual Training School at Glenwood, Illinois, by Elizabeth Spalding McElwee, in memory of her father, whose useful life had closed March 17, 1904.

Mr. Spalding married Adelphia Moody and had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: John, Robert L., Charles F., Mrs. Elizabeth S. McElwee, Mrs. Eleanor S. Harris and Mrs. Jessie S. Landon.

Merrill Leroy Harry

MERRILL LEROY HARRY, "a friend to everyone" and one of the best known and most loved citizens of Illinois, passed from this life October 11, 1929. He had gained notable prominence in business circles, had had far-reaching influence along many lines, but it is M. L. Harry, the man, who will be remembered for years to come—remembered because of his kindly spirit, his helpfulness, his ready smile, his warm greeting, his appreciation for the good in others and his devotion to high ideals. He rarely spoke of these ideals, but they were embodied in his everyday living and created in him that warmth of heart that so endeared him to high and low, rich and poor.

Bay City, Michigan, may well be proud to number M. L. Harry among her native sons and Illinois was ever proud to claim him as a citizen. He was born on the 8th of June, 1878, his father, Charles Harry, being at that time engaged in the operation of a sawmill. A little later, however, he established an electric plant and afterward inaugurated a street car system in Bay City. The son pursued his education to the age of seventeen years, when he left school and began working for his father in connection with the street car system. While he was never a college man, throughout his life he was an apt student of men and events and was continually broadening his knowledge by reading, observation and contact with others.

From the time when he made his initial step in the business world Mr. Harry was continuously identified with public utilities and first became connected with the William B. McKinley interests in 1894, when the Illinois utilities man took over the Bay City property. The Harry family then removed to Kokomo, Indiana, where the father operated a railway and light plant. During the seven years which M. L. Harry spent in that city he suffered a serious accident by a fall from a trolley wagon and for a year thereafter was unable to work. At the end of that time he went to Danville, Illinois, where he again became connected with the McKinley interests, which had just taken over the utility properties there. He obtained his position through L. E. Fischer, now vice president and general manager of the Illinois Power & Light Corporation, who after interviewing the young man said, "I'll give you forty dollars a month," but almost immediately added, "No, you're so big I'll give you fifty dollars"—a story that Mr. Harry always told with keen enjoyment. He was assigned to the task of reading meters and doing other

odd jobs for the company in Danville, but it was soon manifest that he knew considerable about the utility business and, moreover, he displayed excellent qualifications that very soon brought him advancement, so that he was holding the position of assistant to Mr. Fischer in Danville when at the age of twenty-five years he was chosen manager of the street car property in Decatur at the time the lines were purchased by W. B. McKinley, who already had the gas and electric business of the city. This was in August, 1903, and on the 1st of January of the following year Mr. Harry arrived to take up the responsible duties of manager of the public utilities at this point. Electric lighting was then a comparatively new thing to Decatur and Mr. Harry undertook the task of developing the business with results that are well known. He was introduced to his new duties by his superiors, W. B. McKinley, and L. E. Fischer, who accompanied him to Decatur for the purpose. Their trust in him was fully substantiated by the record which he made. At the time of his arrival the first interurban lines were being built and with the completion of the road between Decatur and Carlinville the duties of supervisor were added to his duties as general superintendent of Decatur properties. After the completion of the Decatur-Bloomington line he was placed in charge of operation, having previously been in charge of construction, and in 1907 his duties were further increased when he took over the supervision of the Springfield-Lincoln line. In the meantime the Springfield-East St. Louis line had been returned to his supervision, so that he was now managing two hundred miles of traction lines in addition to the public utilities of Decatur. However, the gas, light and street railway business of the city grew rapidly under his management and demanded more and more of his attention, so that he was relieved largely of his duties in connection with traction problems, but no important moves were made affecting the traction system on which his advice was not sought. He was holding the important and responsible position of manager of the Decatur Railway & Light Company when the McKinley interests sold to the North American interests in 1923 and the Illinois Power & Light Corporation came into existence. He filled the position of division manager at Decatur until 1926, when he was advanced to the position of general manager of the Central Illinois group of properties of the corporation, his territory including Decatur, Clinton, Bloomington, Peoria, Jacksonville, Monticello, Champaign, Urbana and Danville. From that time forward he was almost constantly on the road, visiting these properties, and no matter when an emergency interrupted or threatened to interrupt continuous service to customers he was on the job, seeing that everything was kept in running order and that the best possible service was rendered to patrons. He had the faculty of winning the entire loyalty and support of those who were employed under him.

Mr. Harry was six feet four inches in height, well proportioned and with strength equal to his splendid physique, but he realized that all men were not blessed with his powers of strength and endurance and he was particularly watchful over the welfare of his employes. He never occupied a private office but always had his desk in the open and was ever accessible to those working under him and to the public at large. One of the local papers said: "He was immensely proud of the public utility business he represented and delighted in taking acquaintances to Powerton to marvel with him at the magic efficiency of the power plant completed there a few years ago." In a business way he accomplished what few men could do in the amount of service which he rendered to the corporation and he always gave the best that was in him to the company which he represented, knowing just how much high efficiency meant in time and comfort to those who were the patrons of the public utilities which he represented.

On the 17th of February, 1909, at Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Harry was united in marriage to Mrs. Mildred Robinson O'Hara, of Buffalo, Sangamon county, Illinois, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: John Robinson Harry, who is at home with his widowed mother; and Mary Frances, deceased. To his stepson, Dr. Howard O'Hara of West Palm Beach, Florida, he gave the love of a father, as he did to an adopted daughter, Georganne. His interests centered at his own fireside, and while he always found keen pleasure in friendship, his greatest joy came to him in the companionship of his wife and children. He was widely known in fraternal and club circles and few there are who have so fully exemplified the beneficent spirit of the Masonic order as did M. L. Harry because of his belief in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. He held membership in Ionic Lodge, No. 312, A. F. & A. M.; Macon Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M.; and Beaumanoir Commandery, K. T., and when he passed away the funeral rites were held in the Masonic Temple. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was an esteemed member of the Union League Club of Chicago and there was no more popular man in the Decatur, Decatur Country, South Side Country and Sunnyside Golf Clubs. He ever held to the high standards of civic service inculcated by the Rotary Club, to which he belonged, and in matters of citizenship his attitude was always progressive and constructive. In the game of politics he took keen delight and while he was never a candidate for public office he labored most earnestly in support of William B. McKinley, of whom he was not only a business associate but always a close personal friend. The same keen insight which made for success in his business career enabled him to recognize the real value of any political situation and his advice on political

matters was highly rated. In 1921 he accompanied Senator McKinley and a group of other senators and congressmen on a Caribbean tour, which was his first real vacation in eighteen years.

Death came to M. L. Harry through an automobile accident. "No man was closer to the heart of Decatur and never was there sorrow in more homes of all classes," wrote one of the local papers. "The well-to-do sorrowed with the poverty stricken and they stood side by side in the line which passed the bier and in the foyer of the Masonic Temple as services were in progress." At a meeting of the Rotary Club after he had passed on, its president said: "We have all been thinking the last few days about M. L. Harry. As I think of him, I think of these words of Kipling's:

> " 'If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
> Or walk with kings nor lose the common touch,
> If neither foe nor loving friend can hurt you,
> If all men count with you but none too much;
> If you can fill the unforgiving minute
> With sixty seconds worth of distance run,
> Yours is the world, and all there is in it
> And, which is more, you'll be a man.'

That was M. L. Harry."

On the same occasion Rev. E. W. Clippinger said: "Merrill Leroy Harry—Did you ever hear the full name before? No one who knew him well ever said 'Mr. Harry.' It was always 'M. L.' He knew almost everybody in the city, and almost everybody in the city knew him. He was everybody's friend, and everybody was his friend. Anybody could approach him when he was in his office; for that office was not an office where he hid, and could be reached only through a secretary. His office was in the open room, and if you had reason to see him, all you had to do was to make it known you were there. He was big of body, but he was also big of heart. He was generous with his money, but he was also generous with his sympathies. He was tireless in body, and just as tireless in his zeal for the success of his work. He was sometimes bluff, almost abrupt in his speech, but with a laugh that took away any sting in his remarks. If he was busy, he was never too busy to see you. He did not keep you waiting. No matter how hard the task at hand, he always had time for a chuckle and a good story. He was big enough in brain to lead but he was also big enough to know that he could not achieve any great thing without the help of others. He was big enough to inspire loyalty in his employes, but he was also big enough to appreciate that loyalty when given to him. He was big enough to have new responsibilities committed to him, but he was also big enough to successfully meet those responsibilities when he faced them. He was big enough to

make friends, but he was also big enough to hold those friends after he had made them. He was big enough to know that small courtesies sometimes cost the giver much, but he was not too big to receive them as though they were the greatest of gifts. He was big enough to be the associate of the highly educated, and the intellectual leaders, but he was not too big to be the associate of the common man. He could meet with equal ease the most distinguished and the most ordinary of men. He was enthusiastic over what he had already accomplished, yet never content with the achievements of today. He was not an inventor of machinery, yet he was quick to see the worth of the new discoveries in electricity, and new applications of it in his business. He knew how to do big things without show, and yet how to do little things with big motives. He was tremendously masculine in figure, in strength, and in attitude of mind, yet almost feminine when his heart was touched by the story of someone's poverty, or suffering. He never appeared to be serious, yet he was always planning for the business with which he was identified. He was companionable as a man, and likeable even when you differed with him. He was a factor in the civic life of Decatur for more than a quarter of a century, with people having an increasing appreciation of him with every year he lived among us. He was faithful to the interests of the company he represented, yet I am sure that he always wanted to play fair with the people of the community in which he lived. This, I think, is the M. L. Harry that we knew here in Rotary. We shall miss him here, but we are only a very small minority of the people of this city who will miss him. He had a place in so many organizations in Decatur, and made himself felt in so many worthy institutions, that both here and there, there is regret and mourning over his untimely going from our midst. We can only say 'Farewell M. L. May we find an able successor to you, with a heart and a sympathy as big as yours, and who will make for himself as affectionate a place in our hearts as you made.' "

Countless are the instances related of the kindly helpfulness of Mr. Harry. The Daily Review said: "In losing him Decatur has lost more than an unusual executive of an important business. It has lost more than a good citizen. It has lost a friend to everyone. Tolerant of everything but insincerity, believing in his fellows as it was given them to see life, extracting from the hard knocks through which he had passed the joy of living and of giving joy to others, M. L. Harry was an outstanding figure in the life of this community. To few men has the blessing of friendship of all—rich and poor, white and black, of high degree and of low degree, been given in such rich measure as to M. L. Harry. To few men has the reward for this lifelong habit of helping others been so well deserved." It is said that on one occasion he entered a Pullman en route for Chicago and found the porter of the car very ill. Mr. Harry had the last berth on the car, but he insisted that the porter be placed

in it and it was not until two o'clock, with the arrival of the connecting train, that he was able to secure a berth for himself. This was characteristic of the man. Countless illustrations could be given showing the same spirit, in which connection an editorial said of him: "All around town today scores are telling of thoughtful, helpful, generous acts of his, most of them unknown until now even to his most intimate associates. They were inspired by the pure unselfishness of a big heart. He was a mixer, he used his tact and shrewdness in his business, but he was always giving of his own means, of himself, where there would never be any gain to himself or his company. No one did that to the extent he did. Everyone in Decatur knew him. Everyone recalls some personal favor he had done. All others were criticized at times. Even when there were complaints about his company, for him there were only kind words. It is for these reasons that we say the going of no one would leave as big a gap as we all now see and feel in the loss of M. L. Harry."

His friendships were the kind that gripped men's souls and one of his close associates, Dr. Mark E. Penney, said of him: "Decatur is infinitely richer because he came. The word 'friendship' has a richer and finer meaning for all of us who knew him. Friendship is the baring of one's soul—the opening of one's inner life. Friendship is loyalty, love, kindness, tolerance. He, more than any man I have ever known, incarnated those words, transfigured them by the power of his personality. He had set for himself not one but many goals and he reached them to the extent that any man can reach his goals. I'm talking of a friend whom I knew and loved. I'm talking of realities revealed to me through my acquaintance with him. He had a keenness of mind seldom seen. He had the ability to go to the heart of things. He had a philosophy of life which interested me when he talked. He was not trained in the logic of schools—it was better that he was not, for he had a way of going to the heart of problems which confronted him. In conversation with him when he expressed himself rather freely, I quoted the words of a Latin sage—'The free man thinks of death least of all things; his wisdom is a meditation not of death but of life!' Afterward, he asked me to write it down for him. That is the type of man whose memory we have come to honor and whose memory we will long continue to honor. He never told me his conception of God, but he did tell me what he thought of man. You tell me what you think of man, of the helpless, of children, the poor and the crippled, and I'll tell you what you think of God. He was a friend of God and God was a friend of his. I like to think that when the time comes and we go beyond the stars, he will meet us at the gate with outstretched hand. And there, he will say, 'Come, meet my friends.' "

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David D Sabin

David Dickey Sabin

AMONG THE men who maintained for Illinois a high standard of citizenship because of the efforts which they put forth for the moral, intellectual and material progress of the communities in which they lived and the commonwealth at large, David Dickey Sabin deserves prominent mention. As a business man he was resourceful, sagacious and enterprising, but his activities did not stop with his accomplishments in the business world although they were most creditable. He stood for all that was highest and best in citizenship in its broadest sense, seeking to promote civic virtue and civic pride, endeavoring to awaken in others a recognition of man's responsibilities to his fellowmen and seeking also to instill those Christian principles and teachings which find their exemplification in the lives of those whom the world most highly honors. David D. Sabin stood as a man among men and all who knew him felt a sense of personal bereavement when he was called from this life. He was born in Spencer, New York, December 31, 1830, and acquired his education in the schools of the east. He arrived in the middle west in young manhood and entered commercial circles in connection with the dry goods trade at Janesville, Wisconsin. He afterward became a factor in business circles of New Oregon, now Cresco, Iowa, but it was evident that he had not then found the place which he wished to make his permanent abode, for a few years later he returned to Illinois and in 1865 formed a partnership with his cousin, P. R. Sabin, for the conduct of a dry goods business at Belvidere. The new venture proved successful from the beginning. It was based upon a progressive policy tempered by safe conservatism and the utmost care was exercised in choosing the personnel of the house, in establishing its business standards and in maintaining a service that met the demands of the general public. With the retirement of P. R. Sabin from the firm he was succeeded by H. B. Sykes, who remained in the partnership until 1886. Upon Mr. Sabin's retirement from the business the store was taken over and conducted by his sons, who maintained the most honorable policy established by the father. In all of his business dealings Mr. Sabin never deviated from a course which he believed to be right and just between his fellowmen and himself, but held to the highest standards of commercial ethics and ever endeavored to follow the Golden Rule. Prosperity attended him because his methods had their root in energy, sound judgment and irreproachable business integrity. He

extended his activities to the field of banking and for many years was president of the Second National Bank of Belvidere, of which he remained a director until his demise.

It was on the 26th of March, 1856, that Mr. Sabin was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Avery, who passed away in October, 1894. The children of this marriage were: Eugene F., a resident of Belvidere; Luther C., who died in infancy; Sidney A., who died in Denver; Mrs. J. C. Anderson, living in Auburn, New York; and Mrs. Fred K. Houston, of Rockford. Mr. Sabin was devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness when with the members of his own household. In April, 1907, he married again, his second union being with Miss Harriet Foote, a daughter of a distinguished citizen, John J. Foote. Mrs. Sabin survives her husband and is prominent in social circles of Belvidere. Mr. Sabin was well known as an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and became one of the charter members of Kishwaukee Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. He believed in the teachings and tenets of the craft concerning the brotherhood of mankind and ever followed its principles of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He adhered, however, to principles still higher than the moral teachings of Masonry and found the motive springs of his conduct in his Christian faith. He was a most active and helpful factor in church and Sunday school work and for more than forty-five years was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church and one of its elders for two decades. He was also at one time Sunday school superintendent and for many years president of the Boone County Sunday School Association. He felt that one of the most essential features in the higher civilization was the training of the young and hence his unflagging zeal and interest in Sunday school work. He did not neglect his duties of citizenship in any particular and during his residence in Iowa represented his district in the general assembly. Following his return to Illinois he was made a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois University at Urbana and through appointment of the Hon. Jesse Hildrup became Deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois. With him a public office was a public trust and it is a well known fact that no trust reposed in David D. Sabin was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. Following the death of Mr. Sabin in December, 1909, the directors of the Second National Bank passed a series of resolutions in which they bore testimony to the high character of one who "entertained close business and social relations with the members of this community for a period of over forty years" and voiced "their recognition of the careful and conscientious service performed by their late associate in wisely and prudently discharging the duties devolving upon him." This was but one of many expressions of respect entertained for Mr. Sabin by all who knew him. One of the local papers

wrote: "He was always prominent as a business man and member of the community through the many years of his residence in Belvidere. He was by nature a leader, invariably optimistic and striving for the betterment of things. His genial personality made him many friends, the circle continuously widening and the ties becoming more and more strengthened. He was among the foremost to support any project to advance the best interests of the city and county and contributed largely in various ways to forward and maintain them. His uprightness, conspicuous ability in the positions he was called to fill and high ideals formed a character that exerted a powerful influence for good. He was another of those passing on who can illy be spared from the activities of business, church and social life in any community." Reliable and progressive in business, loyal and determined in citizenship, faithful in public office, holding friendship inviolable and regarding the relations of home and family as most sacred—the salient elements in the life record of David D. Sabin were such as placed his name high on the roll of Illinois' most valued and honored citizens. There was nothing spectacular in his career but his worth was recognized by all and his example is one which cannot be easily forgotten.

Arthur Joseph Tapping

ON THE PAGES of Peoria's commercial history the name of Arthur Joseph Tapping stands prominently forth. He was long closely associated with the drug trade of the city, becoming secretary of the Churchill Drug Company, although his start in life was made in an obscure position as errand boy. It was the worth of his character and the development of his native powers that carried him steadily forward and made his record a creditable chapter in Peoria's mercantile annals. He was born in this city January 18, 1862, a son of Jacob and Nancy Tapping, who came of fine English stock. His parents came to America in early life and soon afterward settled in Peoria.

Arthur J. Tapping pursued his education in the public schools here and when his textbooks were put aside began earning his living as an errand boy in the wholesale drug house of Singer & Wheeler. There he applied himself closely to the mastery of the tasks assigned him and his capability and fidelity won him recognition that resulted in various promotions from time to time. When P. J. Singer withdrew from the business and the firm name was changed to Barker & Wheeler, Mr. Tapping was made manager of the wholesale house, continuing to act in that capacity until the firm of Barker & Wheeler merged with that of Colburn & Birks under the name of the Churchill Drug Company. It was then that he was elected secretary of the corporation and thus served until his death. Step by step he had advanced until he reached official connection with one of the largest and most important commercial interests of the city. Loyalty to the firms which he had represented and unfaltering industry constituted the basic principle of his success. He deserved much credit for what he accomplished and at all times he commanded the full confidence and respect of those who knew him. At last uninterrupted application to his duties caused a break-down in his health from which he never recovered, and in his passing Peoria lost one of her valued and representative merchants.

It was on the 5th of September, 1888, that Mr. Tapping was married to Miss Anna Hawley, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a daughter of Theodore and Augusta (Johnson) Hawley. They became the parents of three children: Theodore Hawley, now of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Charles Hawley, of Peoria; and Arthur, who died in infancy.

It was on the 17th of October, 1918, that Mr. Tapping passed away. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He

had long been an active and faithful member of the First Baptist Church and served in a number of its offices, while at all times he was untiring in his efforts to promote its growth and extend its influence. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and socially with Creve Coeur Club and the Optimists Club. Peoria ever found him a public-spirited citizen in the best sense of the term. He cooperated in all projects that are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride and did all in his power to uphold the city's fair name. His devotion to the welfare of his family was one of his most marked characteristics, his chief interests in life being his business, his family and his church. The qualities which ever dominated him were such as make for honorable manhood and upright living, and in his home, in his clubs and in his business he was ever the Christian gentleman.

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Richard R. Donnelley

Richard Robert Donnelley

FROM THE time of Johannes Gutenberg, a German printer who lived from 1397 to 1468 and was the reputed inventor of movable type, to the birth of Richard Robert Donnelley in 1837, various changes were made in the art of printing, but the greatest advance in that art has been attained in the period following the birth of Mr. Donnelley down to the present. Business classification named him as a printer, which Webster defines as "one who sets type or runs a printing press; one who is engaged in the trade of typographical printing; one who prints, stamps, impresses, or transfers copies of anything as a business; one who owns a printing establishment and employs printers." As we follow the career of Mr. Donnelley from his humble entrance into the business world in Canada to the end of his illustrious and successful career in Illinois, we find that this definition fits him perfectly, as he did all of those things, reaching at length the position of head of one of the largest and most important printing establishments not only of Chicago but of the country.

Richard Robert Donnelley was born in Hamilton, at the western end of Lake Ontario, in the province of Ontario, Canada, November 15, 1837, and was the only child of John and Jane (Elliot) Donnelley. The father, a native of Belfast, Ireland, became a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, in young manhood, and there engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. The mother, who was also born in Ireland, was a woman of strong character, and though for many years totally blind, she was the patient teacher of her son and the great factor in the formation of his character. She was a direct descendant of Sir John Eliot, English orator and statesman, who entered Oxford at fifteen years of age, became a member of parliament when a young man of twenty-two and was leader of the house at the age of thirty-four years. Because he "refused to yield an inch in submission to the king" (Charles I) he was imprisoned and died in the Tower of London, November 27, 1632, when forty years of age. The Encyclopedia Americana says "Eliot was not republican in his views, but believed rather that the ideal state was a constitutional monarchy in which the powers of the king would be strengthened and interpreted by parliament. The king's treatment of Eliot was one of the causes of the unpopularity of that monarch which led to his downfall."

Richard R. Donnelley was educated in the schools of Hamilton and in early youth, before completing his education, worked in a newspaper

printing office there, pursuing his studies at night and later attending high school. The influence of a good home life upon his character is shown by the fact that at the early age of fifteen years he voluntarily signed a pledge not to use liquor or tobacco and to this pledge he loyally adhered throughout his later life.

In 1860 Mr. Donnelley went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to take charge of the job printing department in the newspaper office of the True Delta, but his stay there was short, for when the Civil war broke out he did not consider it a good place for a non-combatant Canadian who did not believe in human slavery. Accordingly he returned to his old home in Hamilton and there established a general job printing office, which proved a successful venture.

On the 14th of November, 1863, at Brantford, in Brant county, Ontario, Mr. Donnelley was married to Naomi Anne Shenstone, a daughter of Thomas S. and Mary (Lazenby) Shenstone. Her father was born in London, England, and was married December 31, 1843, in Woodstock, Canada, to Mary Lazenby, whose birth occurred in York, England, and who was christened in Yorkminster. Thomas S. Shenstone was the first registrar of Brant county, an office which carries a life tenure and in which he served for forty years. The family were adherents of the Baptist faith and the Baptist Missionary Society was organized in his home, Mr. Shenstone serving as treasurer thereof throughout his remaining days. Such was the early home environment of Mrs. Donnelley, who since coming to Chicago in 1864 has ever been a leader in the First Baptist Church of this city and in all of those activities which have tended to the betterment of life here. Richard Robert and Naomi Anne (Shenstone) Donnelley became parents of three sons and a daughter.

(I) Reuben Hamilton Donnelley is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

(II) Thomas Elliot Donnelley was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 18, 1867, and was graduated from Yale University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889. He at once became connected with the business established by his father, seeking not for executive control at the outset but serving as a workman in all departments and thus gaining an intimate and accurate knowledge of the business of which he was to assume control upon the death of his father in 1899. Since that date he has been president of the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and thus is chief executive of one of the leading printing establishments of Chicago. He is also president and treasurer of the Lakeside Press Building Company and a director of the Chicago Directory Company. He married Laura Gaylord of Chicago and their children are Clarissa, Elliot and Gaylord.

(III) Benjamin Shenstone Donnelley was born in Chicago, October 18, 1871, and died August 12, 1922. He attended the Kenwood

public school, afterward a private school in Woodstock, Illinois, and then entered Princeton University, where he took a leading part in athletics, playing on the football team, where he became recognized as one of the fastest ends of his day. After leaving Princeton he became football coach at Purdue University in Indiana. Returning to Chicago, he served an apprenticeship in all the departments of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. Throughout his business life he maintained his interest in athletic sports and was often called upon to act as referee in boxing matches. He was himself an able boxer and in 1916 he won the Olympic championship for trapshooting in England. He married Katherine Rauch and had two sons, Richard Robert (II) and Benjamin Shenstone Donnelley, Jr.

(IV) Naomi Donnelley was born in Chicago, Illinois.

It was in 1864 that Richard Robert Donnelley became a resident of Chicago. Early in the year, through the report of a mutual friend, Edward Goodman and Leroy Church of Chicago became interested in the young Canadian printer and in August of that year sent for him to come to Chicago to see their printing office. After he had returned to his home, Mr. Goodman made a trip to Hamilton to inquire among the people of his town concerning Mr. Donnelley, with the result that on October 22, 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Donnelley, bringing with them their infant son, Reuben Hamilton, arrived in Chicago. Mr. Donnelley became a member of the printing firm of Church & Goodman, which later became the firm of Church, Goodman & Donnelley, then located in a building at 57 La Salle streeet, where aside from doing a job printing business they also printed the Christian Messenger. Chicago was then a city of one hundred and fifty thousand people and the lake front then bordered Michigan avenue. With the growth of the city Mr. Donnelley developed his interests, keeping pace with the progress of the metropolis. He formed his independent printing company in 1867 and then began the erection of the Lakeside building at the corner of Clark and Adams streets. The great conflagration of 1871 destroyed his printing plant, the Lakeside building and also his home. After the fire he went to New York, where he purchased new presses and all kinds of equipment. His reputation for honesty was so great that the firms with which he dealt not only gave him full credit but paid the freight on all goods which he ordered. Following his return from the east he continued business in a temporary building at Monroe and Canal streets, where he remained until the Lakeside building was reconstructed. Later his firm moved to Monroe street, between Clark and La Salle streets, and in 1897 Mr. Donnelley erected the large structure at 731 Plymouth court. When the business outgrew these quarters, an entire block was purchased on Calumet avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, a location

offering splendid railroad facilities. The plant there was built at three different times and was finally completed in 1929, seventeen years after building operations were first begun. It is considered by the Architectural Society to be one of the most beautiful factory buildings in the entire country. The R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, printers, binders, engravers and lithographers, have an equipment which it would be difficult to surpass.

For more than forty years the family home of the Donnelleys has been at 4609 Woodlawn avenue. Always interested in civic affairs, Mr. Donnelley was one of the charter members of the Municipal Voters League and he and his son, Reuben Hamilton Donnelley, and William Kent were republican leaders in that part of the city. In early life Mr. Donnelley was a member of the Methodist Church, but after coming to Chicago he attended the Baptist Church with his family. He had belonged to a debating society in Canada, was a great reader and was exceptionally well informed on all subjects. When he passed away on April 8, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years, Chicago lost one of her most substantial, prominent and progressive pioneer business men. He had won a substantial fortune but never at the cost of the interests and welfare of others. His powers, developing through the exercise of effort through the years, made him a most capable man, an excellent executive and one whose knowledge covered every detail of the printing business and expressed its highest standards. In every relation of life he measured up to the highest qualities of that manhood which is expressed in the individual who keeps himself physically fit, mentally vigorous and spiritually sensitive.

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Reuben A. Darnell

Reuben Hamilton Donnelley

VARIOUS traits of character gained Reuben Hamilton Donnelley a place among Chicago's most distinguished and honored citizens. Not only did he belong to one of the leading families of the metropolis but in his own make-up were combined those qualities which caused him to be ranked as an outstanding figure in connection with the great industrial interests of the city and as a representative of those forces which have to do with civic progress, with social activity and with the moral development of the community. If those who knew him were asked to name one of his dominant traits there are many who would say his loyalty to his friends, while others would name his inherent honesty, which caused him, although cleared of financial obligation by the court, to assume and pay off a moral obligation which with its twenty-two years' interest amounted to approximately seven hundred thousand dollars. Such was the man whom death called February 25, 1929, after a busy and useful life in Chicago of more than sixty years.

Reuben Hamilton Donnelly was born August 20, 1864, in Brantford, Brant county, Ontario, Canada, a son of Richard Robert and Naomi Anne (Shenstone) Donnelley. He was given the middle name Hamilton in honor of the birthplace of his father. On his mother's side he was descended from the same family as William Shenstone, the famous English poet of the eighteenth century. On the 22d of October, 1864, when but two months old, he was brought by his parents to Chicago, where his boyhood was passed. He pursued his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Hyde Park high school, afterward attended a private school for boys in Alton, Illinois, and later continued his studies in the old University of Chicago to the end of the junior year. In 1884 he became connected with the Chicago Directory Company in a minor capacity but worked his way upward, afterward becoming a stockholder and subsequently secretary and treasurer, in which dual capacity he served until elected to the presidency of that corporation. From 1887 until 1895 he was business manager of the directory company and through the following decade he engaged in the stock brokerage business in partnership with Newell Clark Knight under the firm name of Knight, Donnelley & Company. In 1905, however, the company failed and twenty-two years later, without making his intentions known to relatives or friends, Mr. Donnelley assumed the indebtedness of the company as a moral obligation and paid approximately seven hundred thousand

dollars to those who suffered losses at the hands of the company, making a payment of one hundred cents on the dollar, with twenty-two years interest, to three hundred persons.

In the meantime Mr. Donnelley had again become an active factor in connection with the printing business. He returned to the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, of which he became vice president and later he organized the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, with a publishing office at 2241 Indiana avenue, for the purpose of publishing telephone directories. He was president of this company and was the originator of the classified telephone directory, a work that has been of great value as a convenience and time-saver. He also became the founder of the Advertising Club of Chicago and president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, for he was a recognized leader in advertising circles and instituted many effective new ideas in that field. From 1899 until 1900 he was vice president of the Chicago Stock Exchange and its president from 1901 until 1903. He was also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New York Stock Exchange, and the extent and scope of his activities made him not only a leader in the business life of Chicago but a well known figure in national trade circles.

It is doubtful if anyone will ever know the extent of Mr. Donnelley's helpfulness to his friends in need during his lifetime, but it is well known that he took great pleasure in extending assistance to them at all times and in his will he charged his son and his daughter on all opportune occasions to "give to worthy objects as liberally as your circumstances will allow and I know you will derive the same pleasure therefrom as I have." There were eighty-three legatees listed in his will and it was characteristic of him that in the main his bequests were made to relatives, to associates in business and to employes of the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation.

Politically Mr. Donnelley was a republican and for many years, with his father and with William Kent, was a leader in local political affairs. He became one of the organizers of the Chicago Athletic Club and was a member of the Union League, Chicago, South Shore Country, Casino, Racquet, Onwentsia, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Grand Island Lodge and Delta Duck Clubs and the old Midlothian Club.

On the 9th of October, 1891, R. H. Donnelley was married to Miss Laura Thorne, daughter of George R. Thorne, one of the founders of Montgomery, Ward & Company. She passed away in 1918. Their only son, Thorne Donnelley, is an official of the companies founded by his father and his grandfather, while the only daughter, Eleanor, is the wife of Professor Calvin Pardee Erdman, professor of Biblical history in Occidental College at Pasadena, California.

Mr. Donnelley had been in ill health for several years and passed

away suddenly of a heart attack in his apartment in the Blackstone Hotel, February 25, 1929, funeral services being held in his Lake Forest residence three days later. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. His life record was one which would ever bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and he embodied in his career those characteristics which make for warm friendship, for high regard, for respect and honor.



Jens Carl Hansen

FOR A PERIOD of more than forty years Jens Carl Hansen was associated with banking interests of Chicago and came to be recognized as one of the foremost financiers of this city—a city that has given the opportunity to many men who have risen from obscurity to leadership and who in wisely directing their personal affairs have also been contributing factors to the advancement and upbuilding of the metropolis. Though born across the water, Mr. Hansen was essentially a Chicago product, having been brought to the United States in 1872 by his parents, Christen and Henrietta (Madsen) Hansen. He was then a tiny lad of about three years, his birth having occurred September 9, 1869, in the village of Sommersted, Denmark. His father, who followed the carpenter's trade in Denmark in early life, continued work of that character after his arrival in Chicago in 1872, while subsequently he embarked in the dry goods business on Erie street. On reaching the fiftieth milestone on life's journey Christen Hansen withdrew from commercial affairs and thereafter lived retired until his demise on the 11th of January, 1929, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, having long survived his wife, who died in 1906. Before coming to this country Mr. Hansen took part in the war between Denmark and Germany in 1864. He was presented with a gold medal by the king, was knighted and given a piece of land on which to build a castle, but refused the land grant because he felt that Denmark had greater need of it.

At the usual age Jens C. Hansen began his studies, becoming a pupil in the Carpenter school, and subsequently he attended the evening sessions of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, but ere that was accomplished he had started out in the business world. In 1882, when a lad of thirteen, he was employed in the auditing department of the Illinois Central Railroad and there remained for five years, gaining considerable knowledge of financial affairs that proved a stepping-stone to his later banking experience. In 1887 he entered the banking house of Peterson & Bay, with whom he continued until 1888, after which he devoted three years to carrying on an independent business venture. He became associated with the First National Bank of Chicago in 1889 and there continued for fifteen years, being constantly advanced to positions of larger importance, demanding greater executive ability, until at length experience and ability justified him in engaging in banking independently. He formed a partnership with James B. Forgan in 1906 in

organizing the Security Bank of Chicago, of which he became cashier and a director, while in 1911 he was elected to the vice presidency, and in November, 1914, was chosen president. He was thus active in control of one of the strong moneyed institutions of the city and in 1916 further extended the scope of his activity in financial circles by becoming president of the Second Security Bank, organized in 1911. He was also chosen the chief executive head of the Standard Safe Deposit Company and these three banking institutions profited by his well defined plans, his clear vision and his spirit of unfaltering enterprise and progress to the time of his demise. His colleagues and his contemporaries in financial circles entertained for him the highest respect and confidence.

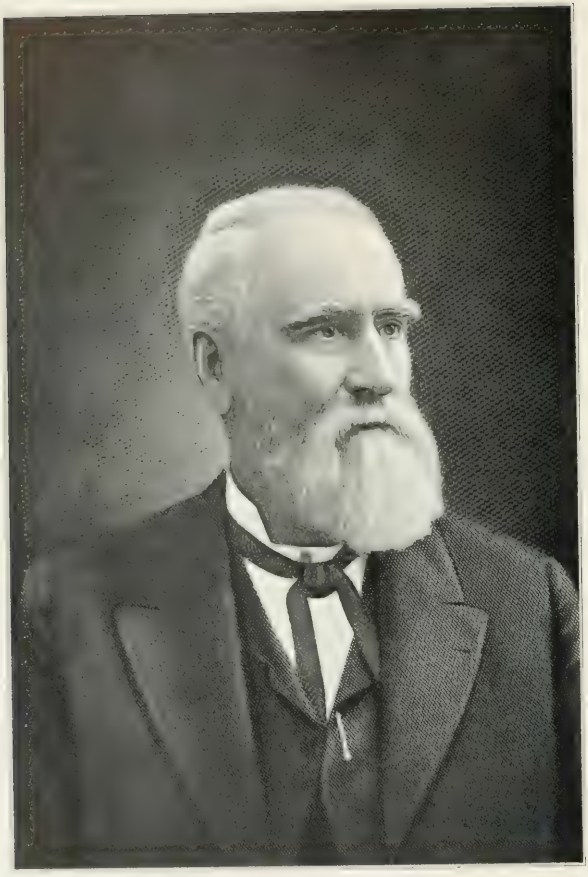
Mr. Hansen's home life had its inception in his marriage on the 16th of October, 1895, to Miss Johanna Rasmussen, of Chicago, and his paramount happiness was found at his own fireside in the company of his wife and the four sons who blessed their marriage. The eldest of these, Edward C., wedded Jacqueline, daughter of George A. and Lelia Rysdale of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and he and the three younger sons—Martin C., Robert C. and James C.—all continue their residence in Chicago.

Mr. Hansen was a Lutheran in his religious faith and his standards of life were still further indicated in his loyalty to the high moral teachings of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being with Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, F. & A. M.; Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was interested in all that had to do with the welfare of humanity and because of this he accepted the vice presidency of the board of trustees of the Morgan Park Military Academy, in which position he served most efficiently. He worked untiringly in behalf of the academy and in recognition of his efforts the new dormitory, dedicated in the fall of 1928, was named Hansen Hall in his honor. In 1917 he was appointed west park commissioner by Governor Lowden and continued to act in that capacity for four years. Deeply interested in all progressive civic movements, he was largely instrumental in putting through the Ogden Avenue project, for which he had labored earnestly and systematically for many years. He served as president of the retirement board of the Policemen's Benefit and Annuity Fund in 1924 and 1925, holding the latter office under appointment of Mayor Dever, although Mr. Hansen was a stalwart republican in his political views. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Mount Olive Cemetery Association. He thus filled various positions of a public and semi-public character and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. Mr. Hansen was called to the presidency of the Dania Society, a Danish organization with which he was connected for many years, and he likewise held membership with the Chicago Athletic Association and the Press Club of Chicago, having many friends both within and without

these organizations. He passed away April 27, 1927, funeral services being held at the Oriental Consistory. His life was entirely without sham or pretense. He was a manly man who enjoyed the full trust of his colleagues and contemporaries in financial circles and the good-will and warm friendship of those whom he met through social activities. Without special advantages he rose to distinction through the inherent force of his character and through the utilization of those principles which he made the guide of his life.



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Orlando Powers

Orlando Powers

THE LIFE of Orlando Powers spanned ninety years. Marvelous were the changes which occurred in that period, covering the nineteenth century, which was preeminently the age of invention. He was always deeply interested in those things which contributed to public advancement and improvement and in his home city of Decatur his efforts were put forth along lines which promoted the best interests of the community as well as advanced his individual success. A contemporary biographer has written of him: "Today there is no name spoken in Decatur with greater honor and reverence than that of Orlando Powers. His business ability was proven in the wonderful success which he achieved; his honor in the rectitude of the methods which he followed; his patriotism in his support of municipal and national projects for the general good; his charity in the generous division which he made of his wealth to the unfortunate."

Orlando Powers was born near the village of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, May 21, 1812, and through the period of boyhood he pursued his education in the public schools during the winter months, while the summer seasons were given to farm work, he early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was a youth of sixteen when he started for Havana, Cuba, at the request of his brother, William, who wished Orlando to become his assistant in business there. He embarked at New York on the schooner Helen which three days later encountered a severe storm and was wrecked. The rescue of Mr. Powers seems almost miraculous. He and Captain Tucker, who commanded the vessel, together with three of the sailors, drifted upon the open sea for eleven days, clinging to the disabled hulk, part of which was out of water. They subsisted upon a scanty supply of sea biscuit and raw potatoes and a very short allowance of fresh water. When nearly famished because of lack of food and almost crazed by want of drink they were picked up by a French brig bound for Bordeaux and eventually landed at La Rochelle, whence they were taken on to Bordeaux by land. Mr. Powers had no money and no clothing save that which he wore and was even without a hat, but he found a kind friend in an English gentleman who relieved his immediate wants and cared for him until the opportunity came for him to return home. Once more he embarked on the Atlantic, this time, however, with New York as his destination and through the assistance of business acquaint-

ances and his older brother he was able to promptly discharge the indebtedness which it had been necessary for him to incur. His people had given him up for lost and it was with great surprise as well as joy that they welcomed him upon his return. He did not again attempt to go to Cuba but when he once more left New York it was with Mobile, Alabama, as his destination. Business interests in association with his brothers and brother-in-law, Chauncey Wilkinson, kept him in Alabama and Mississippi for some time, being located at different periods in Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Prairie Bluff and Aberdeen.

In 1849, however, Mr. Powers turned his face toward Decatur and from that time until his death was numbered among its valued citizens. He had visited Decatur two years before, his mother and brothers, George and Samuel, having for some time been residents there. The town was of comparatively small size and business importance but it was splendidly situated in the midst of a rich farming country. He continued a resident of Decatur from that time until his death, save for a brief period passed in Jacksonville, Illinois. At the time of his arrival here his experiences had already covered a wide range and had developed in him the power of quick and accurate judgment and keen discrimination. He began the operation of a grist and sawmill which he conducted for some time but afterward figured in commercial circles as the owner of a boot and shoe store. Success attended his efforts in that connection and won for him a place among the prominent business men of the city—a position which he never forfeited. He was always regarded as a leader and his opinions were eagerly sought in regard to many business transactions as well as public affairs. For many years he was the owner of the only set of abstract books in Macon county. From time to time he invested largely in real estate until his holdings became extensive and brought to him a substantial financial return. At different times he developed and improved his property and when the opportunity came for a profitable sale it was placed upon the market. He was the builder of the Decatur Opera House in 1889 and he was closely associated with many public and private interests which have been of direct benefit to the city. Any step which he made in business was never hasty or ill-advised. He carefully considered every project and his course was the result of sound judgment and a thorough understanding of the situation.

The story of Mr. Powers' family connections has been written as follows: "The year which witnessed Mr. Powers' arrival in Decatur also chronicled his marriage, Miss Charlotte E. Given, of Smithland, Union county, Kentucky, becoming his wife. He had formed her acquaintance two years before in traveling on horseback from Mobile, Alabama, to Decatur, and the friendship which then had its inception, ripened into love and was consummated in marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Powers were born two daughters and two sons. Alice, the eldest, born Septem-

ber 30, 1856, died on the 22d of April, 1878. Charles G. Powers, the elder son, was born in Decatur, June 30, 1861. In the public schools of this city he mastered the elementary branches of learning, afterward attended the Illinois College of Jacksonville, and also pursued a commercial course in Brown's Business College. He was only thirteen years of age when he went to Jacksonville in company with his sister Annabel, who entered the Deaf Mute Institute there because of her hearing. For eight years he remained in that city. He entered upon the study of law in Decatur under the direction of the firm of Crea & Ewing, attorneys, but was not admitted to the bar, his object in studying law being to gain enough knowledge of legal principles to enable him to manage his father's business. In 1884 the family returned to Decatur from Jacksonville and Charles G. Powers took charge of the estate, which he yet supervises. In this connection he displays keen insight, sound judgment, unfaltering enterprise and progressive methods. The Powers estate is one of the largest in this section and covers many business and residence properties in Decatur. On the 21st of June, 1887, Charles G. Powers was married to Miss Effie Rogers, a daughter of Jason Rogers, of Decatur, and they have one child, John Howard, born August 23, 1895. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian Church and are prominent in social circles of the city. Mr. Powers also belongs to the Decatur Club and the Country Club, his recreation largely coming to him through his connection with those organizations. Howard W. Powers, the second son, was born in Decatur, June 20, 1864, and completed his education in the schools of Jacksonville, being a graduate of the Illinois College of that city. He joined his brother in the management of the estate left by the father and they have since been associated in business under the name of C. G. & H. W. Powers. They are recognized as gentlemen of excellent business sagacity and keen foresight and in the supervision of extensive property interests have shown marked discrimination combined with an aptitude for successful management that is evidenced in the excellent results which attend their labors. On the 19th of December, 1903, Howard W. Powers was married to Miss Mabel W. Durfee, a daughter of Captain George Durfee, of Decatur, and they have three children: Howard William, born March 8, 1905; Given Durfee, April 20, 1909; and Robert Charles, June 29, 1910. Howard W. Powers has a home at Palm Beach, Florida, where he spends the winter months, while the summer seasons are passed in the north. He, too, is a member of the Decatur Club, the Elks Club and the Country Club. Annabel Powers, born in Decatur, August 8, 1867, lost her hearing when five years of age through spinal meningitis, and two years later the family removed to Jacksonville for the purpose of educating her at the Deaf and Dumb State Institution, remaining in that city for ten years. She was married June 17, 1890, to Charles Kerney, of Evansville, Indiana, who died in

Decatur, August 1, 1902, leaving a daughter, Charlotte Wright, born January 4, 1895. Mrs. Kerney was married again on the 26th of May, 1904, becoming the wife of William C. Tilley, of San Francisco, where they now reside. Mrs. Tilley owns a beautiful home of her own at Tiberon, across the bay north of San Francisco."

Mr. Powers voted with the whig party in early life but in 1860 gave his support to Abraham Lincoln, after which he remained a stalwart republican. He did not seek nor desire office, however, regarding the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He sought the moral development and progress of the community in his active cooperation in the work of the First Presbyterian Church of Decatur, of which he was long an active member. He gave to its missionary societies and to the other branches of church work and he was the founder of the scholarship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in the northwest. His chief characteristics have been summed up in the following: "He never made religion a thing apart from his life—a Sunday observance as it were—but found in the teachings of the church the principles which guided his conduct and shaped his relations with his fellowmen. A tale of sorrow or distress awakened his ready sympathy and when it was in his power to render assistance he did so. If a census could be taken of Decatur's citizens whom he has helped in one way or another, the number would reach a large figure. Business firms and individuals alike received his assistance in hours of need and his unostentatious method of giving aid makes it certain that many were the recipients of his bounty of whom the public have no knowledge. When a public project was instituted for the benefit of Decatur, he was among the first to espouse the cause, and his citizenship was characterized by an unfaltering loyalty. He was ever devoted to the welfare of his family and the close companionship which existed between himself and his wife made theirs largely an ideal relation. The death of Mrs. Powers occurred May 3, 1897. For five years more Mr. Powers trod life's pathway, and on the 1st of July, 1902, was called to the home beyond. His were 'the blest accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends.' It was his to preserve the precious prize of keen mentality to the closing hours of life, and when the end came, it was as 'one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'" Such in brief is the history of one whose life record covered ninety years, indicating most clearly that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously, as business progress and Christian manhood are not incompatible. He was one of the real promoters and builders of Decatur, a man without pretense or ostentation, a man in whom the simple weight of character and ability constituted the forceful elements that carried him forward into important relations.

Robert Harvey McElwee

ROBERT HARVEY McELWEE was born at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, January 28, 1858, his parents being William M. and Annie (Harvey) McElwee, the former a native of Yorkville, South Carolina, who removed to Lexington, Virginia, about 1850. The latter, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born at Lexington, in the Virginia valley. Members of the Harvey family settled on the frontier of Virginia in early days and engaged in the furnace business, operating in the iron ore of that section. William McElwee, great-great-grandfather of Robert H. McElwee, settled in Pennsylvania in 1750 and thence removed to South Carolina in 1766. Ancestors of our subject in both the paternal and maternal lines served in the Revolutionary war, his great-great-uncles being held prisoners by the British forces. The grandfather of Mrs. Annie (Harvey) McElwee held the rank of captain in the Continental Army, while another of her forebears was a general.

Robert H. McElwee was educated at the Lexington schools, under the shadow of Washington and Lee University. When a youth of seventeen years he entered the banking house of A. D. Hunt & Company at Louisville, Kentucky, where he mastered the elementary principles of the business. Three years later, having left that position, he came to Chicago and was employed by the Merchants National Bank, with which institution he continued for five years. During this eventful period in his career he acquired much valuable experience in commercial methods which proved of great use to him in his subsequent business enterprises. He was appointed treasurer of the Spalding Lumber Company in 1883, the year of its incorporation. His long service for that company, the trust reposed in him and his faithful discharge of every duty proved his ability and high character and special fitness for positions of responsibility. In 1885 he formed a partnership with W. J. Carney under the name of McElwee & Carney. They purchased the business of H. G. Billings at 244 South Water street and became at once one of the largest lumber commission firms in Illinois. With praise-worthy efforts they reached out for a large share of the constantly expanding trade and succeeded, amid sharp competition, in greatly widening their field of operations and measurably increasing their profits and prestige. Mr. McElwee became the senior member of the firm of McElwee & Company, manufacturers of lumber at Marinette, Wisconsin, and also president of the Menominee River Lumber Company.

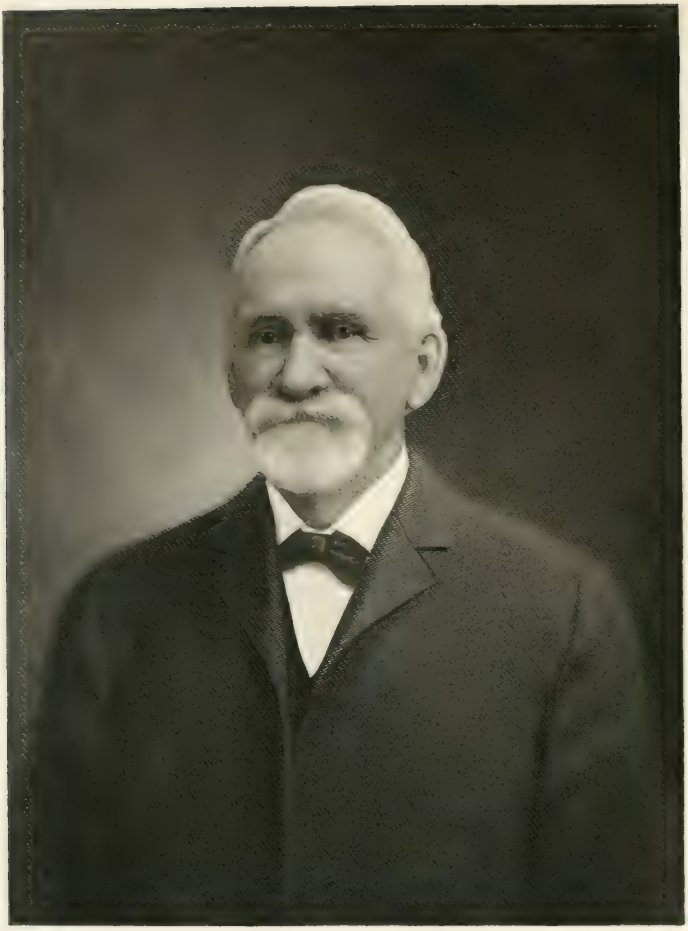
In June, 1882, Mr. McElwee married Elizabeth Spalding, daughter of Jesse and Adelphia (Moody) Spalding. Their only daughter, Nancy A., passed away in girlhood, in 1896.

Mr. McElwee made life a success while still young. His integrity and intelligence carried him from school into a Kentucky banking house, thence to a leading bank in Chicago, and later into the lumber circles of Chicago and Wisconsin. In every position the interests of his employers or associates were studied as his own and in winning success for them he built up his own reputation. As a financier and able man of business his name became widely known and his opinions on finance and lumber were always highly valued. He was a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Hibernian Banking Association, the Continental Trust & Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Lake Forest.

Appreciative of the social amenities of life, Mr. McElwee held membership in the Chicago, Old Elm, Onwentsia and Shore Acres Clubs and in the Midwick Country Club of Monterey, California. He passed away June 26, 1927. During his lifetime Mr. McElwee remembered the place of his childhood days with a substantial gift, endowing the Bethseda Church at Rockbridge Baths, Virginia; he also made a considerable gift to Washington and Lee University the income from which is to help worthy students and especially those preparing for the ministry. By his will large sums were left to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children of Chicago and to the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

On April 30, 1930, it was announced that a gift of five hundred thousand dollars toward the construction of a surgical pavilion to form a part of a complete medical unit in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago had been made by Mrs. Elizabeth Spalding McElwee, in memory of her husband, the late Robert Harvey McElwee. Mrs. McElwee stipulated that provision be made in the surgical pavilion to care for charity cases, persons of limited means and wealthy patients and that the pavilion be devoted not only to the care of patients but to medical research and medical education. On the same date the cornerstone of the Nancy Adele McElwee Memorial for crippled children was laid on the University of Chicago Medical Quadrangle. This three-hundred-thousand-dollar structure will contain fifty beds, and was given by Mrs. McElwee as a memorial to her daughter.

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John Wilson

John Wilson

WITH THOSE pioneer events which shaped the early history of Peoria and laid the foundation for its present progress and prosperity the name of John Wilson has been closely associated. He contributed in notable measure to the early development of the city and was regarded as one of its most prominent, influential and honored residents. The story of his life constitutes an important chapter in the annals of this section of the state.

Mr. Wilson was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 7, 1826, and was of English lineage, his parents having come from England to America in the early part of the nineteenth century, establishing their home in Westmoreland county, New York. Their family numbered nine children, namely: Elizabeth, Jane, Richard, Henry, Martha and Sarah, all of whom were born in England; and John, Mary and William, who were born in the state of New York. It was in 1835 that the father of this family decided to emigrate to the then far western state of Illinois. Stories had reached him concerning the fertility of the soil, although it was definitely known that the state was sparsely settled at that period. The family started in a one-horse sleigh, driving from their New York home to a point on the Allegheny river, after which they floated down that stream to the Ohio river on a raft to Louisville, Kentucky, from which place they proceeded by steamer in a necessarily circuitous route to Peoria. Long since the snow over which they had traveled by sleigh at the first stage of the journey had melted and the summer sun of June shone upon them when they reached their destination in 1835. They lived for a short time at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where the First National Bank now stands, but following the destruction of their home by fire they moved to Rock Glen, in Limestone township, where John Wilson of this review remained to the age of sixteen years.

John Wilson had the usual experiences of the farm-bred boy who devotes the winter months to acquiring an education in the district school, while from the early spring planting until late autumn his attention was given to the cultivation of the land and the care of the crops. Even as a youth he displayed ambition, broad vision and determination. He wished to see something of the world and returned to Peoria, where he entered upon a two years' apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, for which he was to receive seventy-five dollars. His term of indenture ended, he

started for New Orleans in company with his brother William, paying his way on the boat down the Mississippi by doing odd jobs. His stay in the south covered three years and on the expiration of that period he again came to Peoria, but following the discovery of gold in California he started for the Pacific coast in 1850. His long journey ended, he became a gold miner and met with considerable success in his search for the precious metal, but life there was lonely and monotonous and he felt that companionship and friends were worth more to him than the attainment of wealth in the mines. Accordingly he made his way to San Francisco and by steamer proceeded south to the Isthmus. He walked across to the eastern shore, thence boarded a boat for New Orleans and from the Crescent city continued his journey northward to Peoria. He and his brother began the return to this city on foot but finally flagged a boat, on which they worked as coopers. The captain was so well pleased with their efforts that they made several trips up and down the river in this way.

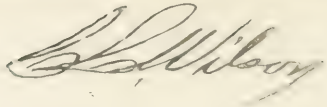
John Wilson embarked in the meat business in a small way, doing his own slaughtering and delivering. Throughout his life it seemed that success attended his every undertaking, the reason for which was found in his diligence, perseverance and careful management. In the year 1853 he made his second trip to California with a herd of cattle to sell to the early settlers, but Peoria always seemed the lode star that drew him back and he was again in this city in 1854. From that time forward he concentrated his efforts and attention upon the cattle trade, during which he built up a business of mammoth proportions, handling enormous herds of cattle on various ranches, of which he became the owner in various states of the west. Again his sound judgment was manifest in the conduct of his cattle-raising interests, which brought him a very gratifying financial return. As the years passed he likewise became interested in other business enterprises of Peoria and for a considerable period was president of the Wilson Grocery Company and a director and stockholder in many of the banks and trust companies of the city. His cooperation was considered a valuable asset in the conduct of any enterprise with which he was associated. He occupied the presidency of the Cave Valley Land & Cattle Company, a large and wealthy organization doing business in southern Illinois, was the president of the Elk Grove Land & Cattle Company of Kansas, the president of the American Distilling Company of Pekin, Illinois, and the chief stockholder in the street railway company of Topeka, Kansas. His activities thus contributed in substantial measure to the material development and progress of many localities and states and his worth as a business man was widely recognized, for in matters of judgment he was seldom, if ever, at fault and his progressive spirit enabled him to outdistance many of his fellow

travelers on life's journey in the pursuit for well earned and honorable wealth.

Mr. Wilson's interest always centered, however, in Peoria. It was the city in which he maintained his home and where his close friends were found, although he had friends in every community in which he carried on business affairs or was known in any way. In 1855 he wedded Miss Emily J. Woodruff, who was born in Worthington, Ohio, January 9, 1833, and was but two years of age when her parents established their home in the west. She departed this life April 20, 1907, when seventy-four years of age. Mr. Wilson passed away March 19, 1905, when he was in the seventy-ninth years of his age. He was survived by five sons, namely: Arthur, Everett W., John A., Charles L. and Frederick L. Some of the number have since passed on and two others of the family died in infancy. The family home was at 216 Pecan street where they went to housekeeping, where all the children were born and where both John Wilson and his wife spent their last days. Although ill health incapacitated Mr. Wilson to a degree in his later years, he nevertheless continued his connection with business affairs, manifesting untiring industry and laudable ambition. He was one of the world's workers, active, consistent, progressive and reliable. His life was crowned by successful achievement and his name deserves to be placed high on the roll of those men who opened up the west to civilization and brought the opportunities of this great country before the public. The extent and importance of his business affairs were a vital element in Peoria's development, not only in its pioneer epoch but in its later period of progress and growth, making it the second city of the state and one of the most important commercial and industrial centers of the Mississippi valley.

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Charles Leonard Wilson

CHARLES LEONARD WILSON had attained the age of nearly sixty-five years when he passed away May 4, 1928. The end was sudden and thus he was active in the affairs of life almost to the close. His name was a familiar one in connection with the distilling interests and with the banking business of the state and he was widely known throughout the northern section of Illinois, where his friends were legion. He was born in Peoria, August 6, 1863, a son of John and Emily J. (Woodruff) Wilson. The father, who is mentioned at length on another page of this publication, was one of the early pioneers of the city, having arrived here in 1835.

In his youth Charles L. Wilson attended Peoria's public schools and acquired the intellectual training which qualified him for the practical and responsible duties of life. He had reached the age of eighteen when in 1881 he accompanied his elder brother, A. W. Wilson, to Burrton, Kansas, where they established a department store and continued active in its conduct until 1888, when they disposed of their mercantile interests and Charles L. Wilson returned to Peoria. It was then that he became connected with the American Distilling Company of Pekin, of which his father was the head, and to the interests of this business he devoted the remaining forty years of his life. He long filled the offices of secretary and treasurer and was a forceful executive, managing his business affairs with decision, firmness and ability. Just ten days before his demise the Pekin plant of the company, in which he was the largest stockholder, was sold to the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland. The extent and breadth of his business activities is further indicated in the fact that he was financially interested in the Wilson Grocery Company of Peoria, the Wilson Packing & Provision Company of Peoria and in three banks of the city, while for many years he served as a director of the American National Bank of Pekin. He was also a member of the Peoria Board of Trade and among his associates he ranked high as a man of unusual business acumen, keen foresight and unfaltering enterprise who never hesitated to venture where favoring opportunity offered.

On the 11th of December, 1889, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Easling, eldest daughter of Dr. P. W. and Priscilla E. (Troutman) Easling. Her paternal grandparents were Minor and Charlotte (Proper) Easling, the former a native of Hector, New York, and

a representative of an old Holland family, many of whose members fought for the American cause in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Minor Easling became pioneer settlers of Bonaparte, Iowa, journeying across the country in a covered wagon from Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York. There was yet no Peoria when they passed the site of this now populous city, but in the distance they glimpsed a little settlement known as Pekin. They bravely met and conquered the hardships and trials of frontier life, eventually becoming the owners of a large and highly productive farm in Van Buren county, Iowa. Their son, Dr. P. W. Easling, wedded Priscilla E. Troutman and the couple reared a family of four children, as follows: Georgia, who is the widow of Charles L. Wilson; Mina E., the wife of Earle C. Greenman; Daisy M., who is the wife of Robert P. Van Deusen; and Newton P., who married Martha Heilman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson maintained their home in Pekin for about twenty-one years and then removed to Peoria, where they became widely known in social circles of the city. In 1912 they built a ten-room house at 1652 Glen Oak avenue, one of the finest residences on the east bluff, in which they lived for fourteen years and then sold because it was too large, erecting the dwelling at 1505 Columbia terrace in which Mrs. Wilson now lives. Their daughter, Mrs. Edith (Wilson) Albertsen, was born in Pekin, Illinois, October 31, 1890, and there completed the work of the grammar grades and also attended high school for two years. She then entered St. Mary's College of Knoxville, Illinois, of which she is a graduate. It was at 1652 Glen Oak avenue in Peoria that she was married and gave birth to a son, in 1921, named Wilson F. Albertsen, remaining at that address until the latter was five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Albertsen have since resided in Pekin. Mrs. Georgia Wilson is one of the Daughters of the American Revolution, tracing her ancestry back to John McClelland, who was an aide to Washington and a representative of a very famous family. Her husband found in her an able helpmeet and always credited her with much of his success. Mr. Wilson was a popular and prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Tazewell Club and the Pekin Country Club. Those who knew him—and he had a wide acquaintance—found him a genial, courteous gentleman, one who highly prized sincere friendships and who gave to his friends consistent and continuous loyalty. By reason thereof his demise was a matter of deep and widespread regret and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of many who knew and loved him.

William Hubert Jones

WHEN William H. Jones passed from the scene of earthly activities he left behind him the memory of certain splendid and substantial qualities—qualities that had made him a capable and progressive business man, a loyal citizen and a faithful friend. He was born on a farm near Maroa, Illinois, October 10, 1869. His parents, Sylvester S. and Susan B. Jones, were natives of Ohio, whence they came to Illinois in early life, establishing their home in Macon county.

Their son, William H. Jones, attended the public schools of Maroa until graduated from high school and then went to Dixon, Illinois, where he pursued a business course, acting as a book agent and making sales from house to house in order to earn the money for his education. His first experience in the business field was in a hardware store at Maroa, where he worked without pay in order to learn the tinsmith's trade and the hardware business. He afterward removed to Arthur, Illinois, where, in partnership with Robert Snyder, he opened a tin shop, but a little later he purchased the interest of his partner and carried on the business independently. It was not long afterward that he became a hardware merchant in partnership with T. T. Warren and C. F. Jenne but eventually he sold his interest there and located in Cisco, Illinois, where, in partnership with his father, he established a hardware and furniture store. Again he became sole owner of the business by the purchase of his partner's interest, and to his stock he added a line of implements. His trade grew rapidly, the business assuming proportions that made it a profitable commercial enterprise. Mr. Jones was regarded as one of the leading business men and progressive citizens of Cisco. He took an active part in all movements for the good of the town and, moreover, he was a notable figure in connection with Christian work there. The present modern Presbyterian Church of Cisco is largely a monument to his untiring efforts. He sought earnestly to promote the moral progress of his community and at the same time he was keenly interested in everything that worked for the upbuilding of the town along any lines of service that would benefit his fellowmen. In business affairs, too, he held to high ideals and his name was ever synonymous with integrity and uprightness. As the years passed he expanded his activities by opening branch houses at White Heath and Argenta, Illinois, and these he placed upon a substantial basis. Mr. Jones afterward became interested in the automobile business in connection with George H. Bopp and

opened a Reo agency in Decatur under the name of the Reo Motor Sales Company, with Mr. Jones as president. They started in a small way and developed one of the leading automobile agencies of this section of the state. As their business grew Mr. Jones disposed of his interests in Cisco and in January, 1920, removed to Decatur, where he gave much of his time and attention to the conduct of the business, which proved a most profitable undertaking. In time the company outgrew its original quarters and sought larger space, leasing the entire building at Franklin and William streets. Aside from his activities as an automobile dealer Mr. Jones was the owner and manager of the Sangamo Oil Company and had other business connections. Due to his failing health, he disposed of his interests in the automobile agency in January, 1928. Seeing the need for improvement in the transportation system of Decatur, Mr. Jones was instrumental in establishing the bus system of the city, for while he did not operate it, he influenced others to take up the task and he sold the first buses used here.

On December 14, 1893, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Emma Warren, a daughter of Timothy T. and Mary L. Warren, of Arthur, Illinois. Mrs. Jones was always an able helpmate to her husband in his ventures, giving him her sympathy and encouragement, and theirs was largely an ideal married life. The death of Mr. Jones occurred October 4, 1928. He had been a loyal exemplar of the teachings of Masonry and had attained the thirty-second degree in the order, while of the Mystic Shrine he was also a member. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club. He was likewise identified with the Decatur Club and was a charter member of the Sunnyside Golf Club. Throughout the greater part of his life he was a Presbyterian and with his removal to Decatur became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He gave generously to its support and labored to promote its growth and extend its influence. He always worked along constructive lines and his efforts were far-reaching and effective, whether in the field of business, in public service or in other connections. He had the qualities of leadership, which made him an outstanding citizen in the communities in which he lived, and he made valuable contributions to progress along many lines.

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George W. Spofford

George W. Spofford

AMONG the men who have occupied outstanding positions in connection with Chicago's development was George W. Spofford, who through his business activity and his public service contributed in substantial measure to the city's welfare and upbuilding. He ever displayed the substantial qualities of a sterling New England ancestry, which had its rise in a family of Saxon lineage, the name appearing in England prior to the time when William the Conqueror invaded that isle. In 1638 John Spofford and his wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Scott, sailed for the new world, establishing their home in Georgetown, Massachusetts. Through succeeding generations the family figured prominently in New England and a pass in the White mountains has been called Spofford's Gap, so named because it separated the farms of two brothers, Eldad and Abijah Spofford. The latter was the great-grandfather of George W. Spofford and the father of Amos Spofford, who for seven years fought for American independence as a soldier of the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Yorktown, witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis, which was the practical termination of the war and the acknowledgment of America's freedom from the tyrannical yoke of England. The same spirit of patriotism was manifest in Ira Spofford, who participated in the War of 1812. He married Miriam Atwood, a native of Chester, Vermont, and they established their home in Peterboro, New Hampshire. Through many generations in England the family had borne a coat of arms upon which was the motto: "Rather deathe than false of Faythe." The spirit of that motto has been manifest by many who have borne the name through all the years down to the present and it was a spirit that at all times characterized the life and activity of George W. Spofford.

At the Peterboro home in New Hampshire, on the 9th of August, 1831, George W. Spofford first opened his eyes to the light of day. His New England training well qualified him for the duties and responsibilities that came to him in later years. He benefited by Boston's excellent public school system and then entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he completed the course. He afterward became a law student under E. S. Cutler, then county solicitor in New England, and in his early twenties he heard the alluring call of the west. It was in the decade that preceded the Civil war that George W. Spofford arrived in Chicago. A man of liberal education, he was identified with educational work here

for some years and in 1856 was appointed principal of the Foster school, the district then embracing all the territory between the river on the east and Western avenue on the west, with Jackson boulevard and the north bank of the river constituting the north and south limits of the district. He proved one of the most capable educators of the city through a period of a decade and a half and during the Civil war was selected to carry the stand of colors sent from Chicago to the "Teachers' Regiment." He was retained as principal of the Foster school until June 1, 1870, when he retired from educational activity in order to concentrate his efforts upon real estate dealing. He correctly noted the trend of the times, for Chicago was entering upon a period of rapid and substantial growth. He opened offices in the Morrison Hotel and also in Englewood and from that time until his death was one of the prominent real estate men of the city. He placed correct valuation upon property and negotiated many important realty transfers. Four times under his direction was the building now known as the Morrison Hotel at the corner of Madison and Clark streets built and rebuilt. With others he suffered heavy losses in the memorable conflagration of 1871, but so wisely and carefully did he manage his business affairs that he nevertheless attained a very substantial measure of success. He earned and justly merited the unqualified confidence of all with whom he had business relations and his progressive spirit carried him steadily forward, enabling him to make wise use of his time and opportunities.

Mr. Spofford is also remembered because of his valuable public service. He was an earnest supporter of the republican party and was for many years recognized as a most influential factor in its ranks in this city. He did not seek any public office for profit but accepted many positions of public trust whereby he could promote the general welfare. In 1877 he was elected county commissioner and was again called upon to fill that office in 1888. It was during his first incumbency that the county courthouse was erected. As a commissioner he served as chairman of the committee in charge of the Dunning poorhouse and asylum, also having supervision over the entire system of outdoor relief service. A contemporary writer, speaking of this phase of his life, said: "He brought to his public duties the same spirit of judicious economy and enterprise which are manifest in the work of every successful business man. By his untiring efforts great reductions were made in the running expenses of the departments which came under his supervision, while at the same time the quality of food, clothing and medicine furnished to deserving objects of charity was improved greatly." In 1891 Mr. Spofford attended the Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, at the request of Governor Fifer and through his influence secured the votes of seven hundred delegates in support of Chicago as the site for the World's Co-

lumbian Exposition against seventeen votes for New York. He also did good work in this connection through Texas and Mississippi, nor did he ever seek financial compensation for his labors. He took keen pride in the city, which he lived to see emerge from small-town proportions and take on all of the advantages and improvements that constitute features of a metropolitan area. The rapid growth and the beauty of Chicago were ever to him a source of pride. He had a wide acquaintance outside of the city and one of his warm personal friends was General Phil Sheridan.

Mr. Spofford was married in Chicago, December 24, 1859, to Miss Hannah Morrison, a daughter of Orsemus Morrison, one of the honored and prominent residents of Chicago of an early day and one who gave notable impetus to the city's growth and progress. Not only did he figure prominently in the business life of the community but also as one of the city's notable philanthropists. Mr. and Mrs. Spofford became the parents of five children: Lucy, who died at the age of seven years; Jessie, who died when four months of age, while her twin died in infancy; Percy Morrison, who married Miss Emily Dahmke and died leaving a wife and two children, Jessie and Clarence El Roy; Florence Myrtle, well known in the social and athletic circles of the city.

Death entered the family circle January 10, 1909, on which day the life labors of George W. Spofford ended. His death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was warmly esteemed in the Masonic fraternity, having membership in St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., and in Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a director of the Menoken Club and a member of the Illinois and Ashland Clubs, all prominent social organizations of a generation ago. He was likewise identified with the Presbyterian Church in which he was a Sunday school teacher and a deacon, and his life was ever governed by high and honorable principles that called forth the respect, admiration and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He ever held friendship inviolable and regarded his home ties as a most sacred relation. The many sterling traits of his character as well as his business ability gave him high place in Chicago, where for more than half a century he made his home. He brought with him the highest and best traditions of New England and implanted them firmly on western soil, where they flourished as factors in Chicago's business development and civic improvement.

Walter Clyde Jones

MAN'S POSITION is usually determined by the consensus of opinion concerning him on the part of his fellowmen, and judged by this standard Walter Clyde Jones was one of the foremost representatives of the American bar. He was likewise numbered among the lawmakers of Illinois and he did much toward shaping public thought and opinion on questions of vital importance to city, state and nation. Throughout his life he was the exponent of right for the many rather than privileges for the few.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Jones was born at Pilot Grove, December 27, 1870, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (Buffington) Jones. The father was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, whence he and his brothers removed to Iowa in 1833, there preempting a tract of land upon which he later laid out the town of Pilot Grove. The ancestral line shows the family to be of Welsh origin and connected with the Society of Friends or Quakers. The mother, Mrs. Sarah (Buffington) Jones, also was a representative of an old Pennsylvania Quaker family that came of English ancestry, both the Jones and the Buffington families having been founded in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Walter Clyde Jones was not yet three years of age when the family home was established in Keokuk, Iowa, where he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. Later he enrolled as a student in the Iowa State College, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. There is no doubt that if he had directed his energies along that professional line he would have attained distinction and success. After his graduation he engaged for a time in designing machinery and installing electrical apparatus, assisting in the installation in the iron mines of Michigan of the first electric lighting system used in mines. Going to Chicago, he was employed as an electrical expert and already was known as a contributor to electrical and scientific journals. In 1893 there was accorded him a prize for an article entitled "Electricity at the World's Fair" by the Electrical Engineering Magazine, and another of his contributions, "Evolution of the Telephone," is regarded as a classic in its line.

While thus pursuing his electrical engineering work Mr. Jones was devoting his evening hours to the study of law and won the LL. B. degree at the Chicago College of Law at Lake Forest University in 1895. The same year he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon practice, specializing on patent law. For a time he remained alone and in 1897

became the junior partner in the firm of Ludington & Jones, while in 1899 he formed a partnership with Keene H. Addington under the firm style of Jones & Addington. Subsequently other well known lawyers joined the firm, which became Jones, Addington, Ames & Seibold, with offices in Chicago and in New York and now embracing a score of lawyers. Many large corporations retained the services of Mr. Jones as counsel and his ability was especially in demand in cases involving electrical, chemical and patent questions, in which field his engineering experience proved of inestimable value. In 1898 he was retained by several automobile companies to maintain the right of motor cars to use the streets of Chicago. The South Park commissioners had passed an ordinance debarring automobiles from the use of the boulevards and parks because of the danger to the public caused by frightened horses. The suit was most bitterly contested in the courts, but Mr. Jones won a signal victory, succeeding in having the ordinance set aside. This was perhaps the first judicial decision which established the right of automobiles to use the public highways.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Jones retained a deep interest in questions having to do with electrical engineering and was vice president and director of the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company of Chicago, while in 1896 he aided in organizing the Chicago Electrical Association, of which he afterward served as president.

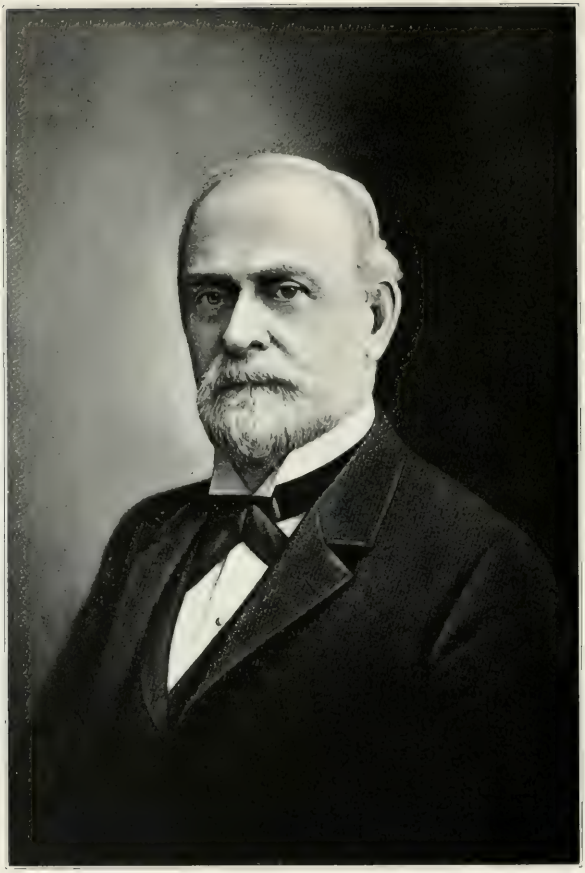
In 1896 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Emma Boyd of Paullina, Iowa, and they became parents of three children: Walter Clyde, Jr., who was married June 12, 1929, to Emily Watt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watt of Evanston; Helen Gwendolyn; and Clarence Boyd. The family residence was maintained at 1637 Judson avenue, in Evanston, and there Mr. Jones passed away. For about fifteen years members of the family have spent the summer seasons at Gull Lake, near Battle Creek, Michigan, in a beautiful home built by Mr. Jones, who there kept a stable of fine bred saddle horses and found great pleasure in riding over the countryside. A most enthusiastic horseman, he could be seen in the saddle the year 'round. He held membership in the Chicago Equestrian Association, of which he was president for one term, was also the organizer of the Evanston Saddle Club and successfully advocated the laying out of bridle paths in the forest preserve.

From early manhood Mr. Jones had been keenly interested in vital public problems and he never hesitated to support his honest opinions upon any question relative to the welfare of city, state or nation. On the occasion of the visit of President McKinley and his cabinet to Chicago to attend the fall festival in 1899, Mr. Jones was appointed chief aide to the president and the following year was appointed to a similar position in connection with the Grand Army encampment at Chicago, thereby becoming a friend of President McKinley. In 1906 the fifth

district of Illinois chose him as its representative in the state senate and he continued thus to serve until 1914, becoming floor leader of that body. The direct primary law of Illinois owes its existence to Mr. Jones, who was its author and gave to it unfaltering support until it was placed on the statute books of the commonwealth. He also promoted the law limiting to ten hours a day the number of hours women may be employed in Illinois. The enactment of reform rules for legislation in Illinois, insuring majority control, largely resulted from his efforts and he was, moreover, a leader in the movement for civil service reform. During his connection with the general assembly he served at various times as chairman of the republican steering committee and also of the rules and the executive committees. In 1912 he became candidate for governor on the progressive ticket and largely aided in organizing the party in Illinois. He formed a friendship with President Roosevelt that lasted until the death of the former chief executive, whom he frequently visited in the offices of the "Outlook" and at his Long Island home, Sagamore Hill. Among Mr. Jones' cherished possessions was a photograph of Theodore Roosevelt and a letter which the progressive leader wrote to Mr. Jones, saying: "In this great fight for elementary justice and decency, for fair play in industry no less than in the political world, and for honesty everywhere, there is a body of men to whom I feel peculiarly grateful, not only personally but for what they have done for the people as a whole; you come high among them."

Mr. Jones' contributions to the literature of his profession were widely accepted as authoritative statements. He was joint author and editor, with the late Keene H. Addington, of "Jones and Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois," a work that was published in six volumes, also of "Illinois Notes or Cyclopedia of Illinois Law" in fifteen volumes and "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois" in seventy volumes. He was long regarded as one of the most honored and distinguished members of the Chicago Bar Association and the American Bar Association and he likewise held membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In club circles he was widely known, belonging to the Union League, University, Hamilton, City and Press Clubs of Chicago; the Evanston Golf Club, Evanston Country Club and Evanston University Club; the Lawyers Club and the Engineers Club of New York city; and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. Where men of learning were met in the discussion of vital and interesting problems he was often in their midst and his opinions were always accepted as authoritative. He passed away March 28, 1928, and when laid to rest three days later forty-eight distinguished jurists and lawyers paid tribute to Walter Clyde Jones by acting as honorary pallbearers. Thus was ended a life of great usefulness and one of far-reaching effect.

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Potter Palmer

Potter Palmer

"The man who creates never dies. The shell of his body may be taken away, his voice be lost, the clasp of his hand be missed, but what he has accomplished, and, yes, what he has attempted and failed in, remain forever as stirring examples to courage, industry and virtue."

—Ruskin.

THE GREATEST achievements which the history of the world records, bear the imprint of great men—the master minds. Even though the task be of such stupendous magnitude as to require the labor of generations, the finished work will be found to owe its very existence to the foundations planned and laid by that one who, of all his fellows, possessed the superhuman clearness of vision which enabled him to peer through the unborn centuries and see the capstone laid upon the completed structure. It is seldom that the real worth of such a life is fully understood and appreciated by contemporaries. Large projects mature slowly and cannot be measured until placed in proper perspective.

It is but simple justice to accord to Potter Palmer the foremost position among the great citizens of Chicago the second city of the Western Hemisphere. Although over two generations have passed since he began the task of which he so confidently foresaw the outcome, each passing year brings additional proof of the perfect wisdom of the plans and policies by which his lifetime of service to this metropolis was guided.

The ancestry and early training of Mr. Palmer peculiarly fitted him for just such conditions as he found when he made his first venture in Chicago. His ancestors were self-reliant men, capable, energetic, persistent in well doing, and holding to the integrity of the family. They were of the blood descent that has given to the Republic a distinctive American type. Their ideals were strong, simple and unvarying—fear of God, love for freedom and country, admiration for toil and thrift, patience with all untoward conditions and persistence in well doing. Such has been the Quaker blood in all parts of the world, and of such blood was Mr. Palmer.

His family were founders in shaping the early history of the colonies. The line of descent is traced down from Walter Palmer who was a companion of John Endicott, colonial governor of Massachusetts in 1629,

and who exercised an advisory voice in the affairs of the colony. He afterwards became a resident of Wequetiquock Cove, near Stonington, Connecticut, where the present day reunions of the Palmer family are held. The family later removed to New Bedford, where many of its members engaged in maritime trade both with American and foreign ports. That they were well to the fore in extending the commerce of the new land is proven by the fact that in one year, seven members of the family were lost at sea while acting as captains or super-cargoes of colonial vessels. This mortality was so distressing that Mr. Palmer's grandfather decided to leave the seacoast and to remove inland so that his sons might not be tempted to trust themselves to this treacherous element. He decided upon Albany county, New York, where there was a prosperous Quaker community in the Catskill mountains, near Rensselaerville. Here he bought four farms and engaged in stock farming, and here, after a prosperous life, his son Benjamin succeeded him and he also became a man of character and influence in the community. Benjamin Palmer was married to Rebecca Potter, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Potter (of the well known and distinguished Potter family), and to the fourth son, born May 20, 1826, was given the mother's family name.

The foundations of Mr. Palmer's commercial training were commenced at the age of seventeen, when he secured a clerical position in an establishment at Durham, New York, which combined the functions of country store, post office and bank. It is significant as a hint of his future achievements, that at the end of two years while still only nineteen years of age, he was given entire charge and control of this business. Up to this time, Mr. Palmer's efforts had been devoted to securing the thorough training which he considered necessary before his conscience would allow him to accept his father's offer to establish him in a business of his own. Soon after this, however, feeling that he had demonstrated his ability to handle a commercial enterprise, he founded a dry goods concern at Oneida, New York, afterwards removing to Lockport on account of its larger opportunities.

So pronounced was his success that the advisability of seeking a new and practically limitless field for his activities soon grew into a conviction. Naturally, New York, on account of its nearness, received first consideration. His selection of Chicago as the scene of his future efforts was reached only after he had given to the question the careful study, deliberation and forethought which characterized all his activities. Indeed, it was said that the young Palmer was even better acquainted with the conditions existing in Chicago and the middle west than those who had lived there since the country was first wrested from the Indians and the wilderness. In 1852, Mr. Palmer after disposing of his Lockport interests shipped a stock of goods from New York and opened an establish-

ment at 110-12 Lake street, which thoroughfare was then the retail center of the city.

Few people now living, have any conception of the conditions under which the retail trade was carried on at that period. The maxim, *Caveat emptor*, "let the buyer beware," was the universally accepted rule and converted every transaction into a battle of wits between the merchant and customer, founded on distrust created by past experiences. A fixed schedule of prices was almost unknown and much haggling was resorted to before a sale was made. Once the purchase price was paid, however, the deal was irrevocable. The idea of refunding a customer's money or consenting to an exchange if the goods were not satisfactory, or, not as represented, was simply an unthinkable one.

Such a policy was absolutely at variance with the high and unswerving ideals which characterized Mr. Palmer. He was what the Greeks called "straight minded." That is, he considered every act, not as to the profit or renown which it might bring him, but as to its abstract justice—its right or wrongful character. Mathematically the Greeks represented justice as a straight line and no better symbol could possibly be chosen for the public and private career of Mr. Palmer throughout his entire life. It was with him always—the single idea—the justice which he owed his fellowmen and the justice due him from them. Yet, if the justice which was his due, was denied, it in no respect influenced him to alter his own course. Naturally, with such governing motives, Mr. Palmer could not tolerate any adherence to or even compromise with the then universal standards of business dealing. His instinctive love of fair and generous dealing led him speedily to originate and to introduce regulations which were not only ethically correct but proved to be sound business principles even though they revolutionized existing methods.

Potter Palmer originated and introduced the custom of sending goods "on approval" to the homes of his customers, to be inspected at leisure, and returned if unsatisfactory: Also of exchanging articles or goods, if not desired after delivery; also of taking back and refunding the purchase money upon request, without question or quibble; also a fixed standard of prices was established and strictly adhered to, and every piece of merchandise in the store bore its selling price in plain figures. The slightest tendency on the part of any of his employes toward misrepresentation was followed by instant dismissal. It was probably only natural that the public should for a time, remain incredulous as to the sincerity of these revolutionary methods. Very soon, however, it learned by experience that every single promise was followed by perfect performance, and the business of the Potter Palmer store began to grow at an unprecedented rate.

But this was only the beginning, Mr. Palmer was the first to inaugu-

rate the plan of delivering goods to the homes of his customers without charge; "bargain day" had its inception with him; also the custom of setting aside certain days for the sale of certain articles or classes of goods originated in his establishment. He was the first to make extensive use of display advertising and the first to demonstrate the tremendous value of this mighty force in retail merchandising when intelligently and judiciously directed. Those who had been loudest in their scoffing and jeering at these drastic reforms, soon discovered that they must perforce adopt the same policies or see all of their trade lost to this new and rapidly growing concern.

The keenest interest was manifested in these innovations by merchants in all parts of the country. The old firm of Macy & Company of New York was the first to send a special agent to Chicago to investigate the working of the system and methods in vogue, at that time, only at the Potter Palmer establishment. On receiving his report, the New York house immediately decided to adopt largely the Potter Palmer system and in a very few years the same plans were put into effect not only in every leading establishment in America but they spread abroad and are now in force in Paris, London, Berlin and other commercial centers of Europe.

These reforms, like all others, whether of greater or lesser magnitude, were inevitable in the course of time. But it is characteristic of Mr. Palmer that he of all the world possessed the pre-vision which enabled him to foresee and anticipate this natural development, the courage and will to shape his policies into concrete form, and the ability to carry them through to the success which resulted in their world-wide adoption. It can be understood what confidence was felt in the business house of Potter Palmer and what popularity and prestige it gave him throughout the entire west and why the name and fame of Potter Palmer became a household word.

Single handed, quietly and unostentatiously Mr. Palmer worked along new lines, his being the moving spirit, the master mind which conceived and executed; and on the foundations he laid down was speedily built up the largest business in the northwest. Western buyers who had gone previously to New York stopped in Chicago to deal with this reliable house. The result was that in eight or nine years Potter Palmer had created absolutely alone a business which reached an annual gross sum of from eight to ten million dollars with a line of New York credits considerably in excess of a million dollars.

It was frequently remarked by Mr. Palmer's associates that he seemed to be absolutely untiring. He worked without seeming effort, quietly, rapidly and with absolute surety. But at length, however, his health began to show signs of breaking down under the strain of his great busi-

ness. A severe cough developed and he was finally informed by his physician that if he wished to preserve his life he must immediately retire from active business. To any man possessed of Mr. Palmer's unflagging energy and boundless ambition, such a sudden sentence must have come as a paralyzing shock. Its effect on him then, at the age of forty-one, at the very height of his success, must have been the cruelest, bitterest disappointment. Yet he accepted the verdict cheerfully and without a single word of complaint or repining, began at once to search for a method of disposing of his establishment. Consider his difficulties: Nowhere in all the middle west was there a man or even a group of men with the necessary capital and ability to take over the gigantic business which he had created. An outright sale was entirely out of the question. To close up an enterprise to whose upbuilding he had devoted the very best years of his life was, to him, impossible. In this emergency, Mr. Palmer selected two young men, both of whom were engaged in mercantile work, and made to them a proposition which for sheer, magnificent generosity has seldom, if ever been equalled in the commercial history of the world.

Marshall Field, the elder of the two young men referred to, had for some time been an employe of one of Mr. Palmer's wholesale competitors, known as Cooley, Farwell & Company, and a short time previously had been given a minor interest in the profits of the concern. Upon Mr. Cooley's retirement, Levi Z. Leiter was also taken in on a similar basis. Both Messrs. Field and Leiter were known only to a very limited circle of business acquaintances. Almost unkown, untried, practically without capital or credit they could give little other than time notes to Potter Palmer for the immense values he turned over to them. It was necessary not only to furnish the capital to run the business, but further in order to give them the advantage of his eastern credits and standing, Potter Palmer was obliged to leave his name as a guarantee with the new firm which was then styled Field, Palmer & Leiter. Mr. Palmer, however, was in no sense an actual partner for he left at once for a prolonged absence in Europe. In reality he never had a partner in any business, because he preferred to be absolutely independent and able to decide all questions for himself as his judgment dictated.

To these two young men came out of the blue this unprecedented opportunity, a going business of millions, sustained by the largest capital then engaged in any mercantile enterprise in the west and the protection and prestige gained by the ability, character and reputation of Potter Palmer. They were literally made masters of a fortune created by another hand and provided with capital and resources with which to go forward. With the momentum already given the business, and with the prestige and the line of credit which Mr. Palmer's name commanded the

new firm continued to advance. Mr. Field and Mr. Leiter, however, were not able after two years to meet their notes and these were extended until sufficient payment could be made, when Potter Palmer withdrew even nominal membership in the firm, serene in the confidence that the business he had founded could be carried on successfully and with every assurance of permanence. It was always a matter of peculiar gratification to him that he had judged so wisely in selecting these two capable successors.

It is interesting and significant of the development of public opinion after the inauguration of Mr. Palmer's reforms in business practice that when Field and Leiter decided to discontinue certain of his innovations such as the sending out "on approval," exchanging goods, etc., on the ground that it made extra bookkeepers necessary, public dissatisfaction forced their reinstatement. Ever since they have been the boasted permanent policy of the store, the proprietors making virtue of the necessity which Mr. Palmer's foresight had brought upon them.

Three years of rest in New York and Europe brought Potter Palmer back to Chicago restored and reinvigorated, free and with a large fortune, but he could not remain idle. He saw much to be done to push forward the growing town which he always so greatly loved. It was not difficult for this well balanced mind, endowed with clear vision and broad outlook to turn to a larger and more important field of action. With perfect simplicity of purpose and unflagging energy the great merchant became the great citizen. His ability and public spirit quickly found an opportunity to manifest itself.

Potter Palmer had long seen that the main retail center, Lake street, was inadequate, off to one side, running in the wrong direction and away from the lines of public conveyance. He addressed himself to the gigantic task of correcting this radical mistake and undertook to create a suitable channel for the enormous retail business of the great city which he foresaw.

State street, then narrow, ill paved, below the city grade, with irregular jogs and pavements which were lined by squalid one story frame buildings, occupied by saloons, blacksmith shops, second-hand dealers, boarding houses for laborers, etc., presented a most forbidding aspect. It was one of the longest streets in the city, however, running from the north through the entire south division and upon it were already centered several lines of street cars. To this street Potter Palmer turned as the future natural artery of business. To rescue it, raise, widen and build it up into the handsome thoroughfare which the city would require became the master motive of this great constructive citizen and to this strenuous work he devoted his capital, his talent, his energy and his time for ten absorbing years.

Did one citizen unaided and voluntarily ever attempt and accomplish more than this?

The beginnings of the present day State street were not announced with a blare of trumpets. A time came when real estate and business men woke up to the fact that Mr. Palmer was in possession of about a mile of State street frontage, north of Twenty-second street—every foot paid for in cash. The earliest intimation Chicago people had of coming changes was the introduction of an ordinance in the city council providing for widening a few blocks of the street at the north. A man of quiet persistence and fighting blood was pushing this ordinance. Is it necessary to relate that the opposition was determined, even violent? Men of means are conservative. In every decade there exist only a few who can see far enough into the future to realize the value to themselves of progressive action. Because of this enormous opposition, the ordinance for widening could only apply to a block or two at a time. The owners had then to be labored with and the effort made to prove to them that by giving twenty-seven feet from the front of their lots to add to the width of the great thoroughfare planned, their holdings would be more valuable than before. The members of the council had also to be talked to and convinced that they were doing a service to their city in helping to provide such a needed channel for business, and to this end for years this far seeing citizen labored without aid from anyone. Mr. Palmer was almost alone in his championing of the ordinance. But the ordinance passed. Nor was the proceeding tainted with the slightest suggestion of unfair methods.

Then buildings began to appear on various pieces of this mile of frontage. In every instance they were set back on the lots to allow for the legal width of State street established by the new ordinance. Still Mr. Palmer seemed to stand alone. Other property owners ignored the ordinance. State street presented a peculiar, almost ridiculous, zigzag of broken building line. It was the battle of the old and the new—of foresight and sightlessness. Not only were these new buildings conforming to the new ordinance but to the higher law of architectural beauty. They commanded what seemed exorbitant rents—yet the renters prospered. More buildings appeared, substantial—eye-pleasing. This man who had gazed ahead was prospering.

One of the first buildings put up by Potter Palmer was at the corner of State and Washington streets, the marble for the front of which was imported from Vermont. Being the handsomest business block in the city it was immediately rented to Field & Leiter for fifty thousand dollars a year (an enormous rent in the young city and on the new street) because they could not afford to allow a rival firm to occupy that strategic position. Another new building was leased to Charles Gossage,

then the second firm in the retail trade of the city, and, one by one, he built and let fine business houses on this street, until the most important firms were located there.

Ten years later the visitor to Chicago as he walked in State street might have refused to believe that any other thoroughfare had ever held its prestige. The changes in that ten years had been radical. The stream of trade flowed into a newer, better, more natural channel, because one man so willed. How well he judged and acted may be decided by the result. In this year, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, State street is still growing in importance and usefulness. When one sees today the crowds that throng this favorite thoroughfare, cars, automobiles and teams, with sidewalks solid with foot passengers, it is unthinkable that they could be crowded into the old narrow street, and thus, one can realize what has been accomplished by the great foresight and strenuous personal efforts of one citizen.

Before the great fire of 1871, Potter Palmer was reputed the wealthiest man in Chicago. In one night thirty-two buildings representing an investment of over three million dollars, returning an income of three hundred thousand dollars were annihilated. Nothing remained but debris which represented further expense before it could be removed and rebuilding started. This was the work of the flames. But Fate had not reckoned with her victim. She had not crushed him. Even this second great blow failed to upset the life work of this strong man. Men say that no word of complaint was heard from Mr. Palmer. He had time for action and nothing else. He still had his land and although he abhorred debt and had never before mortgaged any of his holdings, he immediately borrowed from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company the sum of one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the largest individual loan ever made in Chicago up to that time. Once more his buildings began to appear on State street. It was necessary for him to rebuild for he was forced to help retain the center of the city where it had been to preserve values. Everyone had to be encouraged in the strenuous effort of recreating the city, for this was a perilous moment of doubt and danger. One effect of the fire, however, must have given him peculiar satisfaction. Not only his own, but all the other structures, were set back on the building line established by the ordinance. A newer, more magnificent street was assured. For the time Chicago kept step with this pioneer spirit who did her thinking for her—the man who did the thing that must be done—the man whose wealth might almost be considered a by-product, a subsidiary result of his effort in behalf of a great municipality.

Later when Potter Palmer wished to build a home for himself he could not find a location that pleased him. The Lake front south of

Lincoln park was then a succession of sand dunes and ponds, but Mr. Palmer dreamed a dream. He saw it transformed into a residence district of wonderful beauty and he changed his vision into a fact. The Lake front was filled in, the waste space utilized, the drive laid out and ornamented, the side streets cut through, a new residence neighborhood created and thus was added to the city new values and the most beautiful and popular and greatly needed residence quarter of Chicago. This took years, but the work was willingly done. Here Potter Palmer built his own home, which was a center of hospitality and adorned with the art treasures of which he was an indefatigable and intelligent collector. He pictured the South Park System with its connecting boulevards, and then worked for years as a South Park commissioner to aid in perfecting it in its realization. The dream of a World's Exposition more beautiful, more perfect than any preceding, fascinated him and he aided largely in making that dream concrete. It is generally conceded to have been the high tide of such achievements.

Potter Palmer's clear vision, masterly conceptions, mental lucidity and great energy made his course absolutely simple and self-evident. When he saw what ought to be done he did not think of holding back, and he saw largely and sanely; saw further than other men and felt called to do the work. He did not do it for profit; he enjoyed working for his city. He never talked of what he had done—it was a matter of course to him—he never expected praise and in fact few realized what he was doing. No public-spirited project of his time was without his aid either financial or personal—or both. A Chamber of Commerce, an Academy of Fine Arts, a public library, a driving club, a public improvements organization, a World's Exposition—numberless interests felt the beneficent effects of this man's power.

The civic spirit of Potter Palmer was manifested also in a very unusual direction, by his pleasure in paying his taxes and all special assessments for the benefit of the city. He was called by the city administration the banner tax payer, not only paying them as soon as due, and without protest, but many times he voluntarily added to the list sums for taxes on unassessed values, especially on the growing art collections in his home. The same qualities which made Mr. Palmer the great commercial and civic spirit of his generation, would have earned for him equal success and probably greater personal reward and public recognition had he chosen to devote them to political or diplomatic work or some other of the many broad fields of endeavor which lay open before him. It is significant and characteristic that the thought of self-aggrandizement never swayed or influenced him an iota. His chosen field lay in the upbuilding of his city and for this he labored to the end. He refused to be tempted by offers of political honors. Neither a cabinet

position under President Grant nor the proffered mayoralty moved him. His work lay elsewhere.

The latter part of his life was a succession of accomplishments, which were exemplifications of the guiding spirit of his existence. He merely realized and answered a necessity before others knew that the necessity existed. There was a work to be done. He did it. Others might have performed it in time. He did not wait for them. Beneath his outward calm and content existed a vast impatience with things as they were—when they could be bettered. That great motto of a later genius—"always unsatisfied never dissatisfied"—was a perennial motive principle.

It has been well said that it is as easy to think big as to think small—but that it takes more courage. This man had the courage for big thoughts. His clear vision, masterly conceptions and mental grasp, made his course absolutely self-evident and simple, no matter to what he turned his attention. He never talked of what he had done or sought or expected praise for any effort for the general good.

Of his home life, which meant everything to a man whose existence was so essentially simple and rational, much could be said in praise. Yet it is to be questioned whether his accomplishment seems less great because of the perfect understanding and sympathetic aid he received from his domestic life or greater because of his choice of a helpmate. Mrs. Palmer was amply qualified for that social position at home and abroad to which Mr. Palmer's wealth of achievement entitled her. Present day society is only beginning to take full account of the womanly influence that must be back of any great man's life. Yet in this instance acknowledgment had been given in the form of social leadership enjoyed by few women of this country.

Appreciation of a man may beget enthusiasm and enthusiasm precludes calm, unprejudiced consideration. Let us forget the eulogies of friends and the press. Lay aside the praises of uncounted beneficiaries. May we look upon the work done and pass judgment. Let us think of him in connection with that work. Surely such a man would ask no more.

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Eugene Kepler

Eugene Kepler

PROMINENT among the representatives of commercial activity in Peoria, Eugene Kepler was numbered. Starting out in the business world in a humble capacity, he became recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the shoe trade in America and no one ever grudged him his success, so worthily was it won and so worthily used. His life story should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished when untiring effort is guided by laudable ambition and sound judgment.

Mr. Kepler was born in Litchfield, Illinois, March 23, 1872, the only son of Andrew and Frances Kepler, whose family also numbered a daughter, Grace. The parents were early residents of Illinois and the mother died when her son was but six years of age. The father was a harness-maker of Litchfield but for two years prior to his death was an invalid. When only eight years of age Eugene Kepler sold sandwiches and newspapers at the trains in order to get money for the needs of the family. He early learned the value of industry, perseverance and honesty and these qualities dominated his entire business career. When a youth of fourteen he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he pursued a business course, and at the same time he held a position in a shoe store of that city, being employed as clerk at a weekly wage of fifteen dollars. While thus working he attracted the attention of a Mr. Burns, a shoe dealer of Peoria, Illinois, who offered him employment and brought him to this city in 1891. Something of his capability and his dependability is shown in the fact that after six months he was made manager of the store.

Mr. Kepler carefully saved his earnings and in 1902, at the age of thirty years, had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to open a small store of his own at 403 South Adams street. His investment consisted of only four hundred dollars. He could not put in a large stock for lack of capital and credit and so after closing the store for the day he would ride in a day coach, sitting up through the night, to Chicago and bring back with him as much additional stock as he could afford to buy. It was this kind of courage and determination that enabled him to overcome difficulties and win success. Steadily his trade grew. His store was enlarged and in the course of years he became one of the lead-

ing shoe merchants of the United States. His rise was rapid and his fame was widespread. His ability and what he accomplished made him known from coast to coast and he was quoted in magazines devoted to the shoe industry, being termed the "Shoe King." He continued to carry on the business on South Adams street until 1915, when he opened another store at 121 South Adams street, declared at that time to be the finest shoe store in the state, outside of Chicago. In 1923 he also established a shoe store in Lincoln, Illinois, known as Kepler's Style Shop, which he conducted successfully for some time and then sold. Not long before his demise Mr. Kepler closed out his store at 403 South Adams street, disposing of the entire stock by sale. He long occupied a prominent and honored position among the shoe merchants of the country and in 1926 was elected president of the Illinois Shoe Retailers Association, which office he filled for a year. He likewise filled the presidency of the National Shoe Retailers Association for two terms and he made valuable contribution to the shoe trade in that he put forth many new ideas which proved to his competitors and colleagues a source of business expansion. He developed his individual interests along practical and progressive lines and his labors were at all times attended by substantial and gratifying results.

Mr. Kepler was married in early manhood to Miss Minnie Gloeckel, of Peoria, who died in 1915. On the 8th of August, 1921, he married Mrs. Edna Worden Stark, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a daughter of William H. and Charlotte (Shaffer) Worden of that city. They traveled life's journey happily together until Mr. Kepler passed away September 25, 1927, being instantly killed in an automobile accident which occurred in the early morning of that day, when he and his wife, accompanied by friends, had traveled only a short distance from Peoria on a contemplated motor trip to New York city. In his passing Peoria lost one of her valued and representative citizens and his life in every respect commanded the confidence and good-will of all who knew him. He was a stanch supporter of all those projects which make for civic progress and labored untiringly for the welfare and benefit of Peoria. He also did much in a charitable way but his benefactions were quietly bestowed and he avoided all publicity in this connection. Mrs. Kepler, in full sympathy with his work along that line, still supports the charities which he fostered. In politics Mr. Kepler was a republican but neither held nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business interests. He took a keen and active interest in all manly outdoor sports and was a member of the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and Canoe Club. He also belonged to the Optimists Club, the Creve Coeur Club, the Mount Hawley Country Club and the North

Shore Country Club. Fraternally he was connected with Temple Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., Peoria Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Peoria Lodge, No. 20, B. P. O. E. He was long an outstanding figure in business and social circles of Peoria and "Gene" Kepler, as he was known, was loved and respected by all and his friends were legion.



John Conrad Woelfle

IN A HISTORY of those who have contributed to the commercial development of Peoria, John Conrad Woelfle must find mention, for through many years he was closely associated with the jewelry trade in this city, developing his interests in keeping with the steady growth and progress which transformed a little western city into one of the metropolitan centers of the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Woelfle was a native of Baden, Germany, born January 16, 1843. His parents, John Jacob and Agnes (Kienzle) Woelfle, were also natives of Baden, where they passed away, leaving their son, John C., an orphan in early youth. He was reared in Germany, attended the common schools there and then entered upon an apprenticeship at the watchmaker's trade, which he followed in his native country to the age of eighteen years. Then came to him the opportunity of establishing his home in America, where broader and better chances for business advancement were to be secured. In the autumn of 1861, accompanied by his sister, Anna Marie, he sailed for the United States, where he joined his brother, John J. Woelfle, who three years before had become a resident of Peoria.

Unacquainted with the English language, it was some time before John Conrad Woelfle was able to make much headway in the business world, but he filled such positions as he could and finally became a watchmaker at Pekin, Illinois. Later, however, he returned to Peoria, where he secured a position in the line of his trade with John C. Wieting. He carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy enabled him to carry out a long cherished plan of engaging in business on his own account. On the 1st of December, 1871, he resigned his position and established a store at 122 Adams street, where he began with a small stock that, however, represented the wise investment of his funds in an attractive display of holiday silverware and jewelry. He had previously become known as an expert watchmaker and jeweler and it was not long before his trade had assumed gratifying proportions. For thirty-two years he remained at his original location and then removed to 112 South Adams street, where he carried on business with continued and substantial success until May 8, 1911, when he sold his store to Welte & Wieting and retired. His was the second oldest jewelry business in Peoria at that time and throughout the years of his connection with commercial interests he had enjoyed an unassailable reputation as a

thoroughly dependable and reliable merchant and one who in the conduct of his interests had displayed a most progressive spirit. He had gained trade by fair prices, by honorable dealing and enterprising methods and was long the proprietor of one of the leading jewelry houses of the city.

On the 1st of November, 1888, Mr. Woelfle was married to Miss Emilie Hesler, a native of Peoria and a daughter of August Hesler, an early settler here. Mr. and Mrs. Woelfle became the parents of a daughter, Emilie, who was educated in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and is now the wife of Jennings B. Theis, of Peoria.

Mr. Woelfle held membership in the Lutheran Church, and was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He gave his political support to the democratic party and he was always keenly interested in everything of a civic nature that promised to promote public welfare. He gave hearty cooperation to every project that he deemed vital to the community and at all times was accounted one of Peoria's most public-spirited citizens. He was called to his final rest December 4, 1919, and in his passing the city mourned the loss of one of her esteemed and honored men. Coming to the new world while still in his teens, practically the entire period of his manhood was passed in Peoria and at all times he displayed those substantial qualities which win respect and friendship. His family still resides in this city, making their home at 113 North University street.

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Joseph E. Blomgren

Joseph E. Flanagan

HISTORY has shown various periods in which art has languished and others in which notable advancement has been made. Strong and unafraid, an artist in vision and a master craftsman in workmanship, Joseph E. Flanagan made notable contribution to the development of art glass and the lead framework which constitutes some of the finest windows and doors to be seen in the entire country. He brought his manufactured product up to a point of highest standard and of most decorative quality, the results winning the highest commendation of connoisseurs and of the laity as well. It is doubtful if anyone has contributed in so large a measure to the results accomplished in this field of art as did Mr. Flanagan, who was the organizer of the Stained Glass Association of America and for more than twenty years editor of The Bulletin published by that association, while his position of leadership in his chosen field was uncontested for a half century.

Since heraldry is a symbol of service and noble ancestry, Joseph E. Flanagan's ambitious spirit and strong determination could easily be traced to the Flanagan coat of arms with its meaningful motto Certavi-et-Vici.

Mr. Flanagan, who was named after his paternal grandfather, was born, with the other members of the family, in New Albany, Indiana, February 15, 1858, and was the second eldest son in a family of six children whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Flanagan. Mr. Flanagan's father was born in Tullamore, Kings county, Ireland, January 1, 1813, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anastasia Gleason, was born in Nenagh, Tipperary county, Ireland. Besides Mr. Flanagan two of the number have passed away, Mrs. Edward Russell and a half brother, Thomas G. Russell, those still living being: Mrs. Edward F. Niesen, of Chicago; James G., living in St. Louis, Missouri; and Matthias M., also of Chicago.

Like the great majority of notably successful and thoroughly efficient American men, Joseph E. Flanagan was early thrown upon his own resources. When but twelve years of age he began to earn his living and his first position foreshadowed the success of his later life, for he obtained a job with a plate glass concern of New Albany, Indiana. His task, however, was a most humble one, consisting of cleaning glass and carrying water to the men. After remaining there a few years he found employment with an art glass firm in Louisville, Kentucky, and there served

his apprenticeship, remaining in that connection until he reached the age of eighteen, when the line of his activity changed, for he became a fireman on the Monon Railroad. In later years, when success and fame were his in large measure, he delighted in recounting his experiences in stoking locomotives on freight trains between Louisville and Chicago.

A few years in that line convinced him that he preferred other employment and, moreover, desiring to know something of the country, he decided to visit distant parts of the United States, obtaining employment in various cities as he traveled from place to place. His was an open mind and a retentive memory and from each experience of life he gained the lessons therein contained. He passed through the strikes in the mines of Leadville, Colorado, where on numerous occasions he narrowly escaped death. On leaving that state he made his way to Chicago, where he obtained employment as a glazier with George A. Misch & Company, with whom he continued for about a year, when he accepted a position as foreman with McCully & Miles in their art glass department, but after a brief period he decided to engage in the art glass business on his own account.

With Mr. Flanagan "To will was to do," and he at once set about carrying out his purpose. In 1878 he formed a partnership with the late William C. Biedenweg, under the firm style of Flanagan & Biedenweg, with offices and factory at 210 Kinzie street. In a short time the business was placed upon a substantial basis and in 1883 was incorporated under the name of the Flanagan & Biedenweg Company, at which time a removal was made from Kinzie street to 312-320 West Illinois street, where the factory is still located. After the death of his partner on April 20, 1914, Mr. Flanagan purchased the interest of Mr. Biedenweg's heirs and became sole owner of the business. He was a man of marked executive ability and notable initiative, combined with high ideals as to the art features of his business, and by reason of these qualities the Flanagan & Biedenweg Company prospered and became known from coast to coast and even in European countries. Steady improvement characterized the conduct of the business until the highest ideals of art glass manufacturing found embodiment in the output of the plant, and as president of the company Mr. Flanagan was awarded the Gold Medal by the International Jury of Artists at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904.

Mr. Flanagan's contribution to the development of the glass industry would alone entitle him to mention as one of the foremost men of Chicago yet his activities did not cease there. Few have had a keener conception of the duties and obligations of citizenship and at no time was his support withheld from any object which he deemed of value to the community. He became president of the Orleans and Franklin Street

Bridge Association, the efforts of which resulted in opening the bridge to the public on the 23d of October, 1920. In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Flanagan and others who were responsible for shaping public opinion and thus making the improvement possible, their names were placed on a bronze tablet erected on the east side of the bridge by the city council of Chicago.

Mr. Flanagan served with distinction on the board of county commissioners for two terms, from 1900 until 1904, and he was also chairman of the war board, representing the art glass profession in the United States during the period of the World war.

He became connected with others in founding the Stained Glass Association of America and remained one of its most faithful and loyal members, never missing a meeting or failing to attend its conventions. Through the darkest years in its existence he continued one of its most faithful workers and supporters. He was persistently, courageously and effectively a foremost champion of its best interests. It is due to the late Karl Stewart, Charles C. Jacoby and his father, J. J. Jacoby, and Joseph E. Flanagan, that the association stands where it is today. When the society decided to issue a publication Mr. Flanagan was offered the editorship of The Bulletin, a position which he occupied to the time of his death. He conducted it in a dignified manner, advocating the highest standards of glass manufacture, and the publication under his guidance was ever a credit to the association. In this work he was ably assisted by his faithful secretary, Miss Elizabeth Dillon Durr, who was his business associate for thirty-seven years. When the association decided to adopt a seal for its membership and for the president it was at the same time decided to present to Mr. Flanagan the first of these medallions as a token of public esteem for his work in the society. Unfortunately he passed away before the presentation could be made, but the medallion was presented to the family at the convention held in June, 1928, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

Friday morning, May 14, 1926, Mr. Flanagan with a number of prominent members of the stained glass craft, left New York on the steamer Ohio for a six weeks' European tour. It was the first itinerary ever offered the association to visit the stained glass treasures of western Europe and see the windows that made cathedrals of England and France famous. Mr. Flanagan looked forward with the keenest pleasure to the trip which would mean his first real vacation—a climax to years of hard work in the art glass craft. He was eager to make it not only for the wealth of experience that such an itinerary affords for the betterment of the craft as a whole, but the added advantage of an opportunity—not soon to be forgotten—a visit to Ireland where his parents were born. We quote the following from the July, 1926, Bulletin: "Our editor did not

return with the other members of the party, because he felt that his trip was incomplete. To use his own words: 'I cannot turn down an opportunity when it means the culmination of a life's cherished wish—a visit to the birthplace of my father and mother—a visit to the Emerald isle.' When he stepped on Irish soil in the early morn of July 4th he experienced the keenest pleasure and his ten days' sojourn there, which included a trip to the beautiful Killarney Lakes, was enjoyed to the very fullest. Mr. Flanagan sailed on the Orbita July 16th and is expected home about August 1st."

Mr. Flanagan was married July 5, 1881, to Miss Margaret Carlin, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name in Chicago, by Monsignor Fitzsimmons. Of this marriage were born eleven children, of whom one, Anna Frances, died in infancy, while three sons, in the flower of young manhood, gave their lives as a sacrifice to the cause of humanity in the World war. The eldest of the surviving sons is Matthias C., who married Anna May Tolan. The second son, Joseph E., graduated from the Ravenswood high school and afterward attended De Paul University of Chicago and the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Missouri, winning distinction as a scholar, a linguist and an athlete. He volunteered for service in the navy during the World war and was drowned in the Potomac river, August 1, 1919. Grace Eperva, the third of the family, is the wife of Edwin R. Shrosbree and their children are Joseph Edward, Edwin Robert, Mary Ann and Joan Margaret. Gertrude became the wife of Howard S. Michael and they have six children: Margaret Ada; Ella Belle; John and Howard S., Jr., twins; Mary Alice; and Catherine Teresa. James R., who married Grace Luby, in his youth assisted his father in the studio, later became a salesman for the firm and finally was elected vice president of the Flanagan & Biedenweg Company. During the World war he was a machine gunner in the Twentieth Machine Gun Battalion of the Seventh Division and saw service in the front line trenches in France. He died May 24, 1923, in the John B. Murphy Hospital of Chicago, of injuries sustained during his military service. William C., who married Florence Irene Wroby, has two children, William Columbus, Jr., and Joseph Edward. He enlisted in September, 1917, in the machine gun battalion of the Thirty-third Division, and while on duty drew the maps for the Meuse-Argonne machine-gun barrage for the Thirty-third Division. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and became his father's associate in business. Alice, the next of the family, is the wife of John F. Barrett and their children are: John Francis, Anthony Joseph, Thomas Carlin and William Carlin. John Dewey Flanagan donned the uniform of the United States Navy February 15, 1917, the anniversary of his father's birth, and on the 13th of April, 1918, the father received word from L. C. Palmer of the Bureau of Navigation that "the navy collier

Cyclops, on which your son, John Dewey Flanagan, is seaman, is overdue since March 13th." Days, months and years passed, but no word from the Cyclops ever came. Marie became the wife of William F. Kellner and they have two sons, William Frederick, Jr. and James Frederick. Thomas C. married Helen Marie Kellner and their children are: Joseph Edward; and Emily Helen and Mary Margaret, twins.

To his family Mr. Flanagan was ever a devoted husband and father and his joy in his success came to him because it enabled him to provide liberally for those of his own household. Those who knew Mr. Flanagan regarded him as a really remarkable man. Responsibilities were thrust upon him early in life and he soon realized that there was little to be gained from doing things which have no difficulties and exact no concentration of effort and purpose. He realized that the individual grows when his strength is developed through the obstacles he must overcome and the hardships which he meets. Accordingly he early developed persistency of purpose, a determined will and high standards. While his educational opportunities were limited, his mind was naturally quick and receptive and he thus became a man of broad knowledge. He took as his motto the three W's, "Work, Will, Win," and he forged ahead in business and in public life. Moreover, he early had the insight to recognize that while work is essential to prosperity, it is just as essential to make friends. The success which came to him and which was credited to his ability as a business man also came because he had made influential friends, and this he could only do through the development of a strong and pleasing personality. He possessed a lovable disposition, always recognized the good qualities in others, and in his life he expressed the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one. He was gentle and kindly and he never neglected an opportunity to do good to others. His acts of charity were many yet unostentation characterized all his benevolence and he never spoke to others of any generous act which he had done. In the field of his chosen life work his accomplishments were beyond those of most representatives of the calling. He made the uplifting of the stained glass craft his chief concern and many are the artists who sought his advice and assistance, which were always cheerfully given. When he passed away on the 30th of May, 1928, the following was written of him: "It is the sad duty of The Bulletin to inform its readers that the Angel of Death has again broken another link in the ranks of our Association. On Decoration day, our beloved editor, master and friend, Joseph E. Flanagan, suddenly passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William F. Kellner, in Edison Park, Chicago. Mr. Flanagan organized the Stained Glass Association. He was the father of the organization. Since its inception he never missed attending a convention. He did everything in his power to make a success of the

craft, and his zeal for its progress warrants us to carry forward his untiring efforts for a bigger and greater Association. Mr. Flanagan has been editor of The Bulletin continuously for the past twenty years and the evening before his death he partly compiled this issue. No words can express the high appreciation for the work he did for The Bulletin and the craft. His many good works and lovable character endeared him to everybody and will stand as a monument to his memory. We have lost a stanch friend."

Interment was in Calvary cemetery by the side of his wife, who passed away May 26, 1912. Thus were ended the life activities of Joseph E. Flanagan, but who can measure the extent of his influence for the betterment of the particular field of business in which he labored, for the improvement and progress of the city and most of all the influence which he exerted for good on the lives of those with whom he was closely associated? His standards of manhood and of citizenship were of the highest and his example will remain an inspiration to those who knew him for years to come.



Henry Loucks

HENRY LOUCKS, who became a nationally known figure in insurance circles and whose activities were always directed along constructive and constantly expanding lines of usefulness, was vice president of the Peoria Life Insurance Company from February, 1922, until his death, assuming the duties of that office after years of service and experience with the corporation.

Illinois claimed Mr. Loucks as a native son, for he was born in De Kalb county on the 24th of December, 1862. His parents, Hon. Hiram and Amanda Loucks, were pioneer residents of the state. His father was a man of brilliant attainments and of genuine ddistinction. His character and ability brought him prominently to the front in public life and he served as a member of the state legislature for two terms, while at other periods he held high offices in the commonwealth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loucks were natives of New York but early left the Empire state and became residents of De Kalb county. Hiram Loucks engaged in farming and was rated among the most progressive agriculturists of that district. He purchased a half section of land in Iowa when his son Henry was eighteen years of age, sending the latter there to develop the tract, which he cultivated for two years.

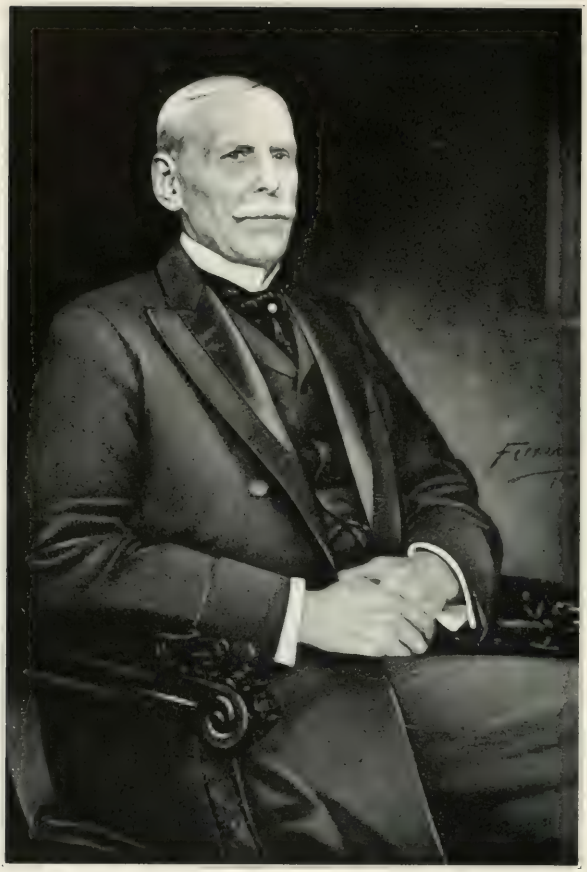
It was in Iowa that Mr. Loucks was united in marriage to Miss Sevilla Smith, who died a year and a half later, after which he returned to De Kalb county and again settled on the homestead farm, on which he remained for sixteen years. About 1901 he removed to Sandwich, Illinois, where he established his family, and then entered the insurance field as an agent for the National Life Insurance Company. His rise was rapid and he became known as a prominent figure in insurance circles. The corporation which he represented soon recognized his ability and transferred him from Sandwich to Peoria, where he was given the position of field manager. In 1908 he withdrew from that connection and became identified with the Peoria Life Insurance Company, being given charge of the work of organizing the agency forces. He undertook this task with his usual notable energy and foresight and results important and beneficial were at once manifest. In 1910 he was made superintendent of agents for the Peoria Life Insurance Company and in February, 1922, was elected to the vice presidency. He was unusually gifted with the ability to judge men and to train them in this particular line of work and many of the present agents of the company

were developed under his able direction and admit that they owe no small share of their success to his assistance. He seemed to call out the best of those in his employ. He always gave the representatives of the company his full cooperation and inspired them with his own zeal and interest in the business. He was at all times persistent in carrying forward to a successful issue anything that he undertook and thus step by step he advanced to prominence and distinction in his chosen field. In 1921 the feeling of loyalty and affection which he had inspired in the men under him found expression in the installation in the home office of a bronze tablet dedicated to Mr. Loucks and donated by the sales force. He was also active and prominent in the national gatherings of insurance executives and for many years he held membership in the Life Agency Officers Association and in other leading insurance organizations. While he became an outstanding figure in insurance circles of the country, he also achieved prominence in other lines of business, becoming one of the vice presidents of the Bank of Peoria and vice president of the Pere Marquette Hotel Company.

On the 3d of February, 1887, Mr. Loucks was married to Miss Lila Quilhot, of De Kalb county, a daughter of Peter Van Allen and Frances Mary Quilhot, who were among the pioneer settlers of Illinois. Her father drove a stage coach between Galena and Chicago in the early days before there were any railroads in that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks became the parents of two children: Ione Amanda, now the wife of Walter E. May, vice president of the Peoria Life Insurance Company; and Helen Arlouine, the wife of William J. Bruninga, a special agent of the Peoria Life Insurance Company. There are also two grandchildren, Henry W. Bruninga and Clifford Irving Hirt, Jr., the latter a son of Mrs. May by a former marriage.

Mr. Loucks was a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Automobile Club and was affiliated with the Congregational Church. He died July 16, 1926, and it seemed that he could scarcely be spared. In matters of citizenship he always maintained a most progressive attitude and his activities for civic good were far-reaching, while his business ability had gained him enviable prominence as a representative of insurance interests in America.

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W. W. Kimball

William Wallace Kimball

THE WORLD has long acknowledged America's supremacy in the production of machinery and utilitarian devices of all kinds, but it remained to William Wallace Kimball to largely establish the reputation of this land as an art center in the production of fine musical instruments. He it was who invaded European markets with the American product, placing his pianos and organs in the greater number of the cities of any size on the continent and in Great Britain. And the story of the development of his great manufacturing industry is one that reads almost like a romance, for a tireless brain and remarkable insight planned and upbuilt a gigantic enterprise that made the name of Kimball known almost throughout the civilized world. In his business career he never regarded any position as final but rather as a starting point for still larger accomplishments and achievements.

Mr. Kimball passed away December 16, 1904. Maine numbered him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Oxford county in 1828. The family had resided in that locality from the close of the Revolutionary war. The ancestral line in America, however, is traced back through twelve generations to Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, a town named in honor of his old home town of Ipswich, England, whence he emigrated to the new world in 1634. The name of Kimball has figured prominently on the pages of America's history since that time, its representatives being leaders in military circles as well as in the pursuits of business life. This number included Moses Kimball, grandfather of W. W. Kimball, who defended the interests of the colonies in the war for independence, and David Kimball, his son, who served with equal distinction through the War of 1812. When the colonies had gained their liberty Moses Kimball removed to Oxford county, Maine, where he followed the occupation of farming.

In the district and high schools of that county W. W. Kimball pursued his education and in early manhood divided his time between teaching and clerking in a store. His natural predilection was toward commercial pursuits and when he attained his majority he went to Boston, where he secured employment with a mercantile house. Going upon the road as a traveling salesman, he did business first in New England and later in the middle, southern and western states. This brought him comprehensive knowledge of business conditions existing in various sections of the country and led him eventually to establish his home in

Chicago. He first visited this city in 1857, then a frontier town, but full of the spirit of enterprise and progress, which has led to its later rapid growth and development. To the casual observer, however, it would have offered little inducement for one who desired to engage in business along musical lines. Its business houses were mostly concerned with supplying the needs of frontier settlers who had no time for art in any form when necessity demanded that they build homes and improve farms. Mr. Kimball, however, recognized the fact that Chicago was advantageously situated and that it would one day become the center of a great trade territory. Remarkable prescience showed him, too, that when the necessity for providing immediate shelter was over and when the land was transformed into productive tracts, there would come that leisure in which the individual might cultivate love of music. It was this that led him to become connected with the music trade of a frontier city and the wisdom of his opinion was demonstrated after a few years had passed. He was at first content with the sale of musical instruments to the local trade but by 1864 he had successfully established a wholesale piano house and the growth of his business justified his removal to more commodious quarters in the famous Crosby Opera House on Washington street. There business was carefully conducted until 1871, when he suffered heavy losses in the disastrous fire which broke out on October 9 of that year. Forty-eight hours after the flames had been subdued he was ready to resume business, having converted his residence on Michigan avenue into a musical warehouse, with a billiard room for an office and the barn for a shipping department. Soon, however, removal was made to larger quarters at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street, and in 1873 he removed to the southeast corner of State and Adams streets, each removal being occasioned by the necessity of providing more extensive housing for a growing business. In 1882 the Kimball musical interests were recognized under the corporate name of the W. W. Kimball Company and a few years later store and factory were established at the southeast corner of State and Jackson streets. In the spring of 1891 another removal was made to 147-157 Wabash avenue, where had been erected a splendid new building elaborately planned and constructed for the perfect accommodation of all the different departments of the business that had then come to be represented by a thousand branches and which covered an extensive tributary territory. In addition to the salesrooms and warehouse of the company, mammoth factories were owned and conducted by the Kimball house in the production of their musical instruments. It was Mr. Kimball's desire to place upon the market instruments which in superiority of workmanship and excellence of tone would surpass all others, and at the same time he carefully studied the question of conserving the cost of

manufacture in a degree that would bring the price of fine instruments within the reach of the majority of American families. These problems claimed his earnest attention and efforts, resulting at length in the erection of a great organ factory in the year 1881. By that time the sales of the house covered all the western and northwestern territory and he believed that the hour was ripe for him to begin the manufacture of the Kimball parlor organ, which in five years' time was being sold not only throughout the United States and North America but in many foreign cities as well. He had invaded the European market with an instrument which for price, workmanship and tonal quality outclassed all competitors. When this branch of the business had been firmly and substantially established Mr. Kimball further extended the scope of the business in 1887 to include the manufacture of pianos. A mammoth plant was erected corresponding to the vast organ factory, the two covering a floor space of a quarter of a million square feet. Effort and enterprise on the part of Mr. Kimball always seemed to spell success and his name soon became as synonymous with the piano trade of the country as it had with organ building.

One of the elements in his advancement and success was the keen pleasure which he derived from the solution of intricate business problems and the careful control of complex business interests. Competition made him keenly alert, obstacles called forth his strong will and determination and he eagerly grasped every opportunity to combine and coordinate forces so as to unite seemingly diverse interests into a great, harmonious and productive whole. There was no phase of successful business management that seemed to escape him and he early recognized that the secret of success is the attainment of maximum result through minimum effort; and while he eliminated all useless expenditure of time, money and material, his employes ever found him a just and even generous employer who had their loyalty in remarkable degree. In all the years in which he controlled a growing business that eventually brought him wealth he sustained an unsullied reputation because of his close conformity to the highest standard of commercial ethics.

In 1865 Mr. Kimball was married in Chicago to Miss Evaline M. Cone, a daughter of Hubbell B. Cone, of this city. They long maintained a prominent position in social circles here. One of Mr. Kimball's most marked traits was his love for and appreciation of art. He had a fine discriminating taste as is indicated by his selection of pictures. His collection contained some of the finest specimens of modern artists and the works that adorned his home were of great interest to true art lovers, showing specimens of different schools of painting. It was a matter of keen joy to Mr. Kimball to add to his collection of master pieces of art. He was a lover of society in the better and higher sense of the term and

he also enjoyed club relationships. He was himself quick in repartee and possessed a jovial, genial spirit that was appreciative of the worth of others. He had a rich fund of stories and anecdotes which lent charming color to his conversation and made him an ever entertaining comrade. He learned well the lessons of life and never allowed hardships, difficulties or obstacles to embitter him. The judicial cast of his mind enabled him to maintain ever an even balance. He recognized the fact that there were troubles, sorrows and sins in the world but he saw, too, the happier phases of life—its joys, its pleasures and its goodness. While his life record became an integral and important part of the mercantile history of Chicago he regarded business as a means to an end and the attainment of wealth was never the permeating motive of his life. Success came to him because of his splendidly managed interests, his executive ability and his administrative power, and as he prospered he gave generously to assist the individual and also to aid organized charity. There were in his life record many traits of character that rendered him popular—traits that were so honorable and so commendable that they gained for him the respect and good-will of humble and great alike.

Charles Henry Duisdieker

AN ACTIVE, busy and useful career, crowned with successful achievement, made Charles Henry Duisdieker one of the prominent and substantial citizens not only of Pekin but of that section of the state. His sterling worth was recognized by all who knew him not only in industrial circles but also in connection with the civic interests and moral progress of the community in which he lived. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, July 21, 1851, a son of Henry and Sophia Duisdieker. He pursued his education in the schools of his native country and at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war responded to the call for military service, enlisting as a hussar. He served for two years and participated in many important engagements, including the battle of Metz.

In 1874 Mr. Duisdieker came to the United States and soon afterward established his home in Pekin, where he was first employed as clerk in a grocery store. He afterward became a bookkeeper in the John Stoltz Flour Mill and soon, in recognition of his ability and fidelity, was advanced to the position of manager. Under his immediate control the mill prospered, the business being carried on along the most efficient lines, productive of substantial results. In 1886 he became associated with the Voth & Sackenreuter Foundry & Manufacturing Company and later acquired an interest in the business, while subsequently he purchased Mr. Smith's stock in the concern, of which he became sole owner, conducting it under the name of the Duisdieker Foundry & Manufacturing Company. In this connection he built up a substantial business, his foundry being one of the largest and most important manufacturing plants of Pekin. His trade steadily increased as a result of the high class work which he turned out and his reliability in all commercial transactions. He was also from the start one of the directors of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company of Peoria, which now controls a mammoth industrial plant.

Mr. Duisdieker also figured prominently in the public life of his community and was first called to public office when elected alderman in 1884. At a later date he was recalled to that office and as a member of the city council he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all municipal problems. In 1889 he was elected city treasurer and by reelection was continued in office for two terms. The year 1895 brought him election to the mayoralty and in 1911 he was again chosen for that office, becoming the first mayor under the commission form of government. He

was acting in that capacity when the street railway was purchased by the city and his administration was remarkably progressive and public-spirited. In large measure he was responsible for the successful working of the new form of city government. He brought practical business ideas to bear in the discharge of his public duties and what he accomplished for Pekin can scarcely be over-estimated, for he was always striving for the betterment of the city and its people, whom he loved and who loved him in return, giving him their highest respect and kindliest regard. He was one of the first park commissioners here and did much to establish and improve the park system. Although not a strong partisan, he usually voted with the democratic forces and for many years served on the city and county committees, frequently acting as chairman.

Another phase of life made strong appeal to Mr. Duisdieker—that which promotes moral development. He held membership in St. Paul's Evangelical Church but was widely known for his readiness to aid any church or religious body regardless of creed. He held high rank in the Masonic order and was a member of the Mystic Shrine and Iran Grotto. He was also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 25th of May, 1876, Mr. Duisdieker was married in Pekin to Miss Martha Rosalie Voll, a daughter of August and Paulina Voll, of Pekin. One of Mr. Duisdieker's marked characteristics was his loyalty to his friends, his home and his family. He delighted in promoting the welfare of the members of his own household and in advancing the happiness of his wife and children. It was largely an ideal relation that pervaded his home because of the close companionship and kindred interests of husband and wife, who shared together the difficulties and the prosperity, the joys and sorrows which make up the sum total of human existence. It was on the 12th of December, 1925, that the family circle was broken by the hand of death and Charles Henry Duisdieker passed on. His life work was worthily performed. He had proven a man of high standards, of capability in business, of fidelity in citizenship, and most of all, he was a devoted and tender husband and father.

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James J. Posicha

James Joseph Pesicka

JAMES JOSEPH PESICKA, who for thirty years was identified with the banking interests of Chicago, during which period his capability and his loyalty to the high standards of the banking business gained him prominence in financial circles, was born in this city August 28, 1879, a son of Joseph and Mary (Hejna) Pesicka. The father was a native of Bohemia and on emigrating to the United States settled in Chicago, where his death occurred January 11, 1889. His wife was also born in Bohemia and after losing her husband she provided for her eight children, planning for their education and supplying them with all the necessities of life. She passed away in Chicago, June 20, 1910.

James Joseph Pesicka pursued his education in St. Procopius school at Eighteenth and Allport streets in Chicago and in St. Procopius College, then in Chicago. He began providing for his own support, however, when but thirteen years of age, becoming a messenger boy in the office of Max Henius, a chemist, in 1892. There he was employed for three years and in 1895 he became a salesman in the L. Klein department store at Fourteenth and Halsted streets. From the outset of his business career he advanced steadily step by step, winning successive promotions and positions of continuously greater responsibility. In 1897 he became a bookkeeper in the Industrial Savings Bank and thus made his initial step in financial circles. His capability and fidelity are shown in the fact that he continued with that bank until 1907, when he secured the position of note teller with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, with which he was associated until 1913. In that year he assisted in organizing the Depositors State Bank at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, which opened its doors for business on the 28th of July. For fifteen years he labored untiringly, faithfully and efficiently to build up the bank to its present high standing. He became its cashier at the outset, was afterward advanced to the office of vice president and from 1919 until his demise December 6, 1928, was its president. The bank today largely stands as a monument to his capability, his laudable ambition, his reliable methods and his determined purpose. Mr. Pesicka organized the Dunaj Building and Loan Association in 1907 and held the office of secretary from that time until his death. He was a recognized leader in the community in which he lived.

On the 22d of February, 1911, Mr. Pesicka married Miss Lucia C.

Stech, a daughter of Kaspar and Anna (Cada) Stech, who were natives of Bohemia. Her father organized the New City Coal Company of Chicago, Illinois, in 1895 and was its president until his death in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Pesicka became the parents of a daughter, Lucia Marie.

In his religious faith Mr. Pesicka was a Catholic, giving generous support to the Church. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was interested in all that had to do with public welfare. His activity in the war work campaigns of 1918 is attested in the following letter, which was found among his papers:

CHICAGO UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

November 21, 1918.

Mr. James J. Pesicka,
4633 South Ashland Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Pesicka:

While I fully realize that you do not feel that you have done more than your duty and are not looking for any thanks, yet I would be ungrateful if I did not again sincerely thank you for the splendid part you had in again putting the twenty-ninth ward "over the top" in the United War Work Campaign.

It has come to be recognized that any work of this kind given to the twenty-ninth ward will be done and the credit is due to the loyal men and women who have made the results possible.

Yours very truly,
H. C. Laycock,
Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

Mr. Pesicka was also particularly active in the fight made for the widening of Ashland avenue and his activities were far-reaching and resultant in behalf of the welfare of the community in which he lived. The family residence is at 7357 Merrill avenue and Mr. Pesicka was devoted to the happiness and welfare of the members of his household. He recognized the value of cultural development and was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was also well known in club circles here, having membership in the Hamilton, Press, Bankers, and Saddle and Sirloin Clubs. His associates in these organizations recognized in him a man of splendid personal worth as well as of marked business ability. He held to high standards throughout his entire life and his record is one which reflected credit and honor upon his native city.

Albert Rostenkowski

LITTLE did the parents of Albert Rostenkowski dream that in future years, in a land beyond the seas, the youngest of their family would become one of the best known leaders of the great state of Illinois, of which, perhaps, they had never even heard. Albert Rostenkowski was born April 23, 1878, in Posen, Poland, also the birthplace of the late John F. Smulski of Chicago, nationally known leader of his people in this country. Albert and Mary (Jednoralski) Rostenkowski, parents of Albert of this review, passed away when he was a little lad of six. Until he was nine years old he attended school in Posen. In 1887 he was brought to the United States by his oldest sister, and made his home with his older brother Peter in what was then the sixteenth and is now the thirty-third ward of Chicago. For the next five years he attended St. Stanislaus school and at the early age of fourteen began to make his own way in the world, for some years finding employment in a bicycle establishment which later became the Mead factory. Through the influence of Mr. Smulski, he was chosen deputy collector and deputy assessor of taxes in Cook county and held these offices for a number of years. With widening contact with the people, he soon became the recognized leader of the republican party in his section of Chicago and in 1912 was elected from the twenty-seventh senatorial district as its representative in the forty-eighth general assembly of the house of representatives in the state of Illinois. In 1914 he was elected to the forty-ninth general assembly and from 1922 to 1926 served in the fifty-third and fifty-fourth general assemblies. During the last fourteen years of his life he served as deputy factory inspector in the state of Illinois, his office being in the Transportation building at Harrison and Dearborn streets.

Mr. Rostenkowski was one of the prominent members of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church, serving on the parish committee for twenty-eight years. Many years ago he founded the St. Joseph Building & Loan Association at 1237 Noble street, where he also built up a large real estate and insurance business. Of late years this business has been capably managed by his son Edward. He was actively identified with Polish club and society affairs. When eighteen years old he was the organizer of St. Florian's Society. He was one of the organizers of the Foresters, was a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance and the Royal Arcanum, also joined numerous civic organizations and served as president of the Polish American Republican Club.

On the 10th of July, 1901, Mr. Rostenkowski was married in the sixteenth ward of Chicago to Frances Lijewski, daughter of John and Eva (Siekierski) Lijewski. Her father was a young man of twenty-eight years when he emigrated from Poland to America, settling in Illinois, while the mother came to this country with her parents when a little maiden of nine summers, the family home being established in La Salle, Illinois, where Mrs. Rostenkowski was born, reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Rostenkowski were born two sons and two daughters, namely: Emily, who is the wife of Roman Grochowina and the mother of a son, Roman Joseph; Edward, who married Miss Lillian Kujawa and has a daughter, Mary; Albert, Jr.; and Frances, who is the wife of John Pawlikowski, cashier of the Division Street State Bank.

Mr. Rostenkowski passed away at his home May 28, 1929, following a brief illness. Funeral services were held at St. Stanislaus Church on Saturday, June 1st, and he was laid to rest in St. Adalbert's cemetery. The following house resolution, No. 165, was introduced by Representative Joseph Trandel in the fifty-sixth general assembly of the legislature of Illinois:

"Whereas, we have learned of the death of the Hon. Albert Rostenkowski, of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, on May 28, 1929, and

"Whereas, he served as member of the house of representatives in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fifty-third and fifty-fourth general assemblies from the twenty-seventh senatorial district, and

"Whereas, he came to this country from Poland in 1887, became an influential citizen of the city of Chicago, and served as deputy collector and deputy assessor of Cook county, and by his services won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, now be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the fifty-sixth general assembly of the state of Illinois that we take this opportunity to express our regret at the loss to his state and his community of this great public servant and honored citizen, and our sincere sympathy to his family, and be it further

"Resolved that this preamble and resolution be spread upon the Journal of the House and a suitably engrossed copy thereof be forwarded the family of the late Albert Rostenkowski, and as a further mark of respect to his memory that the House do now adjourn."

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Irving S. Chandler

Irving D. Chandler

A MAN'S life is not always measured by a span of years but more often by what he accomplished in a period of activity that leaves its impress upon the business development or progress of his community in any way. While Irving D. Chandler was but fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, he had accomplished much, winning substantial success as a member of the real estate brokerage firm of Chandler & Montague, while at the same time his unusual charm and vital force gained for him friendship that made him a loved companion and causes his memory to be cherished in the hearts of all with whom he was associated.

Mr. Chandler was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, on the 23d of July, 1874, and his early educational opportunities were supplemented by study in the University of Wisconsin, after which he made his initial step in the business world as a newspaper writer in Chicago. Constantly alert to the opportunities that offered, he later entered the real estate field in 1905 with J. H. Van Vlissingen & Company, and for twenty-two years specialized in industrial real estate. He was associated with the Van Vlissingen organization until 1912 and gained broad and valuable experience which constituted the foundation upon which he built his later success. In 1913 he entered into partnership with Samuel H. Hodge under the firm style of Hodge & Chandler, which, with the admission of a third partner, became Hodge, Chandler & Nicholson, so continuing until the firm was dissolved in 1923. At that time Mr. Chandler was instrumental in organizing the firm of Chandler & Montague, his associate being Orlo O. Montague, and the relationship was maintained until the death of the senior partner. He was well known throughout the central manufacturing district and foremost in a great many large deals. He was interested in the Central Storage Forwarding Company and a stockholder in the Central Manufacturing Bank. During the World war he was active in securing buildings for the government, giving his services free of charge.

His colleagues and contemporaries in business entertained the strongest admiration for his ability and sound judgment and he became a valued member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, being active in the industrial division of both organizations. His progressive methods, his enterprising spirit, his close application and unfaltering energy enabled him to build up a business

of substantial proportions and thus to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

The Journal of Commerce said of him: "He was one of the outstanding industrial real estate brokers of Chicago. . . . His equitable business policies and integrity of purpose secured for him an enviable place among the real estate fraternity as well as a warm and sincere friendship in the various walks of life."

It was in 1910 that Mr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Helen Dawson of Memphis, Missouri, who at the time was a student in the Art Institute of Chicago. Three children came to bless their union: Helen, now eighteen years of age; Marcia, who died in 1918, at the age of four years; and Irving D., aged fourteen years.

The family occupied an attractive home at 212 Linden avenue in Oak Park and in the social and club circles of that suburb Mr. Chandler was a prominent and popular figure. He held membership in the Oak Park Club and also in the Midland Club and the Union League Club of Chicago. That his life was ever actuated by high and honorable principles is indicated in the fact that he was a most loyal and consistent friend and supporter of the First Methodist Church of Oak Park, and when he passed away on the 16th of March, 1927, his funeral services held in that church were most largely attended. He was loyal and wholehearted in every relation of life and it was with a feeling of infinite regret that his host of friends and acquaintances in business and social circles looked upon his completed life work. He was a vital force in every organization or in every movement with which he was associated. His strong personality dominated gatherings and it was a domination that others were glad to follow. All who knew Irving D. Chandler and came within the influence of his unusual charm counted his friendship as a valuable asset. His liberal culture, his appreciation for all that adds to the beauty and richness of life was manifest in his daily intercourse with others and at all times he quickly recognized the good qualities in others. His humanity was an outstanding characteristic in his life and his influence remains as an inspirational force not only to his immediate family but to that almost countless number in every walk of life who had known and loved Irving D. Chandler.

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